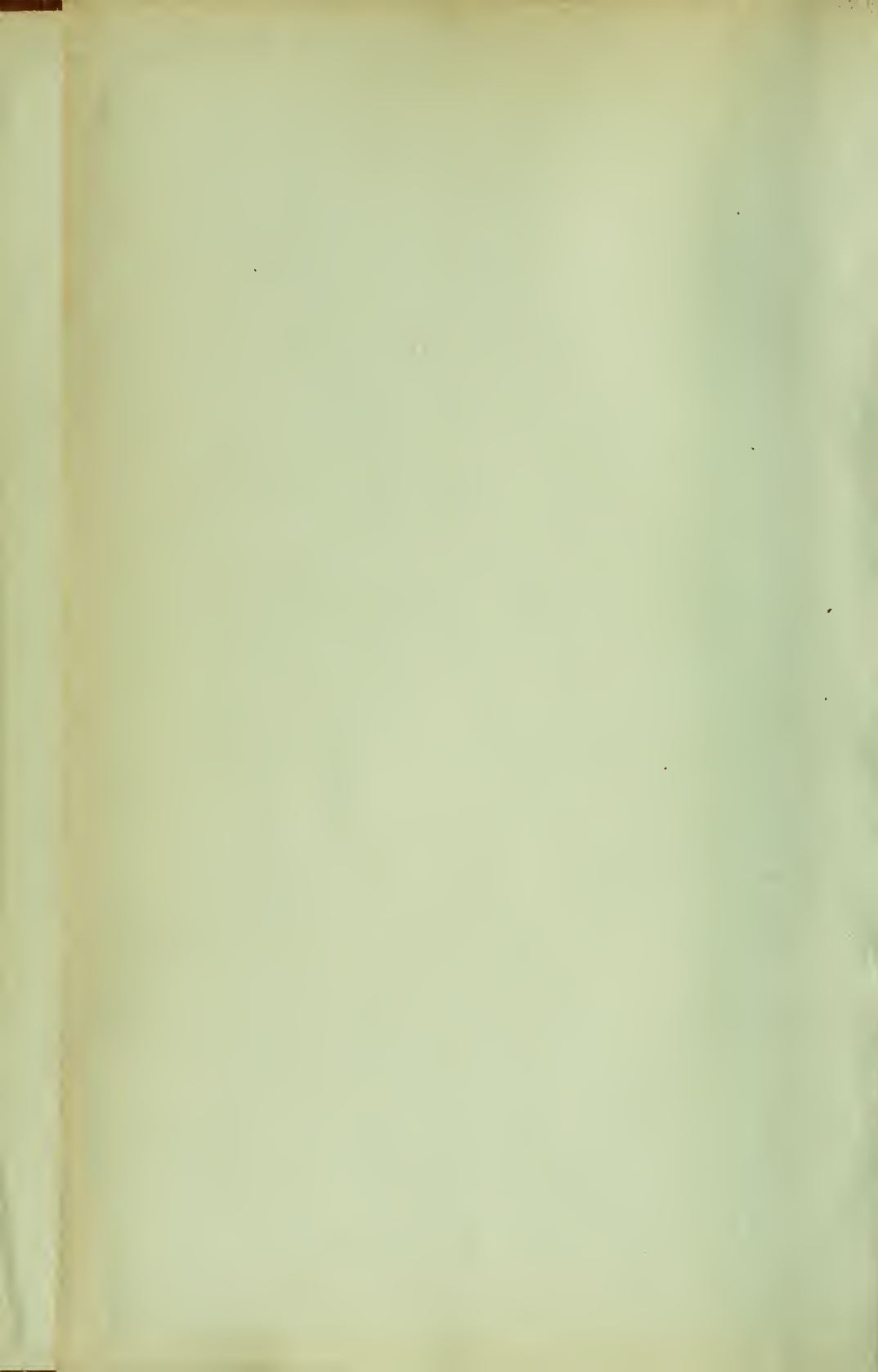




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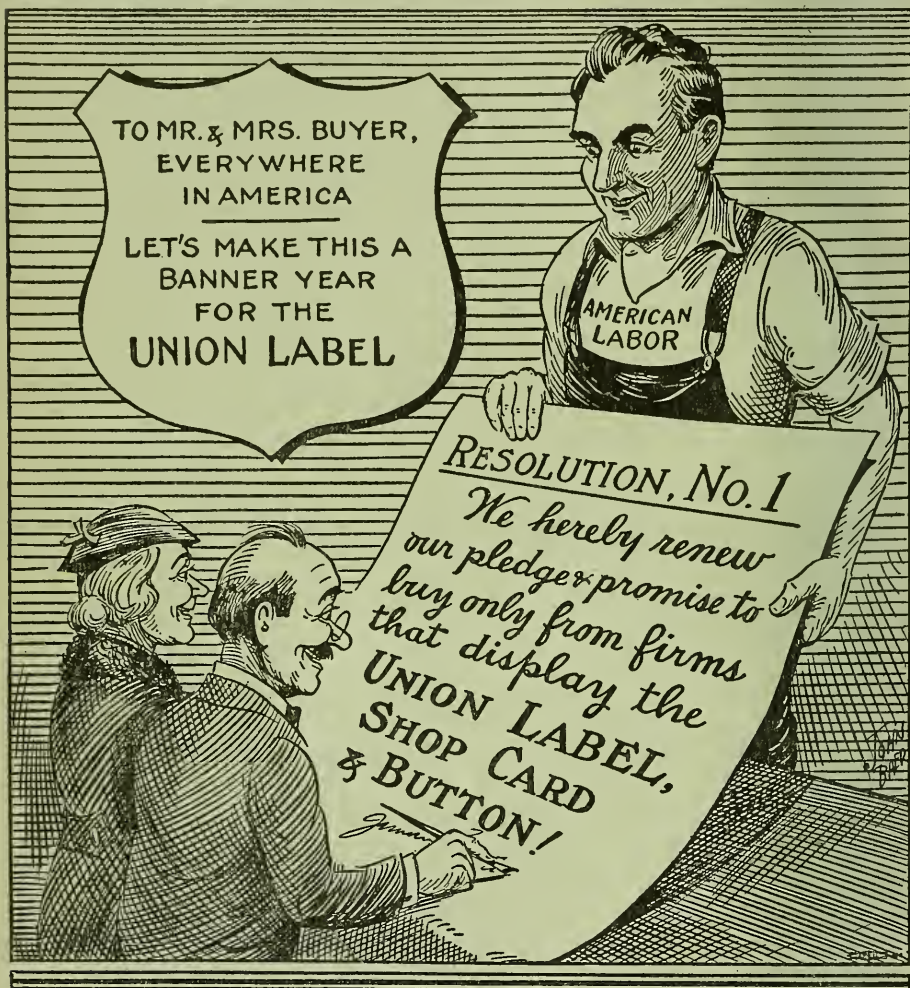


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Volume LVI. No. 1

JANUARY, 1936

HAPPY NEW YEAR!



AND DO NOT FORGET TO BOOST
YOUR OWN





THE CARPENTER

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TOMORROW

He was going to be all that a mortal should be
Tomorrow.

No one would be better than he
Tomorrow.

Each morning he stacked up the letters he'd write
Tomorrow.

It was too bad indeed he was too busy to see Bill,
but he promised to do it
Tomorrow.

The greatest of workers this man would have been
Tomorrow.

The world would have known him had he ever seen
Tomorrow.

But the fact is he died and faded from view and all
that was left when living was through

Was a mountain of things he intended to do
Tomorrow.

Ex.

CRAFT UNIONS VERSUS INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America)



THE question of industrial unionism has agitated the American Federation of Labor for more than fifty years. It bobbed up from time to time but was never considered a serious matter until the last few years.

At the San Francisco, California, convention of the American Federation of Labor held in October, 1934, fourteen resolutions were introduced advocating the formation of industrial unions in mass production industries such as automobile, rubber, cement, aluminum, etc.

From the trend of these resolutions it was evident that the introducers desired to organize the workers of these industries into Industrial Unions irrespective of the trade, occupation, calling or craft they followed; that is, if carpenters, electricians, painters, machinists, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers, teamsters and laborers worked in any particular industry they, along with the others who worked there, must belong to one union known as an Industrial Union. They might as well have said "One Big Union" and have done with it.

These resolutions were referred to the Resolutions Committee and were carefully and seriously considered. In its report to the convention, the committee said:

(1). That new methods have developed within recent years bringing about a change in the nature of the work performed by millions of workers.

(2). That mass production is under the control of great corporations and aggregations of capital.

(3). That these great corporations and aggregations of capital are opposed to and resist all efforts at organizing.

(4). That the A. F. of L. is desirous to organize these workers in mass production.

(5). That it is our duty to formulate policies to fully protect the jurisdictional rights of all trade unions organized upon craft lines.

(6). That experience has shown

that craft organization is most effective in protecting the welfare and advancing the interests of workers where the nature of the industry is such that the lines of demarcation between crafts are distinguishable.

The committee then proposed:

(a). That in order to meet these conditions the Executive Council be directed to issue charters to national and international unions in the automotive, cement, aluminum, and such other mass production and miscellaneous industries as in the judgment of the Executive Council may be necessary to meet the situation.

(b). That in order to protect and safeguard the members of such national and international unions as are chartered, the A. F. of L. shall for a provisional period direct the policies, administer the business and designate the administrative and financial officers of such newly organized unions.

This report caused a lengthy and very serious discussion as it went far beyond anything the A. F. of L. had done in the past to organize the workers in mass production industries. Delegates wanted to know what the report actually meant and were not backward in asking questions.

Delegate Wharton of the Machinists asked numerous questions and wanted to know definitely if the report should be adopted would section 11 of page 17 of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor be observed. That section reads:

"No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any national, international, trade or federal union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claim is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such unions."

Delegate Lewis, a member of the committee, replied that he could see no conflict between the adoption of the report of the committee and the section

of the constitution quoted by Delegate Wharton, that there would be no change in policy, no violation of law.

Delegate Howard, a member of the committee, while claiming that his organization—the International Typographical Union—is strictly a craft union, desired to see all workers organized. He said that no national or international union is required to give up anything; that there is nothing in the report even suggesting that the national or international unions should give up any portion of their membership.

Delegate Hutcheson of the Carpenters wanted to know if the maintenance men in these large plants or factories would be interfered with, and the members of the committee made it clear that they would not.

Delegate Franklin of the Boiler Makers asked about the rights of the crafts employed in small shops and factories, and he was informed that the report means what it says and that the tribunal to determine its definition is the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Moreschi of the Laborers opposed the report unless the jurisdictional rights of all organizations be observed in the granting of charters.

The report was further debated by several other delegates and after satisfactory answers had been given by members of the committee that the craft unions would be protected and not interfered with, the report was unanimously adopted.

That left the matter of organizing the mass production workers in the hands of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

With these directions, instructions and understandings the Executive Council at a meeting held in February, 1935, took up the question of granting an international charter to Automobile Workers, and after a lengthy discussion from all angles and viewpoints, the following resolution was adopted:

"That the President and Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be instructed by the Executive Council as follows:

(1). That a charter for a national or international union of automobile workers be issued at once to embrace all employees directly en-

gaged in the manufacture of parts (not including tools, dies and machinery) and assembling of those parts into completed automobiles, but not including job or contract shops manufacturing parts, or any other employee engaged in said automobile production plants.

(2). That for a temporary period determined by the Executive Council the officers to function under the charter thus issued be designated by the president of the American Federation of Labor.

(3). That an active organizing campaign be inaugurated by this international union in the automobile union under the direction of the president of the American Federation of Labor.

(4). That facilities be provided the new union for necessary publicity and even the publication of a paper if it is deemed desirable.

(5). That organizing assistance and finances within the proper limitations of the American Federation of Labor be provided.

(6). That every effort be made to expedite the complete organization of the automobile industry at the earliest date possible.

(7). That all questions of overlapping jurisdiction on the automobile parts and special crafts organizations encountered in the administration of this policy be referred to the Executive Council for consideration at such time as the Council may elect to give these questions consideration."

The Executive Council reported to the Atlantic City, N. J., convention of the A. F. of L. held in October, 1935, that a new union had been organized under the above terms and conditions in the automobile industry known as "The International Union United Automobile Workers of America," and that report was unanimously adopted.

The Executive Council also reported that the rubber workers had been organized under the title "The Rubber Workers International Union" and that their jurisdiction covered

"all those in that industry who are employed in mass production of rubber products, same not to cover or include such workers who con-

struct buildings, manufacturing or installing of machinery, or engage in maintenance work, or in work outside the plants or factories."

And that report was also unanimous-ly adopted by the convention.

At the Atlantic City convention held in October, 1935, the Committee on Resolutions when reporting on 21 resolutions dealing with the formation of industrial unions submitted a majority and a minority report. The majority report called for the reaffirmation of the declaration of the San Francisco convention on this subject while the minority report called upon the Executive Council

"to issue unrestricted charters to workers in mass production industries, to independent unions, to company-dominated unions and to those organizations now affiliated with associations not recognized by the American Federation of Labor."

These reports brought on a lively fight between the upholders of Craft Unions and the advocates of Industrial Unions.

The carpenters' delegates could not stand for, countenance, tolerate, or even consider the granting of unrestricted charters to any set of workers. We are a craft organization and men working at any branch of our trade are eligible to membership no matter whether they work in mass production industries or not. That right was given us over 50 years ago by the American Federation of Labor and has been reaffirmed many times since. How, then, can the A. F. of L. violate such a solemn compact?

A roll call was demanded on this all-important question and resulted in 10,933 votes being cast for the minority report favoring Industrial Unionism, and 18,024 against. The minority report was lost and the majority report was then adopted.

It is evident that this did not suit the advocates of Industrial Unionism for they have now organized what they call "The Committee For Industrial Organization." According to press reports they have elected officers, established headquarters and created a fund to carry on their propaganda in favor of Industrial Unionism.

In view of the fact that the Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L. last

year directed the Executive Council to devise ways and means to inaugurate, manage, promote, conduct and carry on an intensive organizing campaign in mass production industries, it is the duty of the American Federation of Labor to lead in organizing work, and not that of a self-appointed committee.

We are willing to organize and help others to organize along legitimate lines under the advice of the A. F. of L. as ordered by the last convention of the A. F. of L. As a craft we stand for Craft Unionism.

Accident Compensation for W. P. A. Workers

Workers employed on W. P. A. projects are entitled to disability or death compensation for accidents incurred while so employed. The rates of compensation are similar to those provided in the act of February 15, 1934. Payments will be made from a special fund of \$28,000,000 set aside for this purpose, and administered by the U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission.

To prevent accidents and to provide immediate attention for those injured, the W. P. A. recently issued first-aid and compensation instructions to all State Works Progress Administrators. Briefly these rules are:

1. Workers must be given immediate first-aid treatment in case of accident.
2. Medical treatment, if necessary, must be rendered by a Government medical officer or dispensary.
3. Workers must report accidents immediately. Claims for compensation should be filed promptly.
4. Reasonable medical, surgical and hospital services must be given to W. P. A. employes receiving compensation for an injury sustained by an accident in the performance of their work.
5. If an injury results in disability of more than three days, compensation must begin on the fourth day.
6. In case of total disability, compensation is payable at the rate of two-thirds of the monthly wage, but not more than \$25 a month. Total compensation payments to any individual must not exceed \$3,500.
7. In case of death from accident, compensation is to be paid to the worker's widow, children, or other dependents—U. S. Dept. of Labor.

THE SPIRIT OF PROGRESS

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)



THE fifty-fifth convention of the American Federation of Labor was a demonstration of the power and reasonableness that have made it a constructive force in American life. This, the largest convention of the Federation, was in session close to the heart of the business stronghold of the United States and adjoining an industrial and commercial clearing center. No convention has considered more serious problems or more earnestly turned itself to the problem of formulating a program for future work. Like any organization with a record of years of achievement the Federation has developed accepted procedures and instrumentalities worked out in experience with practical problems. The problems of Labor today are problems concerned with the new ethical and industrial standards which our Nation is formulating as guides to men and women in their collective undertakings and in our common life. We have a new vision of man's responsibility to his fellow men. We see that rights must be accompanied by duties and responsibilities. Where there is benefit there must be just return.

In its 55th Convention the American Federation of Labor was conscious of the changing frame work of the times in which we live and made its decisions in the light of change and past experience. There were differences of opinion as there was difference in experience. After full and open discussion of these differences, decisions were reached binding upon the whole movement. The convention recognized changes but did not therefore throw overboard lessons of previous experience or instrumentalities that had been effective for problems that still exist. On the contrary, it said we have the practical problem of organizing wage-earners into effective trade unions so that they may develop collective bargaining with their employers; specific and limited direction to follow any one procedure would be an ill-advised course; rather let us use our existing machinery and attack the problem of organization, working out decisions as we go along in the light of common experience. The discussions of

the convention illumine the difficulties under which unions have operated and will serve as guides to working agreements which will develop in conferences by which our work will be carried on during the coming year. The debates on contested policies served to make available records of union developments and experience that are essential to the formulation of sound policy and will be helpful to new members only recently acquiring the rights and responsibilities for union activity.

The Convention disclosed strong undercurrent and deep feeling on the issues that developed out of this era of change and basic readjustments following the collapse of existing institutions and procedures. As was to be expected, delegates expressed strong feeling and urged proposals with vigor. When early in the convention a way of adjustment was found for the controversy in the Building Trades Department, which threatened the whole labor movement, relief revived the faith and courage of the convention and the whole labor movement. All matters at issue are to be referred to a representative committee—three from each group, with an impartial chairman to decide matters when the six cannot reach an agreement. The will to find and accept a solution of this controversy reflects a characteristic of the American labor movement that gives it irresistible power.

Out of the challenge of differing opinions and diverse interpretation of experience there emerged from the Convention a definite program for the next twelve months. Our major objective is to extend organization and promote collective bargaining so that wage-earners may have recognized status in industry. We shall accomplish this by voluntary agreements and under the protection of Federal law which guarantees wage-earners protection in the exercise of their right to union membership and collective bargaining.

The outlines of a national program for social security were enacted during the recent session of Congress. Ahead of us lies the task of old age and unemployment insurance laws conforming to the standards required for allocation of grants and co-operation under the

Federal law. Health insurance and incomes for industrial diseases under compensation laws are newer fields which we must explore preparatory to working out practical measures.

With the enactment of these laws begins a new phase of Labor's responsibility—that of following the administration of the laws and through critical analysis developing recommendations for improved administrative methods as well as improvements in the law itself. Experience has demonstrated that while the enactment of legislative principles is important, their interpretation and administration are equally so. Labor's point of view and experience are equally needed in drafting laws and in their administration. This was the principle at issue in the Convention's condemnation of the rules of the U. S. Employment Service, in effect, excluding wage-earners from qualifying under civil service by formal education requirements. Labor points out that the trend among educational institutions is away from formal educational standards and in search of measurements of intelligence, useful experience and personality. In its insistence upon the educational value of experience, Labor is not wavering in its allegiance to education but is insisting upon a broader definition of education.

For the cause of Youth which was ardently urged upon the Convention by younger delegates, the Convention placed first in its program, a renewed drive for ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, maintenance of free educational institutions, including apprenticeship training. The Convention declined to see "Youth" as a special problem of the Labor movement and point to normal educational channels for the development of the young, expecting them to fit into normal adult organizations as they reached maturity. The Convention held that youth problems and movements should be dealt with as bona fide youth problems but it refused to consider "youth" movements which were a subterfuge for radical propaganda and pathological self-importance of the immature. Young persons cannot escape the disciplines necessary for development of stable qualities if they would be ready for the responsibilities of leadership. The Convention endorsed the work of the National Youth Administration

pointing out that its practical program was necessarily limited to education and recreation and the protection of children against industrial exploitation at the expense of the unemployed adult.

The scope of discussion within the convention repeatedly led to international aspects and international relations. With a background of unrest in Europe, war in Africa and Asia, the need for serious consideration of issues that lead to conflict, was impressive. The Convention approved a program for effective participation in the International Labor Organization at Geneva so that we might be helpful in removing those labor conditions that make for unfair competition in trade between countries. To that end the Convention urged adequate funds for technical assistance to the delegation that shall represent us in the next International Labor Conference. We believe that better understanding between the labor organizations of all countries and concerted efforts to raise standards of living for all, will make for maintenance of peace between nations.

The Convention with a view toward making our participation in international issues more effective directed that the Executive Council initiate conversations with the executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions for the purpose of developing a basis of re-affiliation.

The Convention expressed in strongest terms its resentment of the persecution and destruction of labor organizations by foreign dictators and its determination to use its full influence for the maintenance of free institutions for all workers. We do not believe that warfare is the means to this end and the Convention emphatically went on record in opposition to American entanglements in the wars of Europe.

The Convention declined to approve a proposal for the American Federation of Labor to sponsor and promote a Labor Party, pointing out that such a movement would serve to divide the liberal and progressive forces against which the reactionary groups in old-time parties are uniting. Labor is satisfied that in the coming campaign we must fight to hold present gains.

To maintain our American labor movement free for its constructive pro-

gram, the Convention amended the constitution of the American Federation of Labor to provide that no organization officered or controlled by communists and no person espousing communism or

advocating the violent overthrow of our institutions shall be allowed representation or recognition by the Federation, central labor unions or state federations of labor.

COMBINING LABOR AND FARMER BUYING POWER

(By L. M. Ornburn)



THE reciprocal arrangement entered into between the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and the National Farmers' Union has unlimited possibilities. Never has there been a more hopeful sign of combining the purchasing power of members of Labor Unions and of a farmers' organization. Wherever this new formula of mutual co-operation has been established, the results have been most satisfactory. The understanding is simply this: The members of the National Farmers' Union agree to patronize only the firms which display the Union Label, Shop Card and Button; and, in return, the members of Labor Unions likewise agree to purchase only from merchants who display the Farmers' Union Shop Card and buy products only from farmers who are members of the National Farmers' Union.

Such plan will result in definite benefits to the real producers of farm and factory output. It will tend to raise wages, on the one hand, and farm prices on the other.

"But how about the cost of living?", someone will ask.

The answer is that so far as the goods of Unionized industries are concerned they are just as reasonable in price as those of non-union industries and are much better in quality, and, as for the labor, the wholesale and retail prices of farm produce are printed in local newspapers, thus obtaining better prices for the farmer by eliminating unnecessary profits of useless middlemen. While the retail prices are no greater than in other communities, the fact is that the farmers receive better wholesale prices for their locally grown produce. This is not a theory. It is a plan which is actually being worked out in a practical manner, in one hundred

counties in this country today.

The National Recovery Administration advocated a boycott of stores and other business places which did not display the Blue Eagle Shop Card and N. R. A. Label. Surely, it is a safe and sane plan for workers and farmers when the Federal Government put it into effect. The great advantages, however, are that farmers and labor unions are not unconstitutional.

Whenever possible, members of organized labor should demand the Farmers' Union Shop Card. Surely, when other friends of Union Labor see the farmers demanding the Union Label, Shop Card and Button, they will be inspired to also trade with firms which are fair to labor unions and industries that are authorized to use the Union Label.

Conferences of officials of local Labor Unions and leaders of Farmers' Unions should be held wherever possible in communities in order to obtain immediate action on this reciprocal agreement between the Farmers Union and Labor Unions. It is a broad step toward economic independence.

It Is My Brother

I met a slender little maid,
A rosy burden bearing;
"Is it not heavy, dear?" I said,
As past me she was hurrying.
She looked at me with grave sweet eyes,
This fragile little mother,
And answered as in swift surprise:
"Oh, no, sir; it's my brother."
Did all of us the secret seek
Of this dear little mother,
Unwearingly we'd bear the weak,
Because he is our brother.

—Anon

There are about 40,000,000 wage earners in the United States. It is estimated that two-thirds of these receive less than \$2,000 a year. Thus the bulk of our national purchasing power lies with this low income group—a fact which all manufacturers would do well to realize.

A GREAT CONVENTION

(By Matthew Woll)



THE Fifty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor has finished what was undoubtedly the most important of the great conventions of the American labor movement.

Much has been written and said about the "machine" of the great organization. But the world needs no telling that this was no meeting of some "ancient and honorable society," whose issues were long ago framed and whose problems have been reduced to a formula.

Here was a gathering of men, whose organized history goes back over half a century, and who traditions go farther back than that. But it was the expression of a living and virile movement, living in the midst of the current of forces which characterize a pulsating period of transition. It has its roots where it found its sources of power, in the decades of the past. But it is facing toward, and adjusting its alignments to meet, the changing, charging onset of new principles and energies at work in the social, economic and political world.

The American labor movement is still capable of growth. It even manifested some of the growing pains during the convention. Never again can it be said that the gatherings of the American Federation of Labor are nothing but the smooth and well-greased movements of an organized machine. There were antagonisms arising out of the changing economic system. There were problems of adjustment whose outcome no one could have foretold prior to the meeting of the convention. And there were undercurrents of new forces gathering strength, which will doubtless manifest themselves more strongly as the years go by. The sharp ring of disagreement in the debates was more than a mere letting off of steam, or the functioning of a safety valve. It was a part of that necessary thrashing out of ideas and principles and methods which has been a vital factor in the solid growth of this American labor movement.

Insofar as the new ideas are discovered to fit the existing facts of daily life,

they will, inevitably, come to have their permanent place in the formulated and reasoned expressions of the labor movement. Insofar as they are just outcroppings of some more temporary feelings—natural outcome of a period in which we are living under the pressure of forces ranging from the N. R. A., and the fascist and communist menaces, to the possibilities of another world war—they will become modified by the hard activities and the soberer second thoughts of the coming year.

America has not come as yet to the declining phase of its historic period—at least we can find reason for hoping so. And the events of the past year have brought proof that there are changes in process. How far-reaching these changes are to be for the coming year or two, even, is more than we can say. But there is no reason to believe that America is decadent. Not when we behold the spirits of high adventure which are moving such ancient races as those of the Japanese and the Italian nations. America is still growing up.

It is worth while for those who have been insisting that the American Federation of Labor is decadent and dying, that, in spite of the sharp disagreements, and the free expressions of minority opinions, there was an undercurrent of solid agreement, leaving no uncertainty as to the present essential unity upon those tested and trustworthy factors of principles and of personnel which constitute the body of the American labor movement.

In spite of the perfectly obvious differences of opinion on questions which came before the convention, the record shows that when it came to voting, the convention was unanimous in its decisions on all but about a dozen of between 200 and 300 votes. That is a symptom which cannot be blinked or waived aside, as to the healthy condition of the American Federation of Labor, which the parlor doctors will do well to keep in mind in their inevitable diagnoses of the near future.

The Union Label, Shop Card and Button are perpetual boycotts against unfair employers.

DR. HAAS ADVISES ALL WORKERS IN AMERICA TO JOIN LABOR UNIONS

EVERY worker, skilled and unskilled, owes it to himself, to his family and to his fellow workers to be in his union,"

Rev. Dr. Francis J. Haas, a member of the Labor Policies Board and the Works Progress Administration, declared in an address to a Labor Day Mass Meeting held in Canton, Ohio, under the auspices of the Central Labor Union.

"This," he said, "is not merely his right but his sacred obligation in justice and charity. In taking his place shoulder to shoulder with his fellows he faces perils and dangers. There will be discrimination and discharge. But when all are united all will be free.

"Labor Day this year says to workers: join your union; be loyal to it; use judgment in choosing your leaders and after you have chosen them, follow them in carrying out the policies and contracts they have made.

"Labor Day this year says to employers: recognize the representatives workers have chosen; receive them; deal with them; do not be misled by the fears which interested advisers living on dissension and suspicion put into your minds; think for yourself, see for yourselves, act for yourselves.

"Labor Day this year says to the entire community: support workers in their right to organize; your interest is their interest; they seek to be free in industry as you are in Government; democracy can live only when all are free to enjoy it. In the truest sense this is the meaning of Labor Day."

"If there is one pledge that all of us should make today, it is that we will not allow ourselves to be deceived by selfish newspaper and radio propaganda about liberty and 'State Rights' and the Constitution, but think things through and think them out for ourselves. Only in this way can we create a society in which everyone, no one excepted, will have the opportunity to live a decent and self-respecting life."

"In searching for a cause of nationwide unemployment, we find one cause above all the rest. It is, that for decades there have been some industrial leaders with a conscience and some

without, and those without prevailed. They are men who regard their employes not as human beings, bearing the image of the eternal God, but as so much muscle and bone to be bought like live stock on the commodity market. They are the men who pull down the standards of competition, and by insisting that there be no protection for workers either by unions or the government, make it impossible for employers with a conscience to maintain standards of justice and decency. These men represent the Old Deal. The Old Deal used to call itself 'rugged individualism.' Now it calls itself liberty."

"The Old Deal did not really believe in 'rugged individualism.' It was not consistent. It believed in liberty only for itself. Of course there was no planning for production. There was no thought of adjusting consumption to output, of making the system serve the common good. Each individual or group looked for profit regardless of the number of people they would throw out of work. The unemployment curve moved up and down like a fever chart. There was no effort to keep the social body normal by paying workers enough to buy all the goods that the system could turn out. In many establishments wages went down to four or five cents an hour and hours went up to 50 and 60 and more a week. Because there was not enough buying power, shops and factories shut down and turned men out on the streets by the millions."

"The remedy," he said, "has two parts. The first is Government, the second is organization. Organization is the more important, but let us consider Government first.

"You will ask why should the Government take part. I answer the Government must take part because it has the obligation to protect the welfare of all. Its duty is to all. After all are organized it must see that wages and prices are properly balanced as between industries and as between cities and farms. Happily our Government has made a noteworthy beginning in this direction."

"But, when all is said and done, the Government can do only so much. Workers must help themselves and the only way to do it is to organize. Laws are

necessary but unions are more necessary. In fact, unless there is a genuine, well disciplined labor movement, the Government, important as its protective power is, can do little to effect social justice.

"Some people make the mistake of regarding a union as a fighting machine. In a certain sense it is a fighting machine, but only in a limited sense. If employers and the general public would only understand the true purpose and nature of labor organization, they would see how necessary it is to their own interest as well as to that of workers.

Proceeding then to "show why the union is necessary for all three," Dr. Haas spoke of the essential injustice of the company union." He said, "The company union makes the worker take a representative that he has only limited freedom in picking. It does not let him pick any one he wants. It is a kind of

Fascist Government that tells people who must represent them. . . . Surely the worker cannot be protected against unwarranted discharge, low wages and long hours, when the man who speaks for him is a man that the company controls."

"May the day soon be here when organized employers meet organized workers at the conference table to work out conditions of employment. In national industries, let the Government sit as arbiter to see that justice is guaranteed to all. Let it be umpire to resolve differences regarding prices for commodities in different industries. Let it sit as chairman at conferences between farm representatives and those buying agencies. Let it see that justice is done to all, for its responsibility extends to all alike. Organization, organization, and more organization, this is the need of our industrial system."

100th ANNIVERSARY OF MARK TWAIN RECALLS FAITH IN ORGANIZED LABOR

(By Wm. M. Feigenbaum)

MARK TWAIN, the hundredth anniversary of whose birth on November 30, 1835, was widely commemorated, belongs to all America, and to all the world, but he also belongs to the labor movement.

The great humorist and philosopher, one of the noblest characters in our history, was an ardent advocate of trade unionism, and he upheld unions as the workers' best defense to the day of his death. Indeed, he was a trade unionist; as a youth he was a printer, and he treasured his membership card in the International Typographical Union to the day of his death.

Mark Twain's hatred of fraud, injustice, and cruelty is well known; not so well known is his sturdy democracy, and even less his blazing hatred of war and imperialism.

His biographers rarely mention his radical views, and virtually never his attitude toward trade unions.

William Dean Howells, one of Mark Twain's closest friends, said of him:

"His mind and soul were with those who do the hard work of the world in fear of those who give them a chance

for their livelihoods and underpay them all they can. . . . He was fascinated with 'Looking Backward' and had Bellamy visit him; and from the first he had a luminous vision of organized labor as the only present help for working men.

"He would show that side with such clearness and force that you could not say anything in hopeful contradiction; he saw with that relentless insight of his that in the unions was the workingman's only present hope of standing up like a man against money and the power of it.

"In the very last talk I had with him I found that . . . this great humorist was as great a humanist as ever. I wish that all the work-folk could know this, and could know him as their friend in life as he was in literature; as he was in such a glorious gospel of equality as 'A Connecticut Yankee.'"

Upon another occasion Mr. Howells wrote of his last meeting with Mark Twain: "... the last time I saw him alive was made memorable to me by the kind, clear, judicial sense with which he explained and justified the labor unions as the sole present help of the weak against the strong. . . . Next I saw him dead, lying in his coffin."

A REVIEW OF LABOR CONDITIONS

(By P. M. Draper, President, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada)



LABOR has now come to a time when, more than ever, an annual stocktaking of affairs affecting the workers is required. In spite of improvements during the past two years, the tragedy of unemployment is still painfully apparent in our midst. So long as it continues it must of necessity demand the closest attention and no one interested in the welfare of his fellow citizens can regard the situation without grave apprehension until every worker has been placed back in a job.

The passing of a number of measures aimed at bettering the economic condition of Labor and the masses of the people generally—unemployment insurance, one day's rest in seven, the eight-hour day, the economic council, and other similar measures—embody the principles which the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has constantly advocated for half a century. While time, alone, will make possible a precise analysis of the benefits which will accrue to the workers from these measures, their effect cannot fail to be beneficial.

One point which I should like to emphasize is the fact that it was Organized Labor which pioneered in creating the popular opinion needed to make these various measures popularly acceptable. The lesson this teaches is clear: Labor must continue to educate the public to the needs of the workers, in order to create the atmosphere in which our legislators will place on the statute books the progressively beneficial legislation which the masses of the people constantly need.

General agreement has been reached, by all classes of the population, that unemployment today continues to be our major problem and the one which must be solved before the community in general can experience anything approaching prosperity. Recent legislation has, in large part, laid a foundation for a proper division of the profits of industry but, in the main, our various law-making bodies, Canadian and American, have not yet provided any permanent solution to the problem of lack of jobs.

Through public works programs, governments have provided a huge volume of employment—a volume which was absolutely essential in the years through which we have been passing—but these programs have by no means placed all workers back at work and, at best, they are only of a temporary nature.

Private industry has, heretofore, provided the most important source of jobs for the wage-earners and, insofar as one can predict the immediate future, that condition must continue. Up to the present, these jobs provided through privately controlled industry have followed as a result of private initiative. In pointing out that governments have not provided the cure for the unemployment problem, it is at least of equal consequence to note that private initiative first failed to offer the wage-earning opportunities.

When times are such that employment is relatively plentiful, the sphere of activity of Organized Labor is confined to insuring a more equitable distribution of the profits of the industry in which it engages. In view of the failure of other powerful interests to provide the needed jobs, it is suggested that Organized Labor might well turn its attention to that field, to see whether its collective thought could not devise some ways and means for a greater exploitation of our natural resources to provide jobs and to increase the wealth of our country, particularly so that the less fortunate might be amply taken care of.

In Canada, the standard of nutrition of the majority of the population is probably higher than anywhere else, except in some parts of Great Britain and the United States. However, no one with any knowledge of living conditions in the poorer areas of the larger cities—and even in the rural districts—would deny that there is ample need for a great increase in the amount, quality and variety of the food consumed in this country, with a corresponding improvement in health and happiness. It is a sad state of affairs when farmers cannot make a decent living because the food markets are over supplied, whereas

everyone concerned with the health of the nation is deeply worried over the wide prevalence of a low standard of nutrition.

What is true of Canada is undoubtedly more so of most of the European countries and of the whole of Asia. The real difficulty is not that too much food is being grown, but that not enough people are able to buy the food they ought to have. To most people there is an obvious paradox in restraining farmers from growing food in a world full of hungry mouths and half-starved bodies.

The first need of the worker is an adequate supply of good food for himself and his family and an increase in the world consumption of food, by restoring the prosperity of the agricultural population, would help effectively to solve the problem of industrial unemployment. International trade cannot be permanently revived nor can there be any sure basis for internal trade until the purchasing power of the agricultural population is restored, either by a rise in prices or by an increase in sales or by both combined, thereby providing a growing market for the output of the manufacturing industries.

Almost daily we are witnessing the accomplishment of new records in speed, endurance and flights circulating the universe, as well as dives to the bottom of the ocean; nor is the march of human progress limited to material things. The spread of education and social service is more pronounced now than ever before. The common people, or the men in the street, now discuss the imminent collapse of civilization whereas some twenty years ago they did not. We may well ask what has happened to bring this state of mind about, and pause for an answer.

It is of no practical use to assert that civilization has been dealt a death-blow or that every thing was due to the collapse of the present capitalist system or to blame it on democracy, nor even reigning governments. Rather, I incline to the belief that the economic maladjustment of today appears to be the result of the impact of striking and gigantic changes of a universal character, descending with kaleidoscopic suddenness at a time when the peoples of the many nations were almost insane

with suffering and are still groaning under the shock of the World War.

Canada has prided itself in the past, through advertising in the British Isles and European countries, as being a land where labor might prosper, where men and women can work under decent and sanitary conditions, thus enabling them to rear their children in human dignity. Visualizing this as our objective, we have talked much about protecting "standards of labor" through government codes and other legislative enactments and have, in some cases, particularly in the building trades, paid dearly to secure these standards. That being true, the employer, who, operating under that protection, deliberately abuses it, is not a good Canadian and helps neither business nor Canada.

The "chiseler" in business, the employer who takes advantage of hard times and the helpless position of a man without a job to reduce wages to the starvation level, is not helping business. He is doing more to harm the capitalist system than all the Communists put together. This kind of employer makes conditions harder for honest business, delays processes of recovery and creates discontent and unrest in the business and industrial world.

The continuance of a depression such as the present has significance beyond the suffering which it creates. A depressed population, losing perspective, may embrace dictatorship as in several European countries. We have escaped that tendency so far, but Labor must provide the bulwark against the growth of any such ideas. The sure preventive is a return to conditions more nearly normal and, if Labor thought can contribute in that direction, it will once more justify itself as the guardian of the people's interests.

Light

Just where the road is roughest
We find a helping hand,
Just where the burden's hardest
Kind friends beside us stand;
Just when the hours are dreary
A song of joy rings true;
Just when the days are darkest,
The sunshine filters through.

—EX.

Not all Labor Unionists wear Party labels but all true Labor Unionists wear Union Labels.

LABOR DEMANDS NATION SHUN WAR



WAR'S heaviest costs in life, suffering and money fall on labor, which is unalterably opposed to settlement of disputes between nations by a resort to arms, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared in a forcible radio address on the Squibb-World Peaceways program over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

President Green spoke for only a few minutes but packed in his address a blistering indictment of war as destroyer of life, liberty, happiness, property and spiritual values.

While American workers are deeply concerned over the war between Italy and Ethiopia, under no circumstances will they favor participation of this country in any European conflict, Mr. Green said.

"Labor's devotion to democracy, to the rule of the people and to the preservation of our democratic institutions is very largely based upon its opposition to war," he said. "It realizes that in those countries where dictatorships have been established, where autocracy in government prevails, where rulership is vested in the top rather than in the bottom, the people have little, if anything, to say in the determination of the issues of war and peace.

"The fate of the people and the issues of war are determined by the will of the dictator. Democracy and the rule of the people must ever be an all-prevailing force in preventing resort to force and war in the settlement of grievances and differences which exist between nations."

"Every war in which our nation has been engaged has exacted a terrific toll from the ranks of labor. They have given the bulk of man-power for the battle-fields and both men and women have been pressed into industrial service in order to produce war materials and war equipment. They pay heavily during the war period and they pay heavily following its termination.

"Labor has not forgotten the lessons learned during the World War. The destruction of man-power, great as it was, was supplemented by an impairment of Labor's faith in our civilization

and its processes. Morale was destroyed; vision was beclouded; spiritual values lowered and the enthusiasm which had been aroused by the belief that had been created—that the world would be made safe for democracy—was supplanted by human despair.

"Added to all these impairments of priceless human values was the burden that was placed upon the nation and particularly upon the back of labor. The cost of the war must be paid through the creation of wealth and inasmuch as all wealth is created by labor it is this group which is forced to pay the costs of war.

"Let no one be deceived regarding the understanding of this economic philosophy on the part of labor. It suffers no illusionment. It knows that the taxes which must be imposed in order to pay for the costs of war come from the hands, the labor and the service of working men and women. We are still paying for the Civil War and more heavily for the Spanish-American War and in an increasing way for the World War. Another war would mean not only a horrible destruction of man-power but, in addition, the piling up of a staggering debt which must be paid through the service and sweat of labor during the generations to come.

"Labor is unalterably opposed to war because it is called upon to pay both in man-power and in never-ending service. It knows that the money which is wrung from labor in the way of taxes means that much less in wages and earned income. But, labor is also opposed to war for moral reasons. It believes that the time has come when common sense and good judgment should be applied to the settlement of differences which arise between nations. There is no moral justification for a resort to war, to force and to arms for the settlement of national and international differences.

"Furthermore, labor is fully conscious of the destructive possibilities of any war which may now occur. The destruction wrought and the horrors of past wars will be multiplied many times in case war between principal nations occurs again.

"The working people of the United States are thoroughly alive to the dis-

turbed and threatened situation which exists in Europe. Labor hopes and trusts that the war will be confined to the two nations now involved and that an extension of the zone of conflict will be prevented. It is the wish and desire of American labor that our Government may use its good offices in all the efforts which are put forth to minimize the conflict and to promote a settlement.

"Under no circumstances, however, will the working people of the United States favor participation of our own country in any European conflict. We insist that the Briand-Kellogg compact

shall be observed in both letter and spirit.

"The passion for peace possessed by the workers of our country is all-embracing and is based upon a thorough and deep sense of appreciation of the destructive effects of war and particularly upon all classes of workers, their families and their children.

"The workers demand peace. They cry for peace. They think in terms of peace. They are opposed to war and they protest against a resort to war as a means of settlement of national and international disputes."

REGULATION OF HOURS AND WAGES ON NATIONAL SCALE IMPERATIVE

(By Elmer F. Andrews, New York State Industrial Commissioner)



THE question of orderly regulation of wages and hours on a nation-wide scale is vitally important. Manufacturing, construction and most other industries have been specifically excluded from such regulation. This exclusion, this existing prohibition, is of vital importance to labor in every state. I have pointed out before, that, as the plant capacity of American industry has developed and as competition has sharpened, employers have sought low wage areas in which to manufacture their products. Today, workers possessed of varying degrees of skill are being paid as little as from \$3 to \$9 a week in certain sections of this country. This means something to every wage earner in America. It is a threat to your own wages, to your living standards, to your security, to the education of the future of your children. The underpayment and exploitation of any worker in any section of the United States is a menace to all the wage earners of this country.

It is significant and disturbing that the recent recovery and increase in industrial activity and trade in this and other states have not been accompanied by an equivalent increase in employment and payrolls. It has been stated that employment and payrolls have lagged behind because hours have been lengthened and wages have either not been increased or have been cut. There is also, of course, the increasing me-

chanization and efficiency of industry, requiring fewer workers to turn out a larger production.

In an orderly regulation of wages and hours on a nation-wide scale, I see no sacrifice of real state's rights. While under the Constitution the sovereign states have the theoretical right to commit suicide by permitting their citizens to work for lower wages or to become unemployed in increasing numbers, it may be that, instead of exercising this right, the states will prefer to exercise another right, namely: "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," by regulating interstate commerce, which in fact includes practically all industrial activity on a national rather than a state system or no system at all.

Just \$5 Wiser

A pretty young nurse was selling poppies when a potential buyer, a young man, told her that he would give her a \$5 bill for a poppy, provided she would promise to nurse him if, at any time, he went to her hospital. She agreed.

"By the way," the young man asked, "where is your hospital?"

"I am at the maternity hospital," meekly replied the pretty nurse, putting the note into the box.

A TRADE-UNIONISTS SPEAKS AT GENEVA

(Mr. A. B. Swales on the I. L. O. Conference)



R. A. B. SWALES, one of the T. U. C. advisers at the International Labor Conference in Geneva, made a striking speech at the 29th sitting, criticizing the attitude of the governments and employers on the 40-hour week, and affirming the loyalty of the Trade Unions to the I. L. O. Mr. Swales, who is retiring this year from active service in the Trade Union movement, said:

"Procrastination is the thief of time," and that is the policy that our British government has been pursuing with regard to the 40-hour week ever since we began to discuss this problem somewhere away back in 1932 and 1933.

"I would like, however, to express my pleasure that some slight progress has been made in 1935 after our failure to advance in three or four previous years. Small as is that progress, I think it will encourage those responsible for conducting this great world tribunal in pursuing its labors. The world is suffering from a malignant growth. One is reminded of how when a surgeon, after diagnosing his case, if he decides to use the knife to cut out that growth, he cuts it out at the root, even though some patients may make wry faces and others may howl at the sight of the knife. And so this great body in Geneva in my view has got to be the surgeon; and no matter how some of those who come are prepared to make wry faces—no matter how others are going to howl—those who are responsible for this great gathering must go on with their job and must see to it that society is relieved of the terrible growths that we are suffering from and especially this terrible problem of unemployment.

"I am also inclined to encourage those who are going to be responsible for conducting affairs in Geneva in the years to come, and to remind many who are listening to me that there are developments taking place in all the countries of the world which, within a very short space of time, will probably change the whole of the personnel and the outlook of those who represent workers and governments in an assem-

bly of this character. Already in my own country—Great Britain—the younger men and women in our movement have been organized and are coming along and have already begun to take the places of the industrial leaders who are either growing old or passing out of service; and it will not be many years before, along this side of the benches of this assembly, there will be a new personnel of industrial leaders animated with the desire to see that things are going to be something along the lines that they have been taught to believe they should be. These leaders will be armed with an education and an understanding of economic and political matters that did not come to men like myself in my younger days. And this change of personnel will breathe a new spirit into gatherings of this character.

"The same young men and the same young women, within the space of the next few years, are going to bring about other changes in the representation here, and you will see here new government representatives who will speak on behalf of governments with a new outlook and with a greater desire to remedy some of the evils of the world than has been shown during the last three or four years at these conferences. With the tremendous power which these new representatives of governments and of the workers will wield, we shall probably see a new type of representative of the employers; or, if they do not change their outlook, there will be sufficient force behind the other two groups to see to it that the employers no longer stand in the way of progress and the reforms which are necessary to relieve the world of the terrible evils with which it has been confronted since the close of the great war.

"I deplore to some extent the attitude of the employers as expressed year after year by their representatives in this conference. They remind us very much of that once famous picture of the man with the muck-rake. Those of you who remember that picture will recall that the artist depicted a man sor-did in outlook and mentally defective by reason of his avarice, grovelling in the gutter with his rake, searching among

the garbage and the muck in the gutter, to satisfy his greed by the requisition of some bright but worthless trinket. Did he but cast his eyes upward, he would see the sun shining brilliantly, shedding its light over the whole world, throwing its rays into the dark places, and showing clearly in relief the road along which all well-meaning people should travel up the hill of progress. Along that road these future generations of which I am speaking will travel. Straight ahead along that road they know that at the top of the hill lies that social emancipation and that economic and political freedom which the world is anxious to reach.

"My colleague, Mr. Bevin, speaking from this rostrum a few days ago, told us that the extent to which we had opened the door in this matter of hours of work, though it was but a tiny chink through which the light was shining,

afforded us a vision of sanity returning to a mad world.

"I want this great organization to go on with its work. The world went mad in 1914, and, out of the welter of blood and tears and suffering, arose in 1919 this great machine which we have been endeavoring to operate in Geneva to deal with these problems, and to bring sanity to bear on them. I want to encourage, if I can, all those whose duty it will be to deal with these great world problems, and to operate this huge machinery. I want them to go on with their work, encouraged by the fact that new forces are arising which are going to help them considerably, and that within the space of a very few years not only shall we have the vision, but we shall have realized that sanity has indeed returned to this mad world of ours. It needs work; it needs courage; it needs enthusiasm."—Industrial News.

THE STRANGER

(By H. H. Siegele)

WORKING MEN, which includes carpenters," the philosopher began, "altogether too often neglect getting acquainted with strangers, either on the job or at their meeting places. This ought not to be. But just who is to blame? Perhaps, the blame should be placed on a lack of thinking, or thoughtlessness. Working men are human, and being human, have a natural inclination for social intercourse; although, in these days of multiplied artificial attractions, men are often led to forget that inborn faculty, especially among strangers."

The philosopher is not setting himself up as an example of sociability, far be it from that. He has that peculiar complex of not being able to work and carry on a conversation at the same time and do either of them well. That is why he is sometimes accused of being socially unresponsive on jobs, as one of his associates accused him recently.

"I do not want to be misunderstood," the philosopher went on, "when a man is working for a contractor or for an owner, his time belongs to his employer, and conversation should be limited, to

a great extent, to matters pertaining to his work. But there are times before and after working hours on every job when men can get together and get acquainted, especially with strangers, but this duty devolves upon all alike—if a man is a stranger to me, I am a stranger to him, and if we do not get together, we are both to blame. Only when one deliberately refuses to indulge in conversation with another, can he justly be accused of wanting to be exclusive. There are many elements that enter into situations of this kind, requiring us to be rather conservative with our condemnations. Unless one himself has made an effort to get acquainted, he has no right to condemn the other for lack of courtesy." The philosopher smiled, and then went on:

"I remember a little incident, a tragedy it should be called,—it happened in my home town. The story is fitting to be told here:

"A stranger, who claimed to be an author, once asked a certain woman for something to eat. She fixed him a sandwich, for which he offered her a leaflet with one of his poems. She declined, closing the door in his face,—then he threw the bread away, drama-

tizing the saying, 'Man does not live by bread alone.'

'Ingrate! Tramp!' the woman exclaimed, angrily, as she watched him walk away, 'I'm glad I didn't take your old tract!'

That evening one of the woman's literary friends, for she was a writer, invited her to a little informal affair, 'an unexpected treat.' When she got to the party, she was surprised to see the ungrateful stranger among the guests, but when the hostess introduced him as, 'Our guest of honor, Vachel Lindsay,' she was dumbfounded, for she was an admirer of Lindsay's verse.

"This woman still lives in my town," the philosopher continued, "and I have heard her relate this incident a number of times with remorse. I also heard Vachel Lindsay, on a later visit, pay tribute publicly to the family that took him in when he passed through my home town offering verse for bread.

"Neglect not," the philosopher quoted in paraphrase, "to acquaint yourselves with strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels, unawares."

The philosopher believes, and he has mentioned it before, that among working men there are to be found men of excellence and greatness equal to those found in other walks of life. History has proved that over and over. It should be remembered, however, that there is a difference between popularity and greatness. The two are too often not found together. Greatness is a quality of character, while popularity is frequently a matter of advertising, or the results of propaganda.

"The carpenter," the philosopher resumed, "and especially the carpenter who methodically reads and studies, has opportunities for culture and refinements that come to few. His trade is constantly associated with one of the oldest and greatest of the five recognized arts, that of architecture. If he thoroughly familiarizes himself with this art—probably the greatest—he will learn to know a great deal about the others also. We are gradually learning, in these days of millionnaires and multi-millionnaires, that fine garments and expensive jewels, are not indicative of culture, not at all. Refinements can not be bought with money, and for that reason are not qualities

that are unattainable by men who wear overalls and toil with their hands for a livelihood. Only the uncultured associate riches exclusively with refinements. We must never forget that things, no matter how fine they might be, are products of the working people, among whom we can find many of our greatest men and woman. This has always been true, and always will be true. The greatest man that ever lived was a working man—The Carpenter of Nazareth. He has influenced, is influencing and always will influence the world of mankind more than any other. The greatest men of our own land, figuratively speaking, regarded him not as a stranger." And taking from his pocket a booklet of verse, the philosopher read a poem entitled,

"AMERICANS"

"A century and a half ago
Our fathers felt within their hearts,
That freedom was a sacred right;
That every mortal should be free.
The thought grew slowly in their breasts,
Evolved and thus it brought about
A feeling that made them rebel:
Among them stood, upright and tall,
A gentle, noble, stately man,
To lead them; it was Washington,
The first and great American.

"Four more than three score years ago
There was a feeling in the hearts
Of men who prayed and fought for right;
Some died that all men should be free.
With righteous anguish in their breasts
They would not yield, thus brought about
A feeling that made some rebel;
Before them stood, sad-faced and tall,
A humble, brave, kind-hearted man—
'Twas Lincoln, true as Washington,
The second great American.

"And now, as years come in and go,
There's still that feeling in the hearts
Of living men who see the right;
Who'll suffer that all may be free.
With suffering anguish in men's breasts,
Though crushed, 'twill rise and bring about
Its triumph—though some may rebel.
There'll come one, young, heroic, tall,
A world-loved, unspoiled pleasing man,
To lead on; true as Washington,
He'll be the world's American.

Neither retail nor receive scandal willingly; defamation of others may for the present gratify the malignity of the pride of our hearts, cool reflection will draw very disadvantageous conclusions from such a disposition; and in the case of scandal, as in that of robbery, the receiver is always thought as bad as the thief.

Ol' Man Depression will hang around just so long as consumers buy foreign-made and unfair goods.

Editorial



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1936

Importance of Observing Labor Agreements

IN reaffirming its position declaring it to be the imperative duty of trade union members to comply implicitly with the terms of labor agreements, the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor took a position the correctness and justice of which cannot be successfully disputed.

Collective bargaining is a fundamental principle of the trade union movement. An agreement negotiated by representatives of the workers and the employers fixing for a definite period wage rates, hours of labor and work conditions is a contract whose terms it is the

paramount obligation of both groups to carry out.

In some instances trade unionists who are parties to a labor contract overlook its meaning and their duty in connection with it. When they see an injustice imposed by employers on employees in other trades or in a branch of their own trade, these trades unionists occasionally manifest a tendency to support the victimized workers with a sympathetic strike despite the fact that the employers involved have not violated any provisions of their contract with the union members who desire to assist their fellow workers. The desire is commendable, but it should be motivated without doing violence to the solemn agreement regarding their own wages, hours and working conditions which the representatives of these union workers have negotiated and which the workers themselves have accepted.

The extreme importance of trade unionists faithfully observing labor contracts was emphasized by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the recent convention of the Federation. The Council said:

"The American Federation of Labor is committed to the principle of collective bargaining and the observance of wage agreements. When contracts are finally negotiated between the representatives of employers and of employees, it becomes the duty, in fact, the obligation, of all parties to signed agreements, to comply with said agreements, to carry them out and to maintain them inviolate. The Executive Council is, therefore, but emphasizing and repeating the traditional policy of the American Federation of Labor when it urges its members everywhere to religiously observe all wage agreements negotiated, accepted and signed. These represent solemn covenants that cannot be disregarded and violated without sac-

rificing reputation, standing and honor."

The Council called "upon the officers and representatives of all national and international unions to require their members to adhere to and observe all contracts negotiated through collective bargaining and all agreements signed and sealed by their chosen representatives," and urged "all city central bodies and State federations of labor to co-operate fully in the enforcement of wage agreements."

The Council also declared "that the membership of unions who disregard agreements and who violate them without cause or justification should be disciplined in a proper and practical way and should be required to obey and observe all agreements entered into," and further said it regarded "this matter as of great importance and sincerely recommends that all affiliated organizations give it special consideration and attention."

The A. F. of L. convention unanimously adopted the recommendations of the Executive Council, thereby showing that agreements should be religiously observed and carried out.

1,804 Federal Labor Unions Organized By A. F. of L. in Two Years

A STRONG defense of the organization achievements in the mass production industries of the American Federation of Labor during the past two years was made by William Green, president of the Federation, at a press conference held in connection with his letter to the executives of six national and international unions, affiliated with the A. F. of L., protesting against their organization of the "Committee on Industrial Organization" to combat the declared policy of the Federation on organization policy adopted by the 1935 A. F. of L. convention.

Mr. Green pointed out that during the past two years the A. F. of L. has created 1,804 federal labor unions, 508 of which were established in mass production industries. Of these 1,804 unions, 183 are in the automobile industry, 133 in the timber and lumber industry, 17 in the aluminum industry, 12 in the radio industry, 27 in the cement industry, 31 in the gas and by-product coke

industry, 66 in the gasoline station industry, and 69 in the rubber industry. In addition national unions have been established in the automobile and rubber industries.

He declared the American Federation of Labor recognizes in its organization policy that in many industries employing thousands of workers a new condition exists requiring organization upon a different basis to be most effective, and that this new condition had received consideration in connection with protecting the jurisdictional rights of all trade unions organized upon craft lines.

He cited the important achievements for railroad labor resulting from the unanimity with which the different craft unions in the railroad industry have acted as proof that solidarity of action and effective results can be realized under craft unionism.

In commenting on his opposition to the separate movement within the American Federation of Labor sponsored by the executives of six national unions in their "Committee on Industrial Organization," Mr. Green said he feared it would have a disrupting effect. "All I want to do," he declared, "is to maintain solidarity and warn of its dangers."

THE PASSING YEAR

(By Henry Loukusa)

The year that we measured has ended;
And has fused with the eons sublime.
The land-marks we knew have all blended

In the age old image of time.
Its suns and its shadows have perished,
Like the loves that we quickly forget;
But the spring and the autumn it cherished

Still haunt with a tinge of regret.
We meet on this threshold each season;
And we sigh as the sands must drift by.
Each grain is as precious as reason,
For they total the years 'til we die.

Americans spend millions of dollars for imported goods. The best way to cut the taxes collected for those on relief is to buy Union-made, American products.

Official Information



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NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for January, February and March, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of January, February and March; the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify General Secretary Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

OFFICIAL NOTICE FROM A. F. OF L.

Washington, D. C.
December 4, 1935.

To the Officers and Members of State Federations of Labor, City Central Labor Unions, and Directly Affiliated Local Trade & Federal Labor Unions.

Brothers:

It becomes my duty to bring to your attention the decision of the last convention of the American Federation of Labor which was held in Atlantic City from October 7th to 19th, 1935, regarding the organization policy of the American Federation of Labor. This decision, adopted by a majority vote of the officers and delegates in attendance at the convention after hours of debate and careful consideration, must be accepted and regarded as the legal official organization policy of the American Federation of Labor.

Twenty-one resolutions dealing with the subject of industrial unionism were considered by the convention Committee on Resolutions. The report of the Committee which I herewith submit, was based upon a careful study and

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

analysis of these resolutions. It reads as follows:

"Your committee finds, upon examining these resolutions, that the introducers either misunderstood the Declaration adopted last year by the San Francisco Convention, or desire that the policy established in that Declaration should be set aside and existing International Unions merged into industrial organizations organized for the several industries.

"The Declaration adopted by the convention last year was specific upon the question involved. It was recognized that in many industries large numbers of so-called mass production workers were employed. The skill they required being of an entirely different character from that of those who become craftsmen through years of apprenticeship. In many mass production industries, the newly employed workers within a few months become as competent to perform the specialized operation required to do the work, as they ever will be. This is in marked contrast to the skill required of craftsmen who, in addition to their years of apprenticeship, required additional time before they master all the knowledge required to round out complete mastery of their craft.

"The Declaration of the San Francisco Convention provided that the workers classified as 'mass production employees' should be granted charters in the mass production industries which would include all of the mass production workers employed in such industries. So that there might be no misunderstanding, and for the purpose of differentiating between craftsmen and mass production workers, the Declaration adopted last year included the following language:

"The American Federation of Labor is desirous of meeting this demand. We consider it our duty to formulate policies which will fully protect the jurisdictional rights of all trade unions organized upon craft lines and afford them every opportunity for development and accession of those workers engaged upon work over which these organizations exercise jurisdiction. Experience has shown that craft organization is most effective in protecting the welfare and advancing the interests of workers where

the nature of the industry is such that the lines of demarcation between crafts are distinguishable."

"So that there might be no infringement upon the rights of the National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, provision was made in the Declaration to protect these rights. The final paragraph of the Declaration reading:

"That in order to protect and safeguard the members of such National and International Unions as are chartered, the American Federation of Labor shall for a provisional period direct the policies, administer the business, and designate the administrative and financial officers of the newly organized unions."

"The convention could not have done otherwise than reaffirm the rights and the jurisdiction given to the National and International Unions which had been chartered by the American Federation of Labor, many of which had become International Unions before the Civil War and had maintained a continuous existence since that time.

"It was principally these great International Unions which had brought the American Federation of Labor into existence. When the American Federation of Labor was organized, and these Unions accepted charters, and when National or International Unions have been organized since 1881, a contract was entered into between the American Federation of Labor and the National and International Unions.

"This contract called for loyalty to the purposes and policies of the American Federation of Labor. In return the National and International Unions were guaranteed two specific things; first, jurisdiction over all workmen doing the work of the specific craft or occupation covered by the organization; secondly, guaranteeing to the National or International Unions complete autonomy over all of its internal affairs.

"The American Federation of Labor could not have been organized upon any other basis of relationship between the National and International Unions and the Federation. It is recognized that where a contract is entered into between parties, it cannot be set aside or altered by one party without the consent and approval of the other.

"For these valid and vital reasons, your committee recommends non-concurrence, with the resolutions, and reaffirmation of the Declaration of the San Francisco Convention upon this subject."

For your further information I herewith quote the declaration of the San Francisco Convention which as you will observe by the report was reaffirmed by the Atlantic City Convention:

"In connection with these Resolutions your committee has given extended and most profound consideration to one of the most important problems with which our American Trade Union Movement is confronted. These resolutions deal with a question that affects the interest of many of the organizations affiliated with and holding charters issued by the American Federation of Labor. It is because of its importance and far-reaching effect that your committee has devoted so much time and consideration to the problem.

"The evidence presented in the hearings before the committee conclusively indicates that to deal effectively with the question of organization and with the fundamental questions involved there should be a clear and definite policy outlined by this convention that will adequately meet the new and growing conditions with which our American Labor Movement is confronted.

"During recent years there have developed new methods. This has brought about a change in the nature of the work performed by millions of workers in industries in which it has been most difficult or impossible to organize craft unions. The systems of mass productions are comparatively new and are under the control of great corporations and aggregations of capital which have resisted all efforts at organization. The provision of the National Industrial Recovery Act protecting the right of employees to organize and select representatives of their own choice without interference on the part of employers, or their agents, has had the effect of freeing the flood of organization sentiment existing in the breasts of millions of workers who have been prevented by employer opposition from satisfying their desire for organization.

"The American Federation of Labor is desirous of meeting this demand. We consider it our duty to formulate poli-

cies which will fully protect the jurisdictional rights of all trade unions organized upon craft lines and afford every opportunity for development and accession to those workers engaged upon work over which these organizations exercise jurisdiction. Experience has shown that craft organization is most effective in protecting the welfare and advancing the interests of workers where the nature of the industry is such that the lines of demarcation between crafts are distinguishable.

"However, it is also realized that in many of the industries in which thousands of workers are employed a new condition exists requiring organization upon a different basis to be most effective.

"To meet this new condition the Executive Council is directed to issue charters for National or International Unions in the automotive, cement, aluminum and such other mass production and miscellaneous industries as in the judgment of the Executive Council may be necessary to meet the situation.

"That the Executive Council shall at the earliest practical date inaugurate, manage, promote and conduct a campaign of organization in the iron and steel industry.

"That in order to protect and safeguard the members of such National and International Unions as are chartered, the American Federation of Labor shall for a provisional period direct the policies, administer the business and designate the administrative and financial officers of such newly organized unions."

I am calling upon you, the officers and members of organizations duly chartered and officially recognized, to conform to and carry out the instructions and decision of the Atlantic City Convention. It is the only orderly process which can be followed. The substitution of personal opinion or a minority policy for the official action of a legal convention of the American Federation of Labor would serve to create confusion and chaos.

It has ever been the rule of the American Federation of Labor that State Federations of Labor, City Central Labor unions, and the local trade and federal labor unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, should conform to decisions made and

policies adopted by conventions of the American Federation of Labor. The preservation of the American Federation of Labor calls for the pursuit of such policy. There can be no substitution for convention decisions and convention action.

I call upon you to give to the organization policy adopted by the Atlantic City Convention of the American Federation of Labor a full measure of unreserved loyalty and support.

Fraternally yours,

WM. GREEN, President,
American Federation of Labor.

Swanson and Johnson Shingle Mill in Agreement with Local Union 2542

Since the publication of the November issue of "The Carpenter" wherein we notified our members that the Swanson and Johnson Shingle Mill of Grays River, Washington, was unfriendly to our organization, we have been advised by Local Union 2542 of Raymond, Washington, that said company has now signed an agreement with the Local Union and all the eligible employees are now members of Local Union 2542.

New Charters Issued

1891 Salem, Ore.
2754 Tacoma, Wash.
1893 Clearfield, Pa.
2755 Kalama, Wash.
2756 Waldport, Ore.
2757 Tacoma, Wash.
2758 Tacoma, Wash.
1213 Gideon, Mo.
2759 Wauna, Ore.
2760 Lake Quinalt, Wash.
671 Clovis, N. Mex.

H. Leh & Company Build with Non-Union Labor

Local Union No. 368, Allentown, Pa., through its recording secretary, Stephen R. Miller, requests that the membership, particularly those residing in the vicinity of Allentown, be made aware of the unfriendly attitude of the H. Leh and Company Department Store towards our organization.

The company which is erecting a new building in the city refuses to employ union carpenters and is therefore not entitled to the patronage of our members.

Court Refuses Request of Lumber Company For Injunction

The Carlisle Lumber Company of Onalaska, Washington, which company logs timber, manufactures lumber and operates the Newaukum Railway, has refused to negotiate with Local Union 2511.

The Local went on strike May 3, 1935, as the lumber company refused to meet with them to negotiate a wage scale and working agreements.

Later the lumber company brought suit against the Local including an order to restrain the members from using the streets of Onalaska. In a hearing for a temporary restraining order, Judge C. A. Studebaker refused the request of the lumber company until it came into court declaring it would abide by the laws of the state legislature and the Congress of the United States to arbitrate the labor difficulties it is now experiencing at its plant.

The Local Union desires that our members be advised of the unfriendly attitude of this company towards our organization.

Strike Against Pacific States Lumber Company Remains Unsettled

Local Union 2598 of Selleck, Washington, requests that members of our organization be informed that the strike of the Local Union against the Pacific States Lumber Company which started May 13, 1935, is still unsettled. This company has both mill and logging camps at Selleck, and offices at Tacoma, Washington.

With the help of strikebreakers the company is using every method to destroy the Local Union and insisting on the men joining their company union. They have turned a deaf ear to all efforts to adjust the controversy.

The Lumber and Saw Mill workers are waging a vigorous campaign against the use of the lumber manufactured by this concern, most of which is shipped to the Middle West states, and they look forward to the moral support of our membership.

Rowe Manufacturing Company Employs Non-union Carpenters

Local Union No. 360, Galesburg, Illinois, desires our members to be advised through the columns of "The Carpen-

ter" that all efforts on the part of the Local Union failed to induce the Rowe Manufacturing Company to employ our members in the hanging of the Rowe Overhead Door.

The defiant attitude of this company clearly indicates its intentions are to combat organized labor by employing non-union labor to make and install its products.

This firm has several large factories and its business transactions extend from coast to coast. Hence it is the desire of our Local Union that all members be made aware of the unfriendly attitude of the Rowe Manufacturing Company.

Stimson Lumber Company Operates With Non-Union Men

Local Union 2540, Lumber and Saw-mill Workers, of Forest Grove, Oregon, desires that the members of our organization be informed that the Stimson Lumber Company of that city is operating 100 per cent non-union. This company has been one of the very few lumber companies of the state who demanded the protection of state police and immediately resumed operations with a non-union crew.

The efforts of the Stimson Lumber Company to break the Union have been most extreme and have continued over the past seven months.

The Local Union wishes that the above-mentioned facts be given publicity through "The Carpenter."

Carpenters, Stay Away From San Francisco

This notice is written to inform the members of our Brotherhood, especially those that may be thinking of coming to San Francisco, of the conditions of our trade in the San Francisco district. Every year at about this time thousands of our traveling members come to California to enjoy our widely advertised climate, realizing only after they get here, that climate is a poor substitute for three square meals a day.

This condition has been made worse during the last two years by the publicity given to the construction of the two bridges across San Francisco Bay and the coming exposition that is to

celebrate their completion. With the exception of some work still to be done on the approaches, all carpenter work on the bridges is completed. Preference on this work is given to residents of the district.

The exposition is to be built on filled land adjacent to an island in San Francisco Bay. It is now under twenty-five feet of salt water and will be under water until some time next summer. Preference on this work when it is done will be given to residents of the district. Nearly all work now under way in this district is public work, Municipal, State or Federal, and preference to local residents is stipulated on all of it. There is some improvement in private work but many contractors on private work give preference to old time residents.

The reason for this preference is very logical. The tax payers have been assessed millions of dollars a year for a long time to carry our relief rolls and, quite naturally, they are determined to get out from under this burden by putting our own unemployed to work.

There are hundreds of carpenters registered for employment at the various public employment agencies in the district.

There is an open shop, non-union organization in San Francisco, financed by big business interests that issued a public statement a few days ago to the effect that there was an imminent shortage of skilled building trades mechanics in this district.

There has not been a shortage of carpenters in San Francisco since the time of the fire in 1906. There is no shortage now or any remote probability of a shortage in the future.

But in case you are in doubt, please write to the State Employment office in San Francisco, or in Oakland; or to the Secretary of the Relief Committee, addressed to San Francisco, or Oakland, or Berkeley, or Alameda, and get some official confirmation of the statements you have just read, before you are lured here by a publicity promoted mirage of non-existent jobs.

The Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters.

D. H. Ryan, Sec'y.

From the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance

Editor, "The Carpenter":

As in previous years we tender to you and yours, most sincerely our hearty good wishes for A Happy and Prosperous New Year. We, along with Organized Labor in general, have been coming along very nicely during the past year, thanks to your earnest and loyal support.

On the other hand, we have in the best manner we know how, extended a helping hand to all our Sisters and Brothers who toil for a livelihood, and our co-workers in the Labor Movement. That is our duty as we see it, and a pleasant duty.

We want you to know that we appreciate your help and encouragement, hence this brief message; and we ask, that if we have no organization in your city that you will, in your daily intercourse with your fellow trade unionists and the delegates to the Central Body kindly bear us in mind.

You will note from the letterhead of our organization that we hold jurisdiction over all Catering Industry Employees—that means, Cooks, Waiters, Waitresses, Beverage Dispensers, Bartenders, and in fact all help employed in and about Restaurants, Cafes and Hotels, outside of the mechanical trades. So, if you will bear us in mind, we will appreciate it very much. We put out some advertising literature in the shape of cards that can be distributed. If you would like to have any number of them, just give us an idea what you want and we will be pleased to send same. We also publish a monthly Journal known as "The Catering Industry Employee." While we are incorporating in this letter a little business, we trust that we will be pardoned for so doing. Again assuring you that we deeply appreciate the kindly consideration and support given, with sincere good wishes to all believe me to be,

Fraternally yours,

Robert B. Hesketh,
General Sec'y- Treas.

Local Union 286 Celebrates 45th Anniversary

Local Union No. 286, Great Falls, Montana, celebrated its 45th anniversary in the Local's hall on November 27,

1935, with a turkey dinner and dance for the members of the Local Union and their families. Over 300 were in attendance.

William Patterson acted as chairman of the committee, and while he is the oldest member of the Local, to see him do the Scottish Reel one would take him to be the youngest of them all.

The Ladies Auxiliary assisted and were kept busy in looking after the comfort and enjoyment of the children.

The dance lasted until the wee sma' hours and all present were unanimous in declaring that the affair was a most enjoyable one and will be looking forward with pleasure to the next celebration.

Celebrates Forty-Seventh Anniversary

Local Union 434 of Chicago, Illinois, celebrated its forty-seventh anniversary on November 30, 1935, with a dance and vaudeville at the K. of P. Hall.

From reports received the affair was a most successful one. All those in attendance expressed themselves as having enjoyed the celebration.

Plenty of refreshments, good vaudeville and dancing was the order of the evening.

Veteran Secretary of Local 380 Dies

Seward D. Greene, a member of our organization for over 33 years and financial secretary of Local Union 380, Herkimer, N. Y., for the past 25 years, died at his family residence November 22, 1935, at the age of 72.

Brother Greene was born at Exeter, N. Y., December 28, 1862, and joined Local Union 380 on October 14, 1901.

Always a strong advocate of the principles of organized labor, he took great interest in the affairs of the union and his passing is deeply mourned by his many friends.

He was laid to rest Sunday, November 24, at Schuyler Lake Cemetery.

Two Charter Members of Local 775 Pass Away

Brother J. T. Adlesperger died at the age of 76, in August, 1935, after holding membership in Local Union 775, Hoquiam, Washington, since it was chartered in 1901.

While Brother Adlesperger never held office in the Local he was one of the faithful as his record of membership shows. He had been a foreman of construction for the last twenty-five years. For the last five years previous to his death he had been inactive because of ill health.

Brother Martin L. Cagley, also a charter member, died at the age of 84 years. He had always taken an active part in the Local and was a constant attendant at the meetings until two weeks prior to his death.

Brother Cagley was Business Agent for the Local as well as for the Building Trades Council, and retained the office of Trustee of the Local for the past ten years. While other Trustees had served and been replaced Brother Cagley was the one Trustee who kept posted at all times on the finances of the Local and had always given good counsel to the officers and members in regard to the welfare of the organization.

The deaths of these two faithful members come as a severe loss to the Local Union.

Death Takes Valuable Member of Local 176

With deep regret the members of Local Union 176, Newport, R. I., learned of the passing of Seth M. Dunwell, one of its oldest and most respected members, whose death occurred November 21, 1935.

Brother Dunwell was born October 13, 1860, and joined Local Union 176 on August 10, 1891. He held every office within the gift of the Local Union and was always ready to help his brother members when called upon for advice or assistance.

His smiling way and pleasant face,
Is a pleasure to recall;
He had a kindly word for each,
And died, beloved by all.

DEATH ROLL

JOHN HEROD—Local Union 1566,
Lawrence, Mass.

J. A. LANG—Local Union No. 518,
Charleston, Illinois.

HENRY STAFFORD—Local Union No.
404, Painesville, Ohio.

Union Wage Is Prevailing Wage

After hearings on the question of wages for the work involved in making certain changes in the air conditioning equipment for the auditorium and cafeteria of the Interstate Commerce Commission and Labor Department Buildings in the District of Columbia, the United States Department of Labor has decided that the union wage rates in the District for the types of work required are the prevailing wage rates.

Representatives of the District of Columbia Building Trades Council and the Associated General Contractors attended the hearings. The Labor Department's order established the wage rates for sheet metal workers, pipe coverers, plumbers, steam fitters, electricians, lathers, plasterers, carpenters, painters, laborers and helpers.

The hearings revealed, according to the Labor Department's report, "that every craft specified in the order of reference is represented by a union local and that nearly every such local has a written collective agreement with an association of contractors in this vicinity engaged in its respective branch of the construction industry. Moreover, it was shown that the rates fixed by such agreements had actually been carried into effect on air conditioning contracts in this locality within the past few months and that these contracts represented the bulk of work of this nature.

The action of the Labor Department was taken in compliance with the amended Bacon-Davis prevailing wage rate law, passed by the last session of Congress, which included the provision that advertisements for bids for Government construction work must contain the rates of wages to be paid by contractors and sub-contractors. The Act is applied for the first time in connection with the Interstate Commerce and Labor Department air conditioning projects.

The decision is interpreted as a definite step toward eliminating the "kick-back racket" on Federal public works, through which, according to the findings of Congressional investigations, unscrupulous contractors, by setting their own wage rates and then forcing employees to kick back part of them on various pretenses as the price for holding the job, robbed labor of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local Union 246 Proud Of Its War Veterans

Editor, "The Carpenter":

For a number of years past, it has been the custom of Local Union 246, New York City, to place the Honor Roll of the Local on display the first meeting night following Armistice Day. After preliminary remarks the roll is called. This year the meeting was held November 18.

The Honor Roll consists of members of the Local who served the Colors during the World War and of whom records were kept during that period. Through dispensation granted by the General Office, these members were kept on the books in good standing, paid for from the Local's funds. Local Union 246 was happy that all returned from the front and was glad to be able to hand them their books paid up in full. The members also were happy to get back and grateful to the organization for retaining them in good standing.

These simple ceremonies are held to show these members and others that when duty called none was found wanting, and the organization to which they belong was and still is proud of them and

"DOES NOT FORGET."

The names inscribed are:

John Agresta	William Mayhew
William Bell	Fred Nehring
Otto Borunka	Fred Newell
Anthony Costi	Carl Nielson
James Curr	Ernest Nonnemacher
Charles Essing	John Preli
Charles Flohr	Emil Porkorny
William Guillen	Sam Polsky
Harry Goldenberg	Joseph Salyzman
Edward Heiberg	Geo. Shick
Harvey Hirsch	Chas. Schiller,
George Henjes	Geo. Sobrofke
Edward Hochberg	Julius Spisack
Harry Lane	Al Schick
Henry Lang	Abe Rachmolowitz
Harry Mulnick	John Vobornick
William Mathews	Harry Zeigler
Joseph Mack	

Of these, five have since passed away and a rising vote of remembrance and

silent prayer was offered for the departed Heroes, namely:

John Agresta, William Bell, Henry Lang; Wm. Mathews, Al Shick.

In conclusion, a unanimous vote was carried to present three months' dues from the contingent fund to these members still on the Honor Roll.

A. Darmstadt, Fin. Sec.,
L. U. No. 246. New York, N. Y.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 263

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Local No. 1671, Kilgore, Texas, is very proud of its newly installed ally in the fight for Unionism in general and the carpenters in particular.

At an open meeting November 27, in the Labor Temple, the Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 263 was installed and officers elected.

Kilgore is small, our Local is small, and the Auxiliary is small as yet, but what it lacks in size is more than balanced by the enthusiasm and spirit of co-operation manifested in the first meeting when President-elect Mrs. W. G. Koll ascended the rostrum and gave the sixteen charter members the obligation.

A committee was formed immediately and the drive for membership is now on.

Besides Mrs. Koll, the following officers were elected: Mrs. G. M. Jones, vice-president; Mrs. O. A. Kennamer, recording secretary; Mrs. G. Y. James, financial secretary-treasurer; Mrs. A. H. Hawkins, conductor; Mrs. W. T. Smith, warden, and Mrs. Charles E. Dailey, Mrs. Jack White and Mrs. J. B. Tate, trustees.

More power to all Ladies Auxiliaries and Local No. 263 especially!

O. A. Kennamer, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 1671. Kilgore, Texas

Demand the Union Label

Craft Problems



CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXXXVII.

There are many people, figuratively speaking, that contribute little, if anything to society; who, nevertheless, think of the working people much as they would of dumb-waiters—or, perhaps, of tools, if they are capable of a reasonable comprehension of tools. This feeling, whether expressed or implied, exists among the most useless class of people on earth, the extremely rich; those who have, without efforts on their own part, possession of the products of labor. By reason of such possessions, they think they are endowed with faculties and virtues that working people are incapable of; whereas, in fact, the contrary is invariably true.... Speaking from the standpoint of our own trade: There isn't a calling anywhere, that so nearly brings the individual into contact with every known human experience, as carpentry. No other building

principal one, shelter,—without shelter, food could hardly be stored, and clothing protected. Again, the carpenter comes into almost daily contact with some phase or phases of one or more of

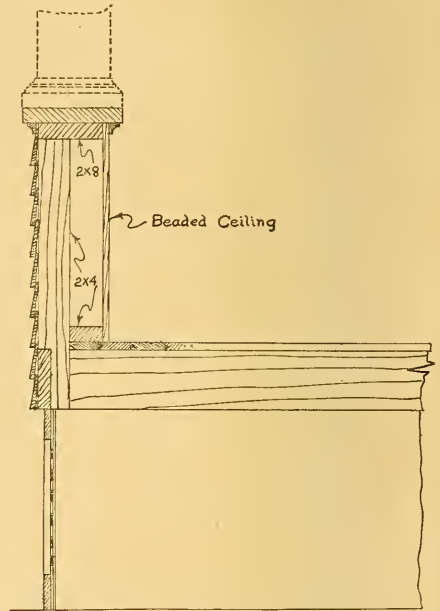


Fig. 507

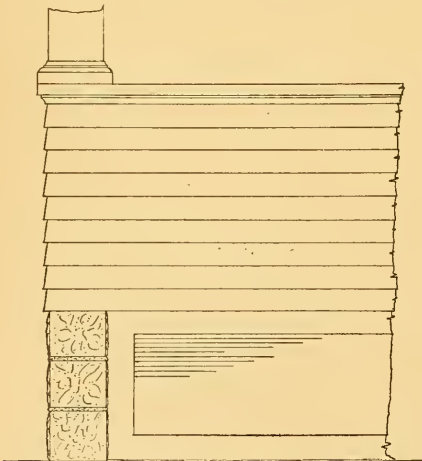


Fig. 506

tradesman must know so much about every other building trade, as the carpenter. Of the three human necessities, food, clothing and shelter, the carpenter provides the greater part of the

the five recognized arts architecture, painting, sculpture, music and literature. Besides that, he is not confined to any one class of people. While he belongs to the working class, he comes into social contact in a very definite way, with every other class. Consequently he becomes an expert judge of human nature, and qualified to speak on many subjects.

But notwithstanding that fact, those human parasites, who would have to starve to death, if it weren't for labor's contribution to society, carry around with them a feeling of a sort of divine superiority, which if analyzed, is equivalent to profound stupidity. Recently at a certain dinner, we sat next to such a one, who was quite congenial and talkative, until, in response to a ques-

tion, we said, "I am a carpenter by trade." Immediately the conversation was dismissed, and he took refuge in deep meditation,—"Holier than thou!"

In this lesson we are taking up closed porch railings, which have advantages and disadvantages, that the open railings, treated in the last lesson, did not have. Among the advantages are these: A closed porch railing yields itself readily to screening, it is a little more private, and has protective qualities that the open porch railing does not have. Its disadvantages are these: It makes it harder to keep the porch platform clean, because of the solid enclosure; It causes accumulations of dust and leaves readily, since the air can not circulate freely over the porch floor. On the other hand, the open railings permit free circulation of air, which prevents the accumulation of dust and leaves, because the wind usually carries them off just as it brings them on. The open railing makes porch screening difficult, if not

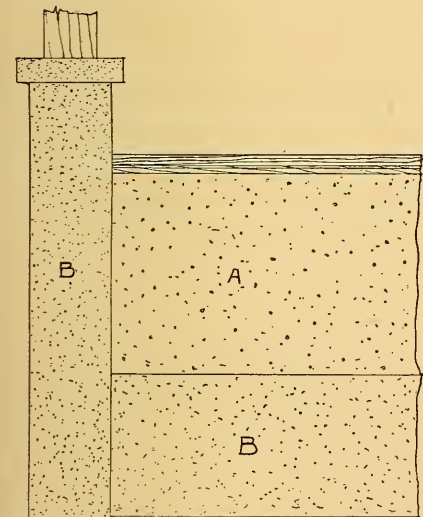


Fig. 508

almost impossible. In our own judgment, the appearance of a closed porch railing is better than that of the open railing, but that is more nearly a matter of individual taste.

Fig. 506 shows an exterior corner of a closed porch railing. To the upper left, we are showing the relationship between the railing and the column. Fig. 507 shows a cross section of the railing,

looking toward the main building. The column base is shown by dotted lines, and some of the parts of the construction are pointed out with indicators.

Fig. 508 shows a closed railing which is stuccoed on the outside to correspond with the outside finish of the house.

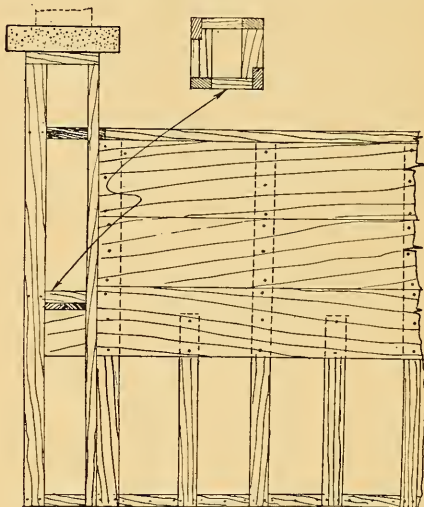


Fig. 509

The part marked A, shows a pebble dash, while the parts marked B, are dashed with cement and sand. The framework of this railing, ready for the metal lath, is shown by Fig. 509. The dotted lines show how far the studding extend up back of the boxing. Every other one of the studding, it will be noticed, goes only part way up. These short studding are necessary to provide ample nailing for the metal lath, and to keep it from bagging. Where the boxing is, the studding are placed approximately two feet on center. A cross section of this construction is shown heavily shaded in Fig. 510. To the right of the cross section is shown the interior or back of the railing, looking from right to left, relative to Fig. 509. The inside of the railing is finished with beaded ceiling, as indicated on the drawing. This figure does not show the corner support or pier of the porch, which is given by Fig. 511, and is a duplicate, in part of Fig. 510, showing the pier and footing. A little study and comparing of the last four figures, will make the construction clear.

We are aware that porch railings are not used as much as they used to be,

just as large porches are less popular. But even at that, practical people will still want porches and porch railings. It is our opinion that the stoop-like porch so popular in these days, in time will lose favor, and give way to a new style of larger porch—perhaps modification of the porch so popular a score or more of years ago.

It would be an impossible task to bring before our readers every type of closed porch railings. They vary with the whims of the designers or the desires of the owners. We have shown two widely separated constructions of closed porch railings. The one covered with siding and the other with stucco. Shingles, when the sides of the main building are covered with shingles, should be used for the porch-railing covering.

Outside the field of carpentry, we find closed porch railings constructed of

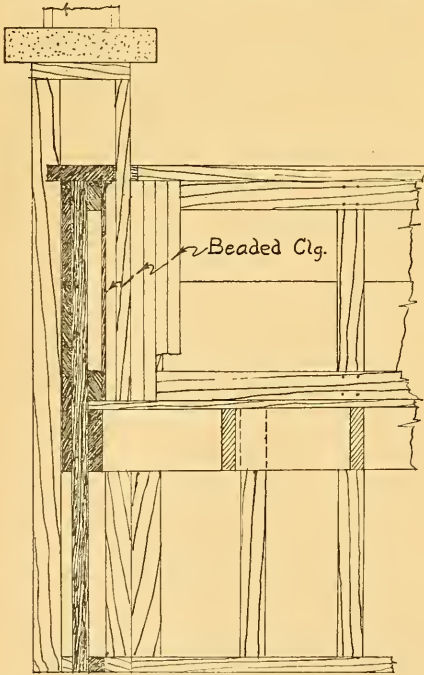


Fig. 510

bricks, stone and concrete. Where these materials are used, one frequently finds the porch floor made of a concrete base and finished with cement and sand.

A novelty, which of course is not new, is a sort of stone curb to answer for a railing and a floor of stepping stones,

laid so as to have several inches of dirt space between the stones. This, if artistically done, is a modern revival of the stepping stones used in pioneer days in front of homes, shaded with the foliage of vines.

In these days, when we find almost a constant process of artificial changes, it

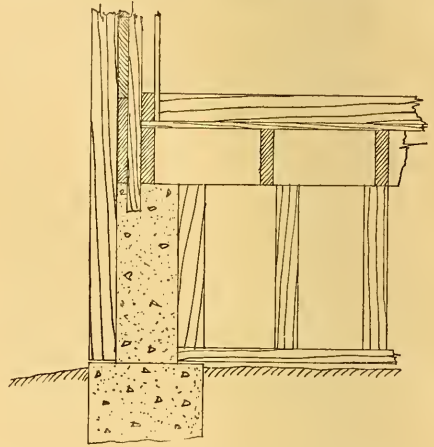


Fig. 511

is not good to fix oneself too firmly to any one style of anything. We are living in an artificial age, and artificiality cannot satisfy permanently. It breeds a restlessness for something new—it must have it to live; for, variety is the spice of life.

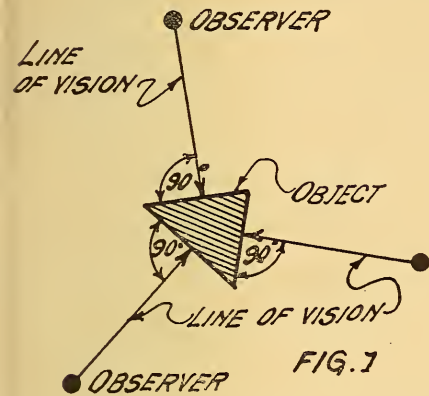
CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS

(By L. Perth)

The principal means of graphical representation of ideas on a flat surface were discussed at length in the previous issues. These methods are: cabinet drawing, isometric projection and perspective. All these methods, with the exception, perhaps, of isometric drawing are intended to represent an object as it appears to the eye of the observer, but have no value for the one who would attempt to make it.

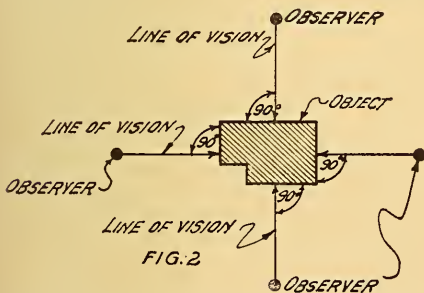
The reason why pictorial drawings cannot be used for construction purposes is evident. In the first place, such drawings are usually made by placing the observer in such a position that he faces the corner of the object. This position makes it possible to see at least two sides and the top and bottom of the object. While the picture made con-

veys the idea of what the object will look like after it has been completed it does not contain any information as to size. Such drawings cannot be drawn to



true scale and consequently cannot be fully dimensioned which is one of the main requisites of a well made construction drawing.

Then too, if we were to attempt to use a pictorial drawing for construction work the one view would not be sufficient in spite of the fact that three sides are shown. The other sides may have certain features which must be known in order to be able to construct the object. The inside arrangement is

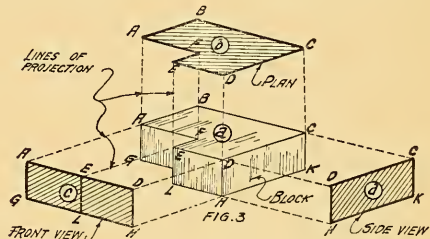


entirely excluded from pictorial drawings, and if such information should be required it would, naturally, call for new views showing such things that were impossible to incorporate in the external picture.

The preparation of construction drawings is based on an entirely different principle and, instead of showing several sides of the object in one view each side is taken separately thus representing a view of just one plane.

In order to accomplish this the observer is facing the plane he is going to draw so that the line of vision is at right angles to the plane as indicated in diagrams, Figs. 1 and 2. This affords the possibility to view the particular plane in its entirety, to detect all details and obtain all dimensions in a true scale.

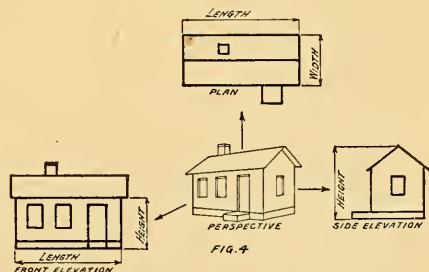
In Fig. 3 "a" represents the perspective of a block. This view shows the top and two sides. In order to make a working drawing for this block it will be necessary to make three separate views: the top view "b," front view "c" and side view "d." These views are obtained in the following manner: the top view is projected up from points A, B,



C, D, E, and F. This gives us the plane bound by sides AB, BC, CD, DE, EF and FA. The projection is indicated by dotted lines through the respective points. The front and side views are obtained in a similar manner.

It should be borne in mind that each of these views is at right angles to the line of vision. When the necessary dimensions are inserted the drawing will contain all the information necessary for its execution.

To complete the subject we will examine the drawing in Fig. 4. Here in



the center a house is shown in perspective. Since the picture does not supply the information required for the erection of the building it is necessary to

make such drawing which may enable the workman to carry out the idea of the architect in a satisfactory way. This calls for the preparation of at least three views: plan, front elevation and side elevation, by looking at the particular planes at right angles. Thus; in the plan we may determine the length and the width. In the elevations—the height, the width, location and size of openings and such dimensions which cannot be obtained from the plan.

Sometimes, three views are all that is necessary to build the structure. However, if it is not sufficient more views may be added. These additional views are being obtained in the same manner as it was explained for the plan and elevations.

Keepers

(By H. H. Siegele)

There are two primary reasons why keepers for door locks must be adjusted from time to time, in order to hold the door. One is settlements in the foundation, and the other is wind pressure pushing poorly braced buildings out of plumb. There are localities where the earth is so treacherous that it is almost impossible to be sure of the stay-

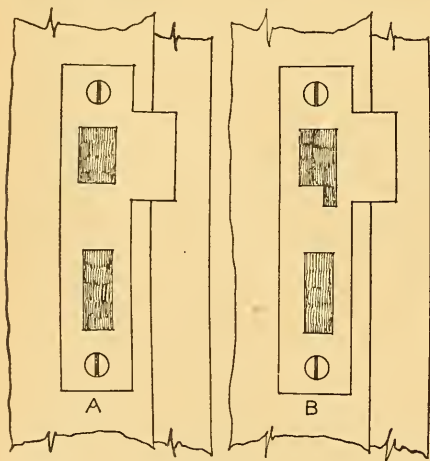


Fig. 1

ing qualities of foundations. Dry weather in particular, such as we have had during the drought of 1934, often throws foundations out of adjustment, and when the rains come and soak the ground, the foundations will, to a great-

er or less degree, come back to where they were before. This statement is based on cases that came under our observation during the drought referred to.

Fig. 1 A, shows a keeper in place that has never been adjusted. At B we show how the keeper should be worked over when it needs a downward adjust-

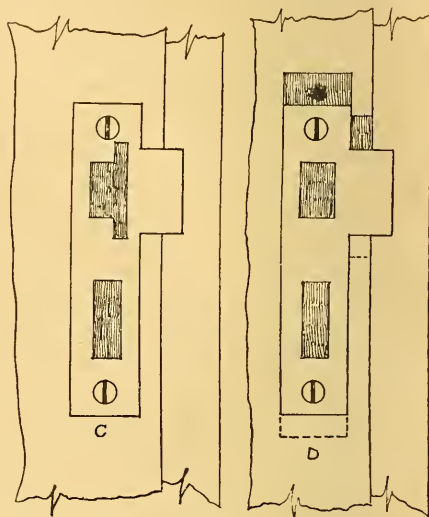


Fig. 2

ment. Fig. 2 C, shows what should be done to a keeper that needs both upward and downward adjustments, due to the unstable conditions of foundations or of the plumbness of the superstructures. At D we are showing what is, Oh! so often done, when a keeper needs adjusting. At the top is shown the unsightly condition that is found where the keeper is lowered without plugging, and at the bottom, by dotted lines, is indicated a very poor method of plugging, which is another story.

Of course, leveling and plumbing building until the door locks will work without adjusting the keepers, is the best way to solve keeper problems, but there are many situations that make that remedy prohibitive.

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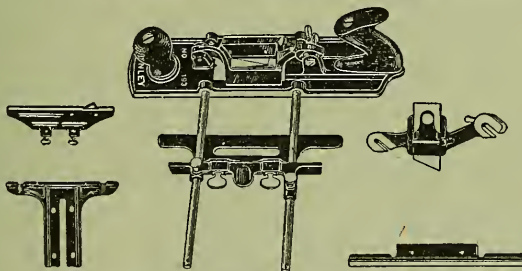
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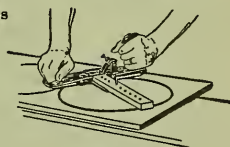
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Volume LVI. No. 2

FEBRUARY, 1936

WASHINGTON

THE LIBERATOR!

(By James Edward Hungerford)

*Gentleman by birth and breeding,
Reared upon a vast estate;
Heard his country's call, and heeding—
Trailed the footpath of his Fate!
Liberty—he sought to save her
From the grasp of despot's hand,
And became the Nation's leader,
And the savior of his land!*

*Stood behind the "Declaration"
That declared his country free,
And an independent Nation,
In the name of LIBERTY!
Led his brothers into battle;
Valley Forge ... snow, slush and mud,
Cannon-roar, and musket-rattle;
Dying moans ... footprints of BLOOD.*

*Through the toils of war, he guided;
Seeking guidance on his knees;
Faith unshaken, he abided
In the hope of precious peace;
Spurred his soldiers on—inspired them,
Until vict'ry had been won!
And they thanked the God who sired them
For the FAITH of—WASHINGTON!*

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

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THE GIFT OF REMEMBRANCE

Oh, if all of us would only
Remember to be kind
To those we meet
Day after day,
What friendship we would find.
To speak a kindly word;
To lend a helping hand;
To write a little note;
For they will understand
There is someone in this world
Who cares.
A stranger it may be,
We have only read about;
Some sorrow crossed their path,
Or they have fear and doubt.
The world is dull today
To many a struggling heart;
Their burden is hard to bear;
That is why the teardrops start.
Just let us all remember,
And never to forget,
Nor miss an opportunity,
That will cause us a regret
Because we were not willing
Love and kindness to reflect.

(Mrs. Carrie May Poole Talley, Chester, Pa.)

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM A FAILURE

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America)

INDUSTRIAL UNIOISM is a conglomeration of all trades and no trades. It admits to membership all workers, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled, irrespective of the craft, trade, occupation or calling they follow. It is no new thing; it is neither a fad, a hobby nor a dream. It existed many years ago and it exists now in some instances. It has never been a success.

The Knights of Labor was an industrial organization. It had its local assemblies, trade assemblies and mixed assemblies. It was organized in January, 1878, and lasted some 15 years. It took upon itself the right to settle disputes between employers and workers covering hours, wages and working conditions, and this the trade unions objected to on the grounds that each trade union could conduct its own affairs and settle its own disputes in a more satisfactory manner than could men who knew nothing at all about the trade involved.

The national and international unions felt aggrieved that their autonomy rights were interfered with and finally taken away from them altogether. This with other clashing interests brought about strife, misunderstanding, jealousy, dissension, discontent and dissatisfaction. It was plainly evident that something had to be done, that some change had to be made in order to protect and defend the rights of the workers in their daily toil. Industrial Unionism had failed, and so had the Knights of Labor.

A new organization was formed in November, 1881, in Pittsburgh, called "The Federation." One of its objects was—

"The establishment of national and international trade unions based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade and the promotion and advancement of such bodies."

It did not debar Industrial Unions; it did not dictate to or direct any union how to organize or whom to admit to

membership. It left that to the union itself.

At the first convention, the Coal Miners were represented through what was then known as the "Miners' Association," an industrial union. The Miners' were then and are now an Industrial organization. They don't deny it. They are frank in admitting that is their method and system of organizing. They have been affiliated with the American Federation of Labor since the federation was organized. All labor organizations should be part and parcel of the American Federation of Labor whether they are craft unions or industrial unions. If any differences or misunderstandings arise, they can be settled on the inside far better than on the outside.

At the 19th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Detroit, Michigan, in 1899, a request was made that—"all trades clearly define the duties of the workmen of their craft."

That brought about a change in the laws of the American Federation of Labor and thereafter Section 11, Article 9, specified that:

"No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor, to any National, International, Trade or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such unions."

That has been the law ever since and is now, but that did not settle the question of Industrial Unionism. Like Banquo's ghost it will not down. It came up from time to time, one convention after another, but the delegates by an overwhelming vote decided each time to stand by the principles upon which the American Federation of Labor was founded and adhere as closely as possible to the doctrine of craft lines.

Of course that did not suit the advocates of Industrial Unionism. They claimed that the American Federation of Labor was wrong, that its organizing policy was antiquated and out of date, that in an age of machinery, invention and mass production, new methods and systems must be developed and put into force and effect. So they organized the "Industrial Workers of the World." All who worked for a living could belong to it irrespective of whether they were mechanics or laborers, clerks or tramps. They claimed they would do great things, accomplish great results, revolutionize the world, put the American Federation of Labor out of business, free the workers from the greed of capitalism and own the world. They called on all workers to join with them, to support them and to stand by them.

On paper they were a great organization; in reality they did not amount to much. They could not get the mass production workers to join them. They did, however, get some of the craft workers, and so they carried on for 8 or 10 years, after which they closed up shop and went out of business altogether—a complete failure.

Later these same advocates of Industrial Unionism organized the "One Big Union" to which all workers were admissible in bulk without distinction as to the nature of their employment.

That organization entered the field in opposition to the American Federation of Labor. Everything the Federation stood for or advocated was found fault with and condemned. According to their way of thinking the One Big Union was the savior of mankind, the leader of the human race, the protector and defender of the workers and the means by which the economic ills of the world could be adjusted.

All workers were called upon to affiliate and strenuous efforts were put forth to have them do so. In their time they got quite a few. However, their promises did not materialize, so after an existence of 8 or 10 years the One Big Union closed its doors and ended its career—a failure.

During the last six or eight years the Communists party made strenuous efforts to organize industrial unions in opposition to national and international unions.

According to statements published in "Labor Unity" (1932-33) the official organ of the Trade Union Unity League, the left wing of the Communist Party of the United States, and also according to statements appearing in the "Daily Worker" the official organ of the Communist Party of the United States, the Communists organized the

International Workers' Order
National Construction Workers Union
National Food Workers Union
National Metal Workers Industrial League
National Railroad Workers Industrial League
National Auto Workers Industrial Union
National Textile Workers Union
National Miners Union
National Workers Industrial Union
Agricultural Workers Industrial League
Amalgamated Clothing Workers Industrial Union
Building Maintenance Workers Industrial Union
Building Trades Industrial League
Laundry Workers Industrial Union
Food and Packing House Industrial Union
Jewelry Workers Industrial Union
Painters Industrial Union
Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union
Lumber Workers Industrial Union
Amalgamated Food Workers Industrial League
Rubber Workers Industrial League
Mine, Smelter & Oil Workers Industrial League
Sheet Metal Workers Industrial League
Tobacco Workers Industrial League
Furniture Workers Industrial Union
Marine workers Industrial League, etc.,

all in opposition to the American Federation of Labor.

These unions never amounted to much. They were more a source of annoyance than anything else. They made no headway, nor were their prospects for development, advancement and growth encouraging at any time.

At the Seventh World Congress of the Communist Internationale held in

Moscow in July, 1935, Industrial Unions were abandoned and those who belonged to them directed to become members of the A. F. of L. unions and to bore from within, to be elected officers of these unions, and delegates to city central and state bodies; also to be elected delegates to all conventions and by any, all, and every means to get control of the labor movement as represented by the American Federation of Labor. They were at the Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L. in October, 1935, and carried out the instructions given them. They divided the delegates at that convention on the question of Craft and Industrial Unions, and also on the question of the formation of a Labor Party.

Although the Communists abandoned industrial unions themselves, they now advocate that the A. F. of L. organize them in all mass production industries. They wish their troubles on us.

In the "Daily Worker" of November 2, 1935, they say:

"The Communists are decidedly for one trade union in each industry."

In the "Daily Worker" of November 28, 1935, William Z. Foster says:

"The workers cannot be united nor can the unorganized be brought into the unions on any other basis than organization into industrial unions. . . . The A. F. of L. members both in the industrial unions and the craft unions want to unify the workers in industrial unions. . . . The Communists have always fought for such an organization campaign to build and strengthen the A. F. of L. and to unify the workers in industrial union. . . . The Communists will, as they always have, support with all their energies the movement for organizing the unorganized workers into A. F. of L. industrial unions. . . . The Communists advocate industrial unions because that is the only way to bring the unorganized millions into the A. F. of L.; that is the only way to strengthen the A. F. of L. in the struggle against the attacks of the employers; That is the only way to unite the workers and do away with craft divisions."

In the "Daily Worker" of November 29, 1935, Earl Browder, general secre-

tary of the Communist Party of the United States, says:

"There were two camps at the 55th A. F. of L. convention, one arrayed against the other.

The issue which divided them was the issue of industrial unionism, the issue of the organization of the unorganized.

On the industrial block were Democrats, Socialists and Communists, and the sympathizers of the latter two. . . . This group is fighting for a basic issue in the American working class—organizing the unorganized into industrial unions. This issue will be supported by us by all possible means. . . . Communists and militant class conscious workers are a necessary part of the consistent struggle for industrial unionism."

In an editorial in the "Daily Worker" of December 3, 1935, the independent unions in the auto industry are "urged to merge with the A. F. of L. based on industrial unionism and thus form one effective, militant, truly industrial union in the auto industry."

Foster and Browder, known Communists in the United States, have no love for the American Federation of Labor. They do not want to see it grow and develop. They do not want to build it up or strengthen it. Be careful of their so-called friendly advice. It does not come with good grace from those who bitterly and relentlessly fought us in the past. They are Communists first, last and all the time. They want to use the A. F. of L. for their own ends and purposes, the building up and strengthening of the Communist Party in America at the expense of the trade union movement. So beware.

If the industrial unions have been of so much importance to the Communists, why did they not hold on to them? Now that they have abandoned them they want to shove them over on the American Federation of Labor and thus cause more trouble, dissension, dissatisfaction, discontent and disruption in the ranks of the labor movement. That is just what they have been looking for and wanting to do for a long time. If we allow them to do that we will have nobody to blame but ourselves.

When the National Recovery Act was in operation a few years ago, the mass production industries and big business organized what they called "Company Unions" in order to show some sort of compliance on their part with the provisions of that act. All in and around the plant or industry had to join irrespective of what class of work they followed. These company unions were nothing more or less than industrial unions, owned, controlled and operated by the company, plant or industry. But after the Supreme Court of the United States declared the NRA unconstitutional, the company unions fell by the wayside and are now on their way out—another failure.

Industrial Unionism has been tried and found wanting. Why, then, should we pay any more attention to it? And yet the A. F. of L. at its annual convention in San Francisco, Cal., in October, 1934, broadened out its organizing program and went on record by unanimous vote of being—

"desirous of meeting this demand. We consider it our duty to formulate policies which will fully protect the jurisdictional rights of all trade unions organized upon craft lines and afford every opportunity for development and accession of those workers engaged upon work over which these organizations exercise jurisdiction. Experience has shown that craft organization is most effective in protecting the welfare and advancing the interests of workers where the nature of the industry is such that the lines of demarcation between crafts are distinguishable.

However, it is also realized that many of the industries in which thousands of workers are employed a new condition exists requiring organization upon a different basis to be most effective.

To meet this new condition the Executive Council is directed to issue charters for National or International Unions in the automotive, cement, aluminum and such other mass production and miscellaneous industries as in the judgment of the Executive Council may be necessary to meet the situation.

That in order to protect and safeguard the members of such National

and International Unions as are chartered, the American Federation of Labor shall for a provisional period direct the policies, administer the business and designate the administrative and financial officers of such newly organized unions."

In compliance with these orders and instructions, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor organized the automobile workers into an International Union called "The International Union United Automobile Workers of America," and the rubber workers into an organization known as "The Rubber Workers International Union." But this did not satisfy them, nor the advocates of Industrial Unionism.

At the following convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Atlantic City in October, 1935, they demanded "unrestricted charters." This was refused and the action of the San Francisco convention reaffirmed. We will do our share in organizing the wage workers everywhere we possibly can provided our rights are protected. We are a craft organization. We were organized along craft lines by P. J. McGuire in 1881. Every skilled man working at the trade, or any of its branches, is eligible to membership. We are proud of our craft and we are proud of our organization.

Where Do We Go From Here?

(By a Member at the Home)

We meet each morn at an early hour
After a night of rest;
We gaze at the beauties that around us tower,
Then to breakfast of the best.
We rise from the table with thankful hearts,
And, not knowing which way to steer,
We ask each other as we look around;
Well, where do we go from here?

Then off we start for our morning stroll;
Most all in different ways,
With thankful hearts for a place like this,
Where a man can end his days.
With the "Carpenters' Home" as a place of rest
Old age has nothing to fear.
But still the question by many is asked,
Well, where do we go from here?

The question is one that all must face,
Look at it which way we may;
Shall it be darkness of endless night,
Or light of everlasting day?
Jesus says, "Come unto Me"
Repent, and have nothing to fear.
Then we can answer with cheerful hearts,
Where we shall go from here!

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

FRATERNITY

(By Wm. Green, President, A. F. of L.)



MOVEMENT is stronger than the forces that it holds together. Ties that unite people vary in power and in endurance. Movements and organizations come and go as their purpose is fulfilled or they fail to serve needs. Among those that have existed in some form throughout the ages are labor organizations. Men who work for others have ever had to complain of injustice for there are few men able to have power over others without using that power for their own gain instead of making power an opportunity to provide equity for those under them. Since the master—now called the employer—cannot be trusted to be fair to his employes in all things, employes have had to band together for self-protection. That which brought them together was common desire for protection and for assurance of justice, a tie which united and held them for it was rooted in a feeling of kinship, springing from mutual desires and troubles. Things which are of the spirit are stronger and more enduring than those which are of material things. The important thing about the labor movement is this appeal to the service of humanity—the upward pull and surge. So long as this is strong and active all is well with the movement.

But when the spirit of self-seeking or commercialism creeps in, then is the movement in danger. Instead of service for the whole group, the power of the movement is subordinated to the personal advancement of an individual or a group. The result is internal dissatisfaction and friction that slow down the movement in achieving its real purposes. Internal strife and personal gain are deadly to the spirit of fraternity—the life of the labor movement. The labor movement seeks to give dignity and social worth to each individual so that each shall have an opportunity for a satisfying life. It is in accord with the spirit of Christianity that there shall be a social order founded on fellowship where men shall be free and equal in the service of their fellow men.

We are living in a period of unusual changes in the fundamentals of our en-

vironment so that for a period of five years a large portion of our population have been sore beset for the necessities of living. On every hand is re-examination of practices and institutions in our search for ways of meeting present day needs. While the search for mechanism is necessary, preservation of the spirit of life is indispensable. For what will it profit Labor to gain power and material advantages if it loses the spirit of fraternity which sees men as brothers and gives itself in their service.

Though men are hungry and without shelter, though many are frightened at the precariousness of our business institutions, the remedy for all these ills lies not in laws or material things but in regeneration of the spirit so that fraternity shall be our guide.

Herein lies the great mission of the organized labor movement. It is our heritage to hand on to coming generations as a more potent force for human welfare than we received it.

8-Hour Day For Seaman Urged At Geneva Parley

A strong argument for an international convention recognizing the eight-hour day for seamen was made before the Maritime Preparatory Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, by M. Pasquini, representative of the French seamen. He said French ships had operated successfully under the eight-hour plan for more than fifteen years.

"The eight-hour day can be applied to all branches of the merchant service," Delegate Pasquini declared. He claimed the shorter work day brings about an equitable distribution of duties among the entire personnel and added that "what can be done in France can be done in other countries."

The conference formulated recommendations concerning working conditions at sea which may be considered at the next International Labor Conference when it convenes at Geneva.

Not gold but only men can make

A people great and strong;

Men who for truth and honor's sake

Stand fast and suffer long.

—Emerson.

UNION-MADE GOODS RAISE WORKERS' LIVING STANDARD

(By Frank Morrison, Secretary, A. F. of L.)

QVER 50 years ago national and international unions adopted labels which were endorsed by the A. F. of L. These labels were placed upon the finished product, which indicated to the buying public that all articles or commodities bearing a label were produced by members of those particular organizations.

"The American Federation of Labor in April, 1908, issued a charter to the Union Label Trades Department which consisted of national and international unions that use a label to distinguish the product of their union members from a product by non-union workers. The Union Label Trades Department was organized to aid and encourage the sale of union label goods. Today we have 50 national and international unions that are using labels, and 10 issuing display cards, buttons and emblems.

"The Union Label Trades Department has councils in each city for the purpose of carrying on a continuous campaign of education to influence the people to ask for and purchase products that are produced under union conditions.

"The labels used by a national and international organization or the A. F. of L. on any products are a guarantee in itself that the workers who manufactured the articles or commodities are not working under sweatshop conditions.

"The union label councils in each city urge all those who desire to improve the conditions of the members of these particular national and international unions to demand of the manufacturers that the union label should be placed upon the articles that they are selling providing there is such a label in existence.

"The success of the demand by members of organized labor and their friends for commodities bearing the union label gradually and steadily increased the use of the label, and thus resulted in factory after factory being organized and the employers entering

into a contract with the union so that they would be in a position to have a label upon their goods and commodities to sell to all purchasers that demanded and insisted upon the union label.

"If you desire to assist workers to improve their living conditions, purchase articles bearing the union label, which, in itself, is a guarantee that the articles were produced under fair working conditions.

"When you need anyone to work for you arrange to secure the services of members of organized labor. The mere fact that they are members of a union is a guarantee that they are competent workers. For instance, if you have a building to erect or renovate arrange for the contractor to employ union men.

"A few months ago a party who had several houses to renovate insisted that her representative should let the contractor, with the proviso that the contractor would employ union men to do the work.

"The agent who looked after the property said that it would cost more to do the work if she insisted upon union labor being employed instead of non-union labor. Then she instructed her agent to request bids from union contractors, as well as non-union contractors. The result was that a union contractor, who employed union workmen, was the lowest bidder and secured the contract to do the work.

"When you enter into a contract with a union contractor to do your work you know that all other union contractors are paying the union scale, while the non-union contractors compete with each other by hiring non-union men at the lowest rate they will accept and in nearly every case they have incompetent men to do their work.

"I, therefore, urge all who earnestly desire to be helpful to purchase the products of union labor and employ members of organized labor whenever and wherever an opportunity presents itself to you."

Union-made products are always American-made.

"HONEST ABE" AT GETTYSBURG



LITTLE more than seventy years ago, a gaunt, unhandsome man, whose face was careworn, and whose figure was stooped, revealing the agony that was almost smothering him, delivered a speech of about three hundred words in length. Scarcely any attention was paid to him or to the words that he uttered. It was because he was the nation's ruler that he had been asked to speak.

Edward Everett—a noted orator, had been chosen as the principal speaker, and he spoke first. He held the crowd spellbound two hours and the newspapers the next day devoted much space to a report of his masterly effort. Of the other man's speech, most newspapers made no mention, beyond saying that he also spoke. A few of the larger newspapers printed what he said, but without comment.

About everybody forgot what the man who spoke two hours had said. The other man's utterances, because of its brevity and manner of delivery, began to be recalled by its hearers and for decades it has been classed among the world's literary masterpieces.

Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States said:

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth, upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of it as a final resting place for those who died here that the nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have hallowed it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we may say here, but it can never forget what they did here.

"It is rather for us, the living, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work they have thus far so nobly car-

ried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

The occasion of the masterpiece of oratory and the scene was that of the dedication of the burial place for Union soldiers who died in battle—a field over which a part of the Battle of Gettysburg had raged.

It was only by chance that President Lincoln spoke at all, for had the original date set for the dedication been observed, it is likely that he would have pronounced only the simple formula of official dedication. The date set was October 23, but Everett advised that he could not conveniently be there then. The dedication was postponed to November 19. No invitation was sent to the President until November 2. Then he was very formally told that "Hon. Edward Everett will deliver the oration. . . . It is the desire after the oration, you, as Chief Executive of the nation, formally set apart these grounds to their sacred use by a few appropriate remarks."

With the invitation went a note from an official of the Soldiers' National Cemetery board, telling the President the writer hoped Mr. Lincoln would feel it his "duty to lay aside pressing business for a day and come to Gettysburg to perform this late sad rite to our brave soldiers." Thus the President virtually was commanded to attend a dedication ceremony that had been postponed for the convenience of another. It was rather hoped by the committee in charge of the arrangements that "Old Abe" would not attempt to make a speech. The members feared his uncouth appearance and homely vernacular would not make a good impression on the rich and cultured supporters of the cemetery project.

Lincoln seemed not to notice the slight and accepted the invitation. His anxiety was not that two weeks was

too short a time in which to prepare a speech, but that uncertain train connections might cause him to be late and thus delay the dedication.

Some still are living who heard him speak, and they can have no more precious memory, observes a writer in the *Washington Star*. The martyred President's words have become a world classic, their immortality guaranteed by their majestic but simple beauty. Spoken for a particular moment, intended to serve but an instant's need, the nobility of both the thought and the utterance was so compelling that multitudes far removed from the original occasion feel the power of the message and respond to its appeal. No other oration of modern times has been its equal. It stands alone, an unparalleled expression of the grandeur of a master spirit, the elemental splendor of an illuminated soul.

Critics have declared that the text may be scanned, and it frequently has been printed in the typographical arrangement of poetry. To the question as to the source of its music, analysts have replied by citing the Psalms and

Shakespeare, but it is not exclusively a mechanical trick that gives it its mystic character of limpid and harmonious prose. In point of fact, the address may be explained only in terms of aspiration. It is like a fragment of opalescent sky, a flash of climbing flame, a scrap of verdant wind-swept hillside, or a mighty wave of the illimitable sea—it is dynamic as these things are, natural and authentic as the universe is. Lincoln shared with the Psalmist and the Bard of Avon the instinctive capacity, judgment and charity which are aspects of divinity, yet are deeply human.

The address, then, must have come out of the infinite, and it was America that spoke at Gettysburg. So viewed, the Emancipator's phrases signify the dedication not only of a battlefield, but of a nation. Consecration is in them, patriotism and loyalty shine from them, and love and mercy reach out through them to touch the heart of mankind.

One by one, in an unending sequence, the curtain of the ages will fall, and Lincoln and his vision will remain.

CANADA SEEKS RECOVERY

(By J. A. P. Haydon, Fraternal Delegate, Canadian Trades and Labor Congress)



DESPITE the fact that there are now definite indications that the depression is on the wane, we still have about one-tenth of our population on direct relief. Since 1930 Canada has been caring for unemployed workers and distressed farmers on a national basis. The federal government, up to a few months ago, paid one-third the costs of all direct relief, the provinces and municipalities paying the balance. At the present time the federal government grants the provinces a fixed monthly sum and its administration is left with the provinces. It is one of the nation's most pressing problems. Although the population of Canada is about eleven million, it is estimated that since 1930 we spent approximately \$750,000,000 upon relief. We have tried almost every conceivable plan to relieve the situation but while there is some improvement the problem remains grave.

In Ontario we have what is known as the Industrial Standards Act. The pur-

pose of this law is to set up minimum wage standards, hours and working conditions to stamp out the chisler. The law has been in operation for a short time only, but it has already resulted in the unionizing of hundreds of workers. We have found, however, that the only way the benefits may be extended is through the organization of workers into the standard international labor organizations. In this connection I might mention the printing industry. Administrators of the Industrial Standards Act have succeeded in getting the union and non-union employers and representatives of the international printing trade unions together for the first time since the great strike of 1921 and it is confidently expected that some definite agreement may be reached and the foundation laid for the re-establishment of union conditions in the important printing centers of the province.

The past year has been a notable one in the matter of social and labor legislation. More advanced social legislation was enacted than in any parliament

since Canada was established as a confederation in 1867. The most important act was a law to provide for the establishment of social and employment insurance. This act is to be administered by a commission of three and it is one of the most liberal commissions ever established in Canada. It is headed by Col. Gordon S. Harrington, a former premier of Nova Scotia.

The workers' representative is none other than Tom Moore, who for fourteen years was president of the Trade and Labor Congress of Canada. The other member represents the French-Canadians and is an insurance expert. The first act of the new commission is to organize a staff for the institution of a national system of contributory unemployment insurance. The insurance fund is to be created through equal contributions from employers and workers and from the federal government.

The Employment Service of Canada has been taken over by the commission and hereafter there will be operated in the Dominion a nationwide system of free government employment bureaus. These are already in existence but are operated by the provinces with federal assistance. Hereafter they will be operated by the social and employment insurance commission. The commission is now undertaking a survey of the em-

ployment situation and may investigate the possibility of establishing a national system of health insurance. It is in reality the basis of the new social legislation.

But parliament did not stop there. It enacted an eight-hour day law in conformity with the draft convention of the 1919 conference of the International Labor Organization to which the United States recently became officially attached.

It also enacted a law providing for one day's rest in seven, the provision of fair wages and eight-hour day in all government contracts. Right here I might explain that heretofore the fair wages and eight-hour day law applied only to construction and demolition. Now it has been extended to all government contracts. This means that in every government contract there is written a definite declaration that fair and reasonable rates of wages and the eight-hour day, forty-four-hour week must prevail. It also determines how the rates of wages must be determined. These are the rates current in the district for the class of work and the trade union scale, if an agreement exists between the employers and the unions, is accepted. Where there is no scale the Department of Labor is the authority to set it.

FEDERAL OLD AGE PENSION SYSTEM

(By Hon. Robert L. Doughton, Chairman, Ways and Means Committee, U. S. House of Representatives)



ANY factors combine to make old-age dependency one of our greatest social problems.

The number of aged persons in our population has been increasing for several decades. In 1930 there were 6,500,000 persons in this country over 65 years of age. Within the next 35 years it is estimated that this number will more than double, reaching a total of 15 million persons.

Not only is the number of aged persons rapidly increasing, but the percentage of persons over 65 years of age to the total population is also rapidly mounting. In 1860 only 2.7 per cent of our population was over 65 years of age; by 1930 it had increased to 5.4, and it is estimated that by 1970 it will

be over 10 per cent.

The old-age problem is not a numerical problem alone. The amount of dependency among aged persons is also rapidly increasing.

The plight of the aged wage earner who has lost his job is only too well known. Industry demands younger workers, with the result that wage earners find it increasingly difficult to secure employment after the age of 40 or 50.

At the present time it is estimated that approximately half of the 6,500,000 persons over 65 years of age in this country are dependent upon others—approximately one million receiving public relief.

The others are being cared for by relatives and friends or are without suf-

ficient means but too proud to accept public assistance except as a last resort. It is extremely doubtful whether more than a few of this number will ever again be self-supporting.

The number of persons now over 50 years of age receiving public relief is much larger. Of this group, many if not most, will never be able to find suitable employment again.

Those who do will be employed at a very great reduction in the wages formerly enjoyed.

Even with the return of prosperity, we may be quite sure that the old-age problem may become more and more acute as time goes on.

Millions of workers now middle-aged or approaching old age have seen their life-time earnings swept away during the depression and now face old age with a degree of insecurity never known heretofore.

The problem calls for immediate action to relieve the suffering and distress of those who are already old and who have been the victims of our economic disorders, but it calls further for a wise long-time plan of action which will be practicable, which will be within our economic ability, and which will provide in the future a maximum of security to the individual against old-age dependency.

There is a widespread demand throughout the country for a better and more humane and self-respecting method of caring for our dependent aged persons. The serious shortcomings of the care provided old persons in our poorhouses and the unhappy stigma attached to these institutions has rendered them unacceptable to public-minded persons for years.

Twenty-nine States and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii have provided for State old-age assistance, commonly called 'old-age pensions,' based on the policy that needy old persons should be maintained in their own homes rather than subjected to institutional treatment.

It must be recognized that aged persons in need of public assistance are in a different class from the ordinary relief case. There is no question of returning them to society as a wage earner. Their time of gainful employment has passed. There is a widespread sentiment that the assistance granted

them should not carry the stigma of paupers' relief.

Since the first State old-age pension law was enacted in 1923, the movement has spread rapidly. Although 29 States and two Territories have such laws, many of them are inoperative for lack of funds or are limited to a few of the wealthier counties of the State.

The problem of dependency in old age is primarily a State and local responsibility, though we must not overlook its national or interstate aspect.

Relatively few persons now reside within the same State throughout their lifetime. Old-age pensions supported exclusively by the State and local governments mean that only the wealthier States and the wealthier communities within those States will actually be able to provide such aid.

In other communities old-age pensions can be provided only at the expense of the schools or other essential functions of government. The need for Federal aid is so obvious that it hardly requires a statement.

Title I of the Social Security Bill provides Federal aid to State old-age pension plans up to 50 per cent of their expenditures for this purpose but not exceeding \$15 per month per person, and authorizes an appropriation of \$49,750,000 for the first year.

With the anticipated lag in securing full operation of the State systems, it is estimated that the appropriation needed for the first year will be less than half of what will be needed thereafter. In fact, it is believed that the amount necessary will rise rapidly as the State systems become effective, and that within a few years the Federal Government will have to contribute several times this amount.

The actuaries of the Committee on Economic Security have estimated that with the pensions as recommended, the total cost of old-age pensions will amount to \$800,000,000 within 10 years, half of which would be borne by the Federal Government.

These estimates are probably high, but they indicate the very great financial burden of old-age assistance even upon a moderate scale. They show conclusively the need for Federal aid to the States to make old-age pensions possible.

THE DEMANDS OF LABOR

(By H. H. Siegele)



HE labor movement through the efforts of organized labor has gradually been moving forward, despite all obstacles that are and have been placed in its way. Without these organized efforts the workingman would be shorn of the means of making effective demands and would be left to the mercies of the powers that are motivated only by greed and selfishness. His chances for bettering his conditions would be left entirely to luck, which, by the time it would reach him, would necessarily have been translated into bad luck, even though it might have started out as a harbinger of good. The unorganized workingman is slow to admit, although he knows better, that he is in many instances an equal beneficiary with the organized worker, in the advancements brought about by organized labor. He often points to obvious failures in labor's demands as a means of justifying himself. But this merely reveals the deplorable condition he is in.

"If labor would have to wait," the philosopher said, having in mind such failures, "until it were sure of complete success it would never accomplish anything. Many apparent failures to obtain the objectives, in labor movements, prove to be the very means of obtaining ultimate success, which, of course, would mean a complete victory viewing it from the labor movement standpoint. Let me illustrate this:

"A certain boy (in his adolescent years) once asked for new shoes, and 75c hose. After he had gone to bed the family council unanimously decided his shoes were good enough, and 25c hose would do. The father before going to bed dropped a quarter into the boy's pocket, saying as he did so, 'Im putting some money in your pants for sox.' The boy rousing, said, 'All right,' and went back to sleep.

"The mother, up late, thought of the 75c hose and of her girlhood. She felt bad—then worse. 'I'll make up the difference,' she thought, and to the 25c put 50c more. With a clear conscience she went to bed and to sleep. About midnight the father awoke, troubled over the hose, and taking 50c, dropped

it into the boy's pocket. When he was asleep again, the aunt awoke, worrying, and, as she thought, added to the 25c 50c more—then went to sleep. The older sister awoke and did likewise; and then the younger sister. Finally the grandfather, partly because he was getting old and partly because he didn't have change, put a silver dollar in the boy's pocket and slept the rest of the night.

"The next day when the boy returned from shopping, all were surprised, not because he got 75c hose, but because he bought the shoes also!

"In this story the boy made his demands, which were defeated by the authorities, who, after sleeping over it, were willing to grant the smaller one; but in doing so, unwittingly gave the boy all he asked for. The boy, having only one objective in mind, when the opportunity came, seized it. Just so organized labor, pressing onward to its objectives regardless of failures, ultimately must succeed. And whenever organized labor succeeds, unorganized labor, though it lent no support, will benefit by it.

"The unorganized worker is often heard to complain that the union man is selfish, but what of it? He is taking what he worked for, while the unorganized man grumbles, because, despite his fighting against his own best interests, he does not get as much of the benefits as the union man does. He wouldn't have what he has if it weren't for the union man, and, fighting organized efforts as he does, he doesn't deserve any more."

The philosopher, of course, was speaking in general terms. He was aware that many unorganized workers are unorganized, not because they want to be, but because of the circumstances under which they find themselves. Such men, at heart, are union men and whenever they are confronted with the question, always let their influence weigh on the side of organized labor.

"What are some of the demands of organized labor?" the philosopher asked. "Perhaps," he went on, "it could be put into this single demand: 'A more just and equitable distribution

of the good things of life.' This demand would mean:

"First. Stabilized employment, brought about by shortened working hours. If a 30-hour week will not do that, then let it be a shorter week, just so it will guarantee the worker a chance to earn a decent living for his dependents and for himself.

"Second. A wage measured by America's ability to produce. Why should millions of men, women and children be left without the good things of life, in a land that can and does produce a great deal more than plenty for all. Whenever such a wage is established there will be no need for plowing under cotton, killing pigs and reducing acreage, in order to raise commodity prices. The laws of supply and demand will then take care of prices as well as of distribution; for that will mean a steady circulation of whatever medium of exchange that might be in use, gold, silver or currency.

"Third. Labor conditions in keeping with the advancements of science and inventions. There isn't any reason why men or women, in these days, should have to work under insanitary conditions; much less under dangerous conditions. Modern sanitation should be kept at a scientific level, wherever labor is employed, and workers should be free from all hazards to life and limb.

"Fourth. Child labor should be prohibited and the law enforced. Millions of able bodied men and women unemployed, is only another reason why children should not be robbed of that God-given birthright, mental and physical developments through play and education.

"Fifth. Security for the aged and unfortunate. If the first four of these demands are fulfilled as they should and could be, this fifth demand would be reduced to disabled, aged and otherwise unfortunate persons, that would not be a heavy burden to the taxpayer. For, after everything has been done, that can be done to stabilize employment, unemployment insurance, disability benefits and old age pensions should be provided to take care of the remaining needy persons of our land.

"There is only one reason," the philosopher concluded, "why we do not already enjoy the fulfillment of these demands, and that is, a general human

cussedness coupled with a downright faithlessness of public officials. Eliminate that and you will have the dreamed-for Utopia."

Building Woefully Neglected

A vivid picture of the terrible conditions to which industry has reduced the workers during the depression was presented by Peter Grimm, in a statement describing the housing needs of the United States. In connection with his function to persuade private industry to inaugurate housing projects, Mr. Grimm is preparing a report for Congress on the imperative need of the residential buildings. Asked to give his opinion of the recent report of the Committee on Economic Recovery, headed by A. S. Freed, which urged the construction of 750,000 homes a year by 1938, Grimm agreed the figure was an accurate representation of the "potential requirements," adding: "Included in the nation's needs are not only the normal replacements, but houses resulting from the unscrambling of families and deferred marriages and also the building of houses to replace those unfit for human habitation." Because of long deferred building activity, Grimm said America had a heritage of "rotten old houses," and the emergency in proper housing was so great that "the country with all its resources cannot soon meet this problem." The Home Owners' Loan Corporation reported that more homes burned down "or fell down" during 1934 than were replaced that year.

America's First Bathtub Built in 1842 in Cincinnati

America's first bathtub was built in Cincinnati in 1842. It was of mahogany, lined with sheet lead, and was exhibited at a Christmas party. Next day, local papers denounced it as a "luxurious and democratic vanity." Medical men took it up and pronounced the bathtub a "menace to health." In 1843, Philadelphia undertook by public ordinance to prohibit bathing between November 1st and March 15th. Two years later Boston made bathing unlawful except when prescribed by physicians.

Bathtubs were taxed \$30 yearly. And that was only a little more than 90 years ago.

L I N C O L N

THE EMANCIPATOR!

(By James Edward Hungerford)

*There before the back-log gleaming,
 Sprawled a gangling, "homespun" youth;
In his eyes the fire of dreaming
 In his soul the flame of TRUTH!
In his hands a tome to treasure . . .
 Just a Bible, frayed and old;
Sought he there for WISDOM'S measure,
 Rarer far than gems of gold.*

*Years slipped by . . . a man sat browsing
 O'er his law-books, thumbed and worn;
In his heart a great "DREAM" drowsing,
 Yet to spring to life, full-born!
Tall and gaunt, with eyes that glistened
 With the visions of the youth,
Who before the fireplace listened
 To the "still, small voice" of TRUTH!*

*Time sped on . . . bowed down in mortal
 Anguish, o'er a country rent,
Sat the man—nay, the "IMMORTAL"—
 Now his country's President!
War . . . and then emancipation!
 Gettysburg!—the guns were stilled,
And the man who ruled a Nation
 Saw his dream of life FULFILLED!*

Editorial



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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1936

Prison Goods Curbed

THE decision of J. R. McCarl, Comptroller General of the United States, that no part of the \$4,880,000,000 work relief fund may be used to purchase goods made by convict labor will be approved by all progressive citizens. His ruling upheld an order made by the Procurement Division of the Treasury last August that the big Federal fund was intended "to provide relief, work relief and to increase employment by providing for useful projects," and therefore none of the appropriation could be paid out for goods manufactured in prisons.

The question came before the Comp-

troller General in the case of a 60-cent brush manufactured in a Federal prison and purchased for the United States Army.

Although Mr. McCarl's decision was made in connection with goods purchased in Federal penal institutions, it was interpreted as being broad enough to include the products of every prison in the country, whether Federal, State or municipal.

Under Federal law, the Government is required to buy the products of Federal prisons to the extent for which it has use for them, if they can be supplied. Comptroller General McCarl decided that this Federal statute does not apply to the \$4,880,000,000 emergency relief appropriation measure.

A Regrettable Decision

THE interlocutory injunction issued by Federal Judge John Gore, at Nashville, Tenn., forcing three railroads to accept prison-made shirts for interstate transportation will be regretted by forward looking citizens.

The injunction was asked by the Hufnagles Shirt Company of Nashville. The attorney for the convict-made shirt concern was Charles I. Dawson, who recently resigned as a Federal judge for the Louisville district. As the basis of the petition for the injunction Mr. Dawson alleged the unconstitutionality of the Ashurst-Sumners Act, passed by the recent session of Congress, making it unlawful to transport prison-made goods into States that have established the State-use system. He asserted the Act deprives the shirt company of property, including the right to do business, without the "due process of law" prescribed by the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

United States District Attorney Horace Frierson defended the Act as a valid exercise of the powers delegated to Congress.

"Prison-made goods," he said, "are

evil products and it is evil to permit the sale of prison-made goods in competition with products of men outside of prison who have to earn a living."

Under the provisions of the Hawes-Cooper Act twenty-four States have passed laws establishing the State-use system prohibiting the sale on the open market of goods manufactured in their own prisons and also in the prisons of other States.

The Ashurst-Sumners Act put teeth into the Hawes-Cooper Act by prohibiting the interstate transportation of prison goods into States where the sale of the goods has been banned. Judge Gore's ruling makes it mandatory for the three railroads to transport the prison-made goods of the Haffines Shirt Company into the twenty-four States where the sale of such goods has been prohibited by State laws.

The injunction is not final. Judge Gore announced he would take the constitutionality of the measure under advisement. It is to be hoped that in his final decision he will uphold the power of Congress to assist the States in banishing from America the recognized curse of prison-made goods sold in competition with free labor.

Trade Unionism the Greatest Character Builder

Character is that quality in life which makes individuals different, which sets one man apart from another man, and which determines how much or how little the individual will actually get out of life. Character might well be defined in a homely way as the backbone of the soul—that something housed within the shell of your body which is YOU. A man without character is a wishy-washy animal like a body without a backbone to keep it firm and upright.

Character is not something which is necessarily inherent, although circumstances and environment play an important role and condition very often the type of character which is developed. Undoubtedly true character is built, and most important of all is maintained, by the imposition of a determined will to do what is right and proper; and an equal determination to refuse to do what is wrong and improper, regardless of the cost in both instances.

Character is tempered and seasoned in the hot fires of resistance. While

character may be builded in the course of entirely favorable circumstances, the sort of character which is strongest and purest is that which has met opposition and, taking the bitter with the sweet, has used the hard rocks of failure and defeat as the foundation upon which to make a new base from which to again meet and overcome the opposition.

Trades Unionism, has been one of the greatest character building agencies in human experience. The moral responsibility which has emanated from the Trades Union Movement is a force without which our civilization could not have progressed. No other agency could possibly have filled the niche in human society which has been filled by Trades Unionism.

The Trades Union Movement was fathered and mothered into this world by the dire need of oppressed working men and women. Its cause is the cause of working men and women who have no other saviour or salvation. Its cause is RIGHT! It has no selfish ends. Its only opponents are Greed and Selfishness. It opposes them without asking for quarter; but because it has character it often grants the enemy quarter. Because working men and women ally themselves with Trades Unionism, they build within their souls character which makes them strong and enables them to live more fuller and complete lives.

The American Federation of Labor, and all other affiliated unions, constitute the Trade Union Movement of North America. They are the friends of every workingman alike. They strive only for the advancement of the workers' interests and the realization of the full and complete life for every worker. They have proven their fidelity in the long years of the past. Of course mistakes have been made; but never has the face of the Trades Union Movement been turned away from the enemy, never has it betrayed its trust.

Workers who would build within their lives this quality we call character can make no better choice than to join and support and make possible the aims of Trades Unionism.—Ex.

When you buy of merchants and patronize business places which display the Union Label, Shop Card or Button, you hit the most sensitive nerve in the system of the unfair employer.

Official Information



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Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA**

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FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JAMES M. GAULD
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
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290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, JAS. L. BRADFORD
1900 15th Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Swift Packing Company Erects Warehouse with Non-Union Labor

According to information received from the New Orleans Building Trades Council, affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., every possible effort has been made to adjust the differences with the Swift Packing Company and Gervais F. Favrot, general contractor in charge of the erection of the Swift & Company warehouse and storage plant, but without success.

The New Orleans Building Trades Council and the New Orleans Central Trades Council therefore request that the members of our organization be informed of the unfriendly attitude of the Swift Packing Company and Gervais F. Favrot, general contractor, toward the organized building trades mechanics in New Orleans.

Traveling Members Attention

Carpenters are requested to stay away from Columbia, South Carolina, as practically all the work being done there is under P. W. A. supervision and only bona fide residents are given employment, according to information received from Recording Secretary C. R. Boland of Local Union 1778.

New Charters Issued

- 2761 Manistique, Mich.
- 1894 Woodward, Okla.
- 2762 Vancouver, B. C., Can.
- 1896 South Sioux City, Nebr.
- 1909 Alva, Okla.
- 1913 Arkansas City, Kans.
- 2763 Sheffield, Ala.
- 2764 Humboldt, Tenn.
- 1918 Richlands, Va.
- 1923 Weatherford, Okla.
- 1222 Macon, Ga.
- 1924 Piedmont, Ala.

OFFICIAL NOTICE FROM A. F. OF L.

Washington, D. C.,
January 2, 1936.

To Secretaries, National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor, City Central Bodies and Organizers:

Greetings:

Through the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service you have already been given a summary of the declarations, recommendations and decisions of the fifty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor which was held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, October 7-19, 1935.

However, there seem to be some resolutions and subjects matter which should be brought more particularly to your attention through the means of this direct communication.

The Executive Council in its report to the convention, gave special emphasis to the need of intensive organization work. Under the title, "Organization Campaign," the Executive Council had this to say:

Clearly the United States, like all other industrial nations, is passing through a period of fundamental changes in economic institutions and practices. Wage earners must be alert and prepared to take advantage of this change to secure recognition of their rights and increasingly adequate acceptance of them in the habits and practices of business. There is just one way by which wage earners can do this—organization in unions. Organized workers have new power and a medium through which they can undertake the promotion of their own best interests. Every other element in business is organized to take care of itself, and unless workers follow the same policy what they have is taken from them and what they ought to have goes unnoticed. Wage earners must be organized to have rights and promote their own welfare whether the method is collective bargaining with employers or the administration of law. With organization labor is all-powerful; without organization it does not have power, authority or rights.

Upon those who believe in organization devolves the responsibility of extending organization and helping

others to understand the spirit of unionism and the practice of collective bargaining. Your Executive Council urges every central labor union to plan and initiate, not later than December 1, a labor-forward program for the purpose of extending unionism to all the wage earners of its vicinity.

We urge that this be your major activity during the coming winter and that you plan for a sustained undertaking. The officers of the American Federation of Labor will be charged with the responsibility for co-ordinating this nation-wide campaign and for helping in every way possible.

The convention fully approved the report.

In addition, the convention, through the adoption of Resolution No. 26, called upon state federations of labor and city central bodies for their active co-operation and support in the work of organizing the flour and cereal mill employees throughout the country.

Resolution No. 28 appeals for the aid of all organizations of labor and organizers in an intensive campaign to organize the cement workers.

Resolution No. 55 was sponsored by the delegate from the Central Labor Union of Texas. Through its adoption, the convention called upon national and International unions jointly to undertake an organizing drive in Dallas.

Resolution No. 77 originated with the delegate from the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions. Through that resolution the appeal is made to salaried and volunteer organizers to assist in organizing the employees of engineering and architectural offices.

Resolution No. 81 urges organizers, state federations of labor, city central bodies, and all organizations of labor to concentrate their efforts to organize retail store employees and to pledge themselves to patronize union stores displaying union store cards.

By Resolution No. 89 the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America earnestly appealed for the active support and co-operation of all organized labor in organizing the workers coming under the jurisdiction of that international body.

Resolution No. 144 calls upon state federations of labor and city central bodies to give special attention to the workers in the brewing and processing of the food industries.

Through Resolution No. 207 the convention urged all affiliated organizations to join in with the American Federation of Labor in a concentrated organizing drive with the ultimate object in view of bringing within the beneficent fold of organized labor all wage earners of every trade and calling.

By adopting Resolution No. 233 the convention approved the appeal of the Laundry Workers International Union to state federations of labor, city central bodies, and organizers to make a special and determined effort to organize the laundry workers in their respective districts and localities.

Through the adoption of Resolution No. 157 the convention called upon all affiliated unions to employ their great influence and power in co-operation with various civic and religious organizations to stamp out lynching and mob violence and industrial discrimination because of race or color.

Resolution No. 179 recommends that all affiliated organizations shall assist all their alien members to secure citizenship papers.

Through acceptance of Resolution No. 242 the convention placed itself on record as urging affiliated organizations and their membership to promote as far as possible the buying of American made goods.

Through the approval of the general purpose of Resolution No. 108 and the amendment to Section 5, Article 4, of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor the convention declared:

Sec. 5. No organization or person that has seceded, or has been suspended, or expelled by the American Federation of Labor, or by any National or International organization connected with the Federation shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation, or in any Central Body or National or International Union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under the penalty of the suspension of the body, violating this section.

No organization officered or controlled by Communists, or any person

espousing Communism or advocating the violent overthrow of our institutions shall be allowed representation or recognition in any Central Body or State Federation of Labor."

When considering that section of the Executive Council's report dealing with the German boycott in connection with Resolutions Nos. 33, 76, 91 and 192 the convention reaffirmed the boycott against German goods and German service. At the same time the convention also reaffirmed all previous declarations upon the subject of Fascism made by conventions of the American Federation of Labor. We call upon our affiliated organizations to observe the decisions of the convention.

I can not undertake in this brief communication to bring to your attention the many other matters of vital importance to the labor movement which were discussed and acted upon by the Atlantic City convention. You will make yourselves acquainted with all of these through the official bound proceedings of the convention which are available at headquarters and through the summary of the declarations, recommendations and decisions of the convention published in the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service.

In conclusion, I again urge upon all organized labor continued and intensive organization of the workers in every line of industry. Organization has been essential in the past for the protection and advancement of the rights and interests of the wage earners, but never before has there been a time when organization was more essential than it is at present. Let us make 1936 a banner year in the history of the American Federation of Labor. If we all concentrate our efforts insistently, persistently and consistently upon organization, this can be accomplished.

Sincerely hoping and urging that every member of the organized labor movement will earnestly aid his unorganized fellow wage earners, and wishing for you and for the organized labor movement the greatest years in its history, and thanking you in advance for whatever you may be able to do in response to this communication, I am,

Fraternally yours,

WM. GREEN, President,
American Federation of Labor.

Local Union 419 Loses Four Veteran Members By Death

Local Union 419, Chicago, Ill., lost four of its old time members within a period of 60 days. August Mueller, age 86, died November 4, 1935. Brother Mueller joined the Brotherhood on January 6, 1887, and was at all times active in the affairs of the Local Union. He had held the offices of secretary, treasurer, business agent, and at the time of his passing held the office of trustee. In his death the Local loses a valuable member, one who was ever willing to lend a helping hand to those in need.

On December 18, 1935, another old member, August Passenheim, was taken by death. Brother Passenheim had reached the age of 74 years. He was the last of three brothers who were all carpenters and were members of Local Union 419.

On December 29, 1935, Richard Umlauf, who had reached the age of 68 years, died after an illness of two days.

Then on January 4, 1936, members of the Local were called upon to carry to his last resting place, Brother Christ Singer, who died at the age of 70 years.

The officers and members of Local Union 419 deeply mourn the passing of these beloved old time members.

Charter Member of Local 755 Dies

J. H. Hatch, a member of Local Union 755, Superior, Wisconsin, died in that city November 21, 1935, at the age of 76. Brother Hatch was born in England and came to this country when a young man taking up his residence in Superior in 1886.

He joined the Knights of Labor and held membership in that organization until 1901 when he joined Local Union 755 as a charter member. He served that Local Union as secretary for nearly 16 years and business representative for 5 years. He was also a delegate to a number of general conventions of our Brotherhood.

He was the first chief of police of Superior and at the time of his death was city sealer of weights and measures having held the office for 15 years.

Possessing a wide knowledge of the early labor movement of Superior and

vicinity, Brother Hatch was frequently called upon for information on such matters, which was always cheerfully given.

Brother Hatch was a most progressive citizen and never tired of efforts in behalf of civic or union affairs. His passing is sadly mourned by Local 755 and the organized labor movement of Superior where he served so long and faithfully.

Death Takes Two Charter Members of L. U. 1246

Cornelius Ellingson, a member of our organization for 32 years passed away at his home November 9, 1935. Brother Ellingson was born in Norway, September 10, 1862, and was a charter member of the Local Union. In earlier years he was exceptionally active in the affairs of the Union. He served as president as well as holding other offices.

Brother Ellingson resided in Marinette for 40 years. His passing was a shock to the members of the Local Union and his many friends.

Among the survivors are two sons who are also union carpenters.

* * *

Robert Lemieux, also a late member of Local Union 1246 at Marinette, Wis., died at his home in Menominee, Mich., on October 10, 1935.

Brother Lemieux was born June 22, 1849, and was also a charter member of the Local. Until the last few years he was very active and spry although he had reached the age of 82 years.

Local Union 1246 deeply mourns the deaths of these faithful members.

DEATH ROLL

C. S. GLENN—Local Union No. 682, Franklin, Pa.

AUGUSTUS F. KOHLER—Local Union No. 251, Kingston, N. Y.

C. W. SAUNDERS—Local Union No. 1288, Lisbon, Ohio.

The difference between stumbling blocks and stepping stones is the way you use them.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 244

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary No. 244, San Jose, Calif., have held many splendid meetings during the past year and stand ready at all times to back the Carpenters and Millmen Union and to render every possible assistance to the Union cause.

In October the Auxiliary gave a benefit card party, that filled the Labor Temple Assembly hall. There were 175 prizes. The party was a big success, clearing \$140. The money was used to buy Christmas baskets for members and needy families.

The Auxiliary is also planning other parties to be held in the future for the members and families.

Greetings are extended to all Auxiliaries in the United States and best wishes for a prosperous and happy New Year.

Mrs. Effie Edmans, Pres.,
L. A. No. 244. San Jose, Calif.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 251

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 251 of Fresno, Calif., enjoyed a get-together meeting at their annual Christmas entertainment which was held December 20, 1935.

The Union hall was decorated in accordance with the festive season. A large silver Christmas Tree adorned with ornaments centered the hall where the following program was presented:

Welcome address—Betty Gene McDonald.

Song—"It Came upon a Midnight Clear" by the Audience accompanied by Mrs. Frank Paul.

Piano Solo—"Red Sails in the Sunset" and "Truckin'"—by Bill Bopp.

Song and Tap Dance—By Betty Paul and Betty Jean Brenner, accompanied by Mrs. Frank Paul.

Piano and Accordion Duet—"Neopolitan Night" by June Rhodes and Maxine House.

Piano Solo—"Meditation" by Norma Smith.

Recitation—"Why do Christmas Bells Ring?" by Viola Clark.

Piano Solo—By Helen Jane Hall.

Dance—Margaret Laveen accompanied by her brother, Billy Laveen.

Piano Solo—Professor De Silva.

Song—"There is a song in the Air" by Mr. C. B. Kjerulf.

Piano Duet—By Bobby Clark and Betty Jean Brenner.

"Christmas Carols" and "America" sung by audience.

Address by Clarence E. Dowd, editor of the "Tri-County Labor News."

March—Played by Professor De Silva—"Around The Fir Tree."

"Silent Night"—By Professor De Silva with the children singing.

Then Santa Claus distributed candy and fruits. Refreshments concluded the program.

Mrs. Alice Sweet, Sec.,
L. A. 251. Fresno, Calif.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 255

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 255 of Little Rock, Arkansas, recently finished a "Friendship" quilt which they forwarded to the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Florida. After devoting an entire day to the quilting, they were joined in the evening by their husbands when a pot-luck chicken dinner was served.

The Auxiliary holds its business meetings in the Labor Temple. A social hour is indulged in twice a month when the members get together at the various homes. These meetings are interesting and always greatly enjoyed.

The Auxiliary is pleased to report a steady growth in membership in the union and hopes that the present year will prove a more prosperous one not only for its own but all sister auxiliaries.

Mrs. John H. White, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 255. Little Rock, Ark.

Craft Problems



CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXXXVIII

"In these days," we wrote in the closing paragraph of the previous lesson, "when we find almost a constant process of artificial changes, it is not good to fix oneself too firmly to any one style of anything. We are living in an artificial age, and artificiality can not satisfy permanently. It breeds a restlessness for something new—it must have it to live; for variety is the spice of life." In this quotation, we have implied the very elements I want to touch upon in these preliminary remarks.

This is a machine age. Everywhere you go the machine is in evidence—the very going is by machine. The tilling of the soil is more and more be-

ditions more nearly primitive than what one finds elsewhere. The people living on those mountain ranches, while still much in the rough, are nevertheless given to a genuine hospitality—a hos-

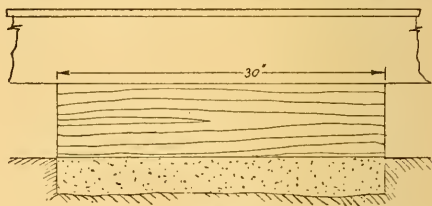


Fig. 513

pitality that is fast becoming obsolete in many parts of our country. Many of the houses in the mountain regions reveal the influence of local conditions, but the cabins out in the wild woods, are suggestive of a primitive freedom, which is marred, perhaps, by the influence of a binding artificiality. Here it is still legitimate for wanderers, if they are in need of food, and find no one at the cabin, to enter, prepare a meal and eat without money and without price. . . . On the other hand, it is in the mountains where one finds the summer cabins or summer homes of well-to-do or wealthy people, who want what they want, regardless of the cost of getting it. The building of such cabins belongs to carpentry, and the carpenter who is fortunate enough to get the job of building them, should be on the lookout for novelty in design and in construction. Because of this, we are devoting this lesson to porch steps sug-

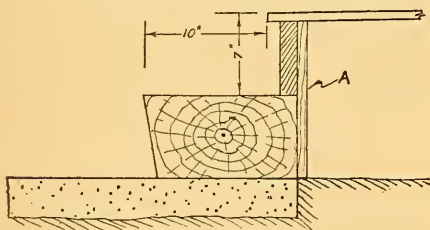


Fig. 512

ing done by machine. Transportation is carried on by machine, and manufacturing is almost altogether done in the same way. The housewife uses machines, labor-saving machines, to perform her household duties, and when she goes to her club, she soon finds there, evidences of invisible machines. The churches and lodges are increasingly being operated on a machine basis; and politics,—well—the invisible machines are even more powerful than the tangible ones. . . . The net results of the whole machine trend, is a universal nerve strain, coupled with a deadly monotony, which sooner or later demands a getting-away-from-it-all. And that is why, shortly after preparing the last lesson, we took our camping outfit and drove to the Rockies, where we spent a few weeks under con-

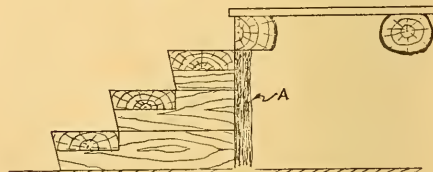


Fig. 514

gestive of novelties in rustic designs. In the lesson before this one, we dealt with closed porch railings, which was to be followed, not by this lesson, but by the

next one; however, our trip to the mountains was responsible for the change.

One more word about the mountains, before we take up the illustrations, and that is: Working people of all people, have a legitimate right to find refuge

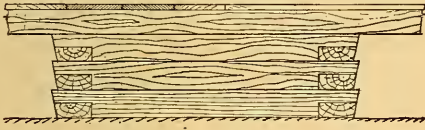


Fig. 515

in the hills, against the nerve-strain of a machine civilization. In fact, the working people owe it to themselves and to their families, for they, in producing the artificial wealth of the world, should have a full measure of the wealth of natural things, revealed in the form of beauty, wonder and mystery.

In Fig. 512 we are showing a cross section of a very simple step to a porch. The step is made of a block of wood, either hewed out of a log or sawed into the shape shown. The step is fastened to the porch by means of two cleats, one of which is pointed out at A. The run is 10 inches and the rise 7. These figures have been taken for con-

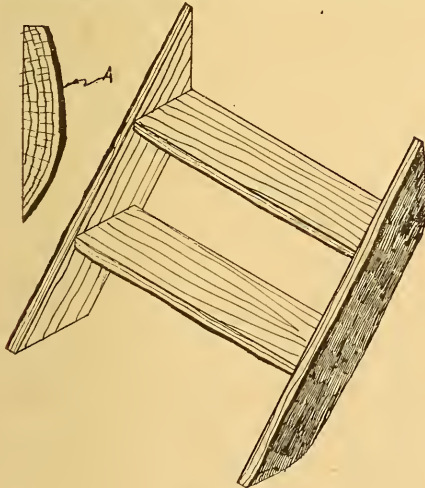


Fig. 516

venience, based on the rule that the sum of the rise and run should not go above 17 inches or below $16\frac{1}{2}$. Fig. 513 shows a front view of the step, which is shown in both figures as rest-

ing on a concrete base. In the mountains, though, the base would probably have to be stone, or just plain earth. In the higher altitudes, wood does not deteriorate as quickly as it does where the air is heavier.

A novelty in steps, is shown by Figs. 514 and 515. The first is a side view and the second is a front view. These steps are made of material, either sawed to the shape shown by the drawing, or else hewed out. In cabin construction, hewing is still often employed, especially, when the hewed effect is desired. And, as is usually the case, such cabins are almost always built near some timberland, which is depended upon for the building material, at least to a great extent. Pieces of slab material are used to hold the steps together as indicated at A. 7 and 10 are used as rise and run, respectively.

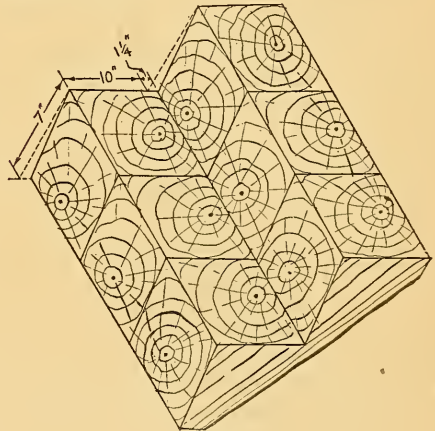


Fig. 517

While building material at out-of-the-way summer resorts is, perhaps, more nearly available in the rough than in the sawed forms, there are usually saw mills close enough at hand to get sawed lumber. Slabs are frequently used in cabin construction, with good results. Fig. 516 shows a flight of porch steps made of slabs. At A is shown a cross section of the kind of material such steps are made of. We are showing the steps nailed together, which is all right for temporary construction, but if the steps are to be used permanently, they should be housed into the stringers.

A three-block flight of steps, suggestive of service, economy and novelty, is shown by Fig. 517. These blocks can easily be hewed out of logs, or they

can be sawed into the proper shape with a good cross-cut saw, then fastened together as they are shown by the drawing.

Fig. 518 represents a one-block flight of steps, which is suitable either for porch steps or for cabin-door steps. Sawing with a cross-cut saw, is the best means of construction for such steps, but hewing them out of a log is not impossible. These suggestions are made, assuming that the owner wants novelty and is willing to pay for it in wages to his carpenter.

The present-day carpenter, speaking of the younger heads, knows little about hewing. But the carpenter who is

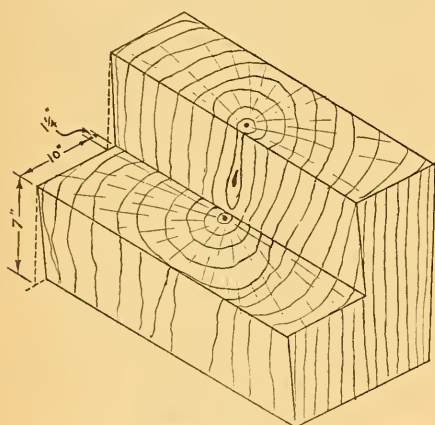


Fig. 518

skilled, with a broad-axe, perhaps an old head, can produce pleasing results. A good hewer, in his day, was an artist, if there ever was one. To find men who could swing a broad-axe and split a chalk-line with every blow, was not an uncommon thing in those early broad-axe days of carpentry... I remarked to my father, back in my childhood, that if log-houses could be made of sawed timbers instead of hewed timbers, they would look so much better, but my father disagreed, and taking me to a sawed timber he had me sight along one side of it, and I noticed how twisted and crooked it looked when I got my eye close to the corner of one end; then he took me to a hewed timber, and when I got my eye down and sighted, I noticed the difference. The four sides were perfectly straight—like a line—without a twist. That was the work of a carpenter who was an expert hewer, and an artist.

WEATHERSTRIPPING

(By L. Perth)

PART ONE

A new type of craftsman has been developing for the last decade among the ranks of our organization and today this branch of carpentry counts thousands as its representatives. This comparatively new evolution is the "Weatherstripping carpenter."

The idea of weatherstripping is more than ten years old of course but it is only during the last ten years that it has become widely recognized as an indispensable part of equipment in modern building construction.

As a matter of fact no building, whether it be a residence, office building, hospital, school or hotel is being considered complete unless a complete installation of a weatherstripping system has been specified.

In spite of the fact that this equipment is being widely used there are many carpenters who are familiar with it by name only. And it is for the benefit of these that the present articles are written.

Weatherstripping is one of the few branches of carpentry which affords to the average carpenter an opportunity to launch in business for himself, a small business it is very true, but nevertheless assuring a modest earning when chances to get a journeymen's job are meager. The enterprise does not involve a large outlay of capital and the job requires very few special tools.

Now what is weatherstripping and what is its function?

During the cold weather season or on windy days the wind blows in around the edges of windows and doors. You feel the drafts and move your chair away from the windows. On cold nights when you retire the bedrooms seem unnecessarily chilly with a blizzard wind having blown against them all evening. This ingress of cold air causes the cooling of your rooms and naturally increases the fuel bills.

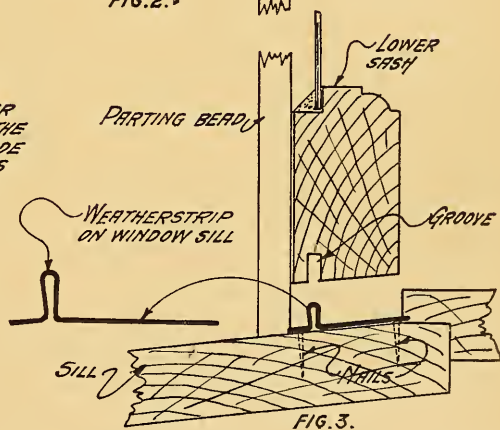
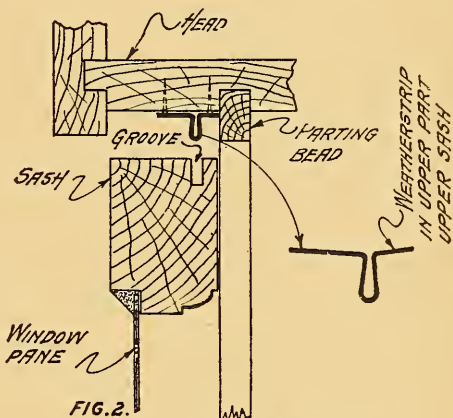
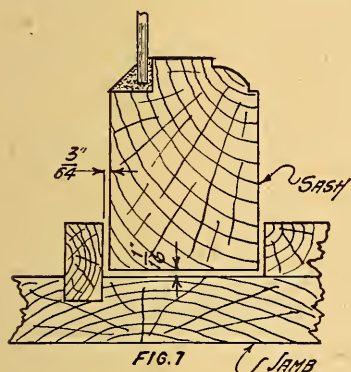
Statistics show that the leakage around our doors and windows cause some 25% of the total heat loss in our houses. In the average home for instance, this leakage is equivalent to a hole in the wall several inches square. You would not lose much time in plas-

tering up such a hole if you could get at it.

Let us consider a plain double hung window having about 20 feet of $1/16''$ crack all around it. These cracks will admit approximately 45,000 cubic feet of cold air every 24 hours which means an additional 10 pounds of coal each 24 hours to maintain a temperature of 70 degrees.

It should be borne in mind that the

different than in old. However, the method of installation is the same. The main idea of the work is to install the strips in such a manner that they should come in contact with the sash at all times and thus seal the cracks which cannot be eliminated no matter how perfect the workmanship may be. It should also be remembered that the application of weatherstripping should by no means interfere with the ease of



NOTE. WHEN UPPER AND LOWER SASH ARE IN CLOSED POSITION THE WEATHERSTRIP HUGS THE INSIDE WALLS OF GROOVES AND THUS SEALING THE PASSAGE FOR AIR FROM OUTSIDE

$1/16''$ crack shown in diagram Fig. 1 is a representative clearance found only in windows of exceptional workmanship. The average crack is $3/32$ of an inch and as the building ages the windows and doors naturally become more loose.

The only remedy for the prevention of the infiltration of outside air is the installation of an approved system of weatherstripping. In this issue we will discuss the general treatment of an ordinary double hung window. The method of procedure in new buildings is a little

operation of the sash, i. e. the sash should continue to easily slide up and down when it is desired to open or close the window.

After the opening to be treated has been carefully examined both sash are removed and grooves cut in outside edges of same to receive the strip which is applied to the head, jambs and sill as shown in Fig. 2 and 3.

The strips are made of aluminum bronze or any other suitable metal and are so constructed that after being in-

stalled a certain portion of the surface of the strip bears against the groove in the sash and thus seals the crevices which acted as passages for air from the outside. The study of the accompanying drawings will give a general understanding of the principle underlying this system. The details of application and the various installations will be discussed in the issues that follow.

Light

(By H. H. Siegele)

There is probably no ladder that is quite so handy about a place, as a 12-foot ladder; and if it is light, it is that much the better, provided, of course, it is substantial. And why, in these days of unemployment, should a carpenter buy a ladder, when he can make it? All he needs is a piece of $\frac{1}{2}$ " by 6" piece of rough-sawed redwood, with straight grain and free from knots. By ripping this somewhat on the order shown by a,

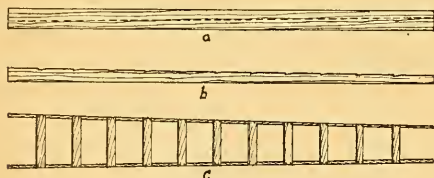


Fig. 1

Fig. 1, the two slightly-tapering uprights will be ready for the notching shown at b, the same figure. The notches should be cut so as to be in keeping with the size and shape of the rungs, which in this case are salvaged pieces of $3\frac{1}{2}$ " flooring. A, Fig. 2, shows by dotted line, how the groove is ripped off, leaving the flooring piece as shown at B, the same figure. This done, the rungs are nailed into place, putting the face of the flooring down. A detail of the nailing is shown at C, Fig. 2. At c, Fig. 1 we are showing the ladder completed.

We suggested redwood, because it is light and strong enough for ladders of 12 feet and less, but any kind of wood suitable for uprights of a ladder can be used. The rungs should be made of soft pieces of flooring, so they will not split when nailed. Three 8d box nails to a bearing, will be sufficient to hold them in place, and keep the ladder rigid. These specifications apply to lad-

ders used by the average-weight men—overweight men (or women) should always take into consideration their own

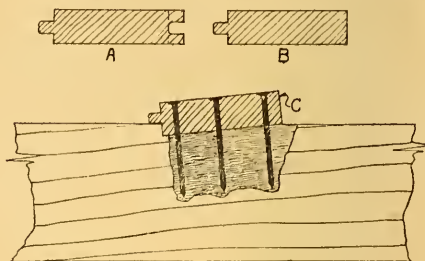


Fig 2

weight, and be governed accordingly, before they attempt to climb any ladder.

How to Form a Round Arch

(By John Guyer, Local Union No. 299, Union City, N. J.)

Carpenters are often confronted with the job of framing an arch with a round top. Among the various shapes that exist the elliptical shape makes the best appearance. Since the construction of an arch of this kind is not an easy thing, the following table will be of help to those engaged in this particular work.

We know we get a perfect ellipse when when we take a string, the two ends tied together and scribe it around

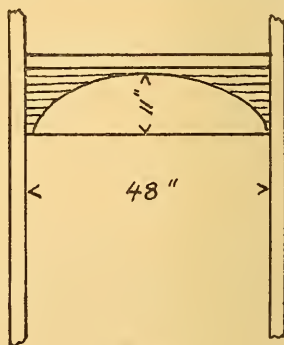


Fig. 1

two pins, spaced a distance apart. The size and shape of the ellipse depends on the distance between the two pins and the length of the string. The table will give both, distance between pins and length of string for different sizes of arches.

For instance, let the width of the arch be 48 inches, and the height, that is, the distance between the highest and the lowest point of the curve, 11 inches; we then find in the table the space between the two nails D to be 42.66 inches and the length of the string L to be 90.66 inches. If these measurements are followed and a cord is being used, that does not stretch, it will make an ellipse of the exact size and shape given.

In case an arch is to be made of a width not given in the table, take the nearest figures to it and space the curved corners when cut out closer together or farther apart as the case may be (Fig. 1). Fig. 2 shows the mechanical drawing of our ellipse.

It may be added that if an arch is to be made of one-half the size in width and height, or double or triple the size of one of those given in the table, take the measurements given there for the distance D and string length L and divide by 2, or multiply by 2 or by 3 as the case may be.

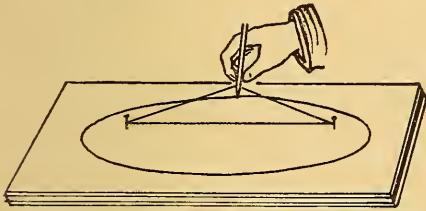


Fig. 2

For instance, an arch should be built 30" wide and 7" high; take the distance D for a 60" x 14" arch, which is 53.07 inches. Divide this by 2 and we have 26.54" as distance between pins. The same way we find the string length to be one-half of 113.07 equals 56.54".

Table of the various sizes and shapes of elliptical arch heads. H denotes the height of the arch, that is the distance between the highest and lowest point of the curved part, D the distance between the two pins and L the string length in inches.

Width of arch opening 36"

H	D	L
7	33.16	69.16
8	32.25	68.25
9	31.18	67.18
10	29.93	65.93
11	28.50	64.50
12	26.83	62.83

Width of arch opening 40"

H	D	L
7	37.47	77.47
8	36.66	76.66
9	35.72	75.72
10	34.64	74.64
11	33.41	73.41
12	32.00	72.00

Width of arch opening 44"

H	D	L
7	41.71	85.71
8	40.99	84.99
9	40.15	84.15
10	39.19	83.19
11	38.11	82.11
12	36.88	80.88

Width of arch opening 48"

H	D	L
8	45.25	93.25
9	44.50	92.50
10	43.63	91.63
11	42.66	90.66
12	41.57	89.57
13	40.35	88.35

Width of arch opening 54"

H	D	L
8	51.88	105.58
9	50.91	104.91
10	50.16	104.16
11	49.32	103.32
12	48.37	102.37
13	47.33	101.33

Width of arch opening 60"

H	D	L
9	57.24	117.24
10	56.57	116.57
11	55.82	115.82
12	54.99	114.99
13	54.07	114.07
14	53.07	113.07

Simplified Method of Isometric Drawing

Editor, "The Carpenter":

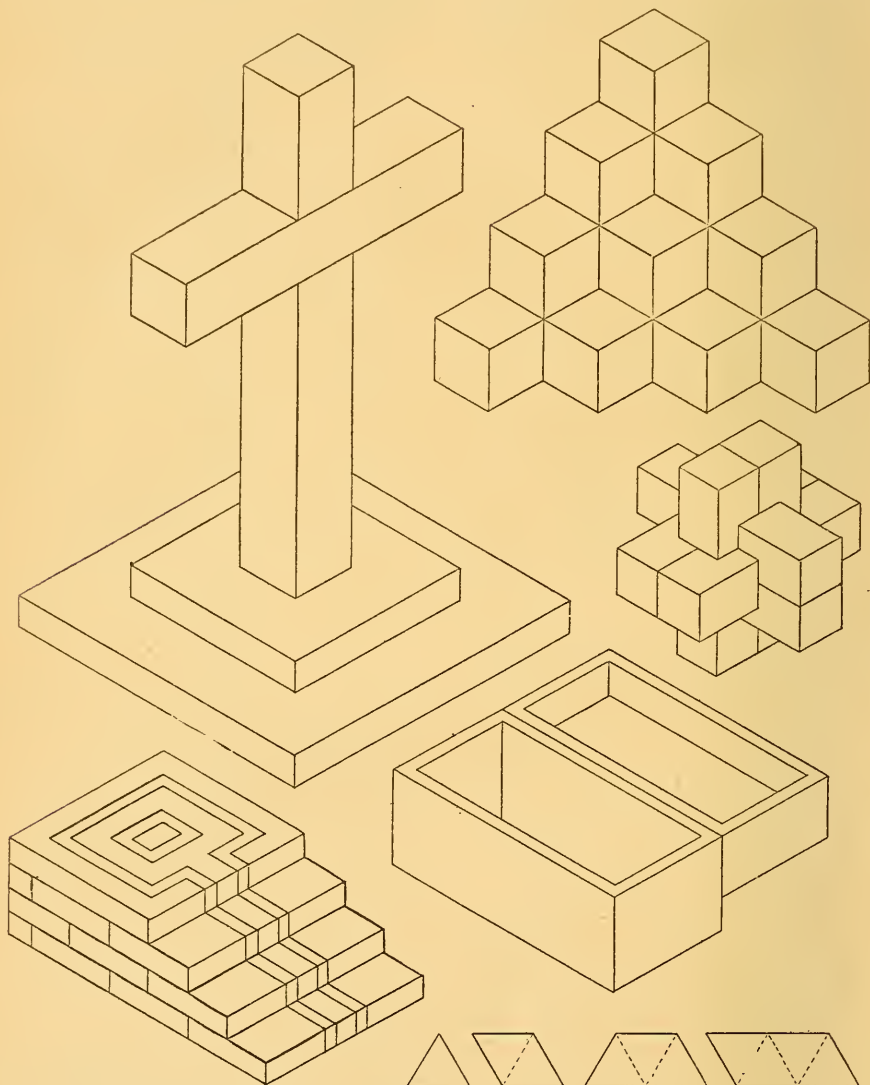
As you are publishing an article treating on Isometric-Drawing, which seems to me to be too involved and complicated for apprentices, I am induced to submit sketches which I evolved years ago, that present a much simpler method of teaching the rudiments of Isometric-Drawing, which method was adopted and made an adjunct to the curriculum of many high-schools in California.

To practically demonstrate this method, I suggest the following:

DIRECTIONS

Produce some lattice-strips of oak or other hardwood, about one inch wide

5-7, etc., equals Trapezoid, and 4 triangle or any even number as 6-8, etc., equals Rhomboid. With these 5 shapes cut from 1 in. strips (and smaller aliquot strips) all rectangular objects may be vividly depicted,—as shown in Draw-



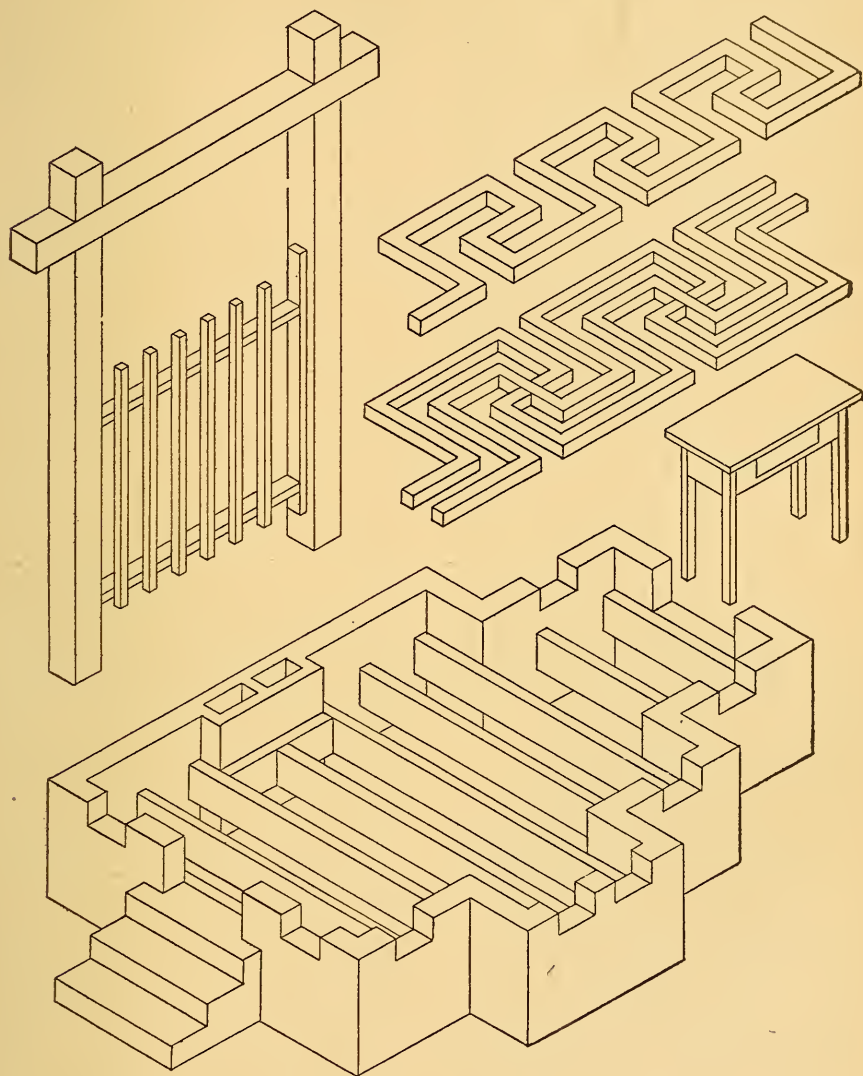
and about $\frac{3}{16}$ " thick, place in miter box with an accurate 60 degrees cut and with a very fine saw, cut off some of the following shapes:

1 triangle, 2 triangle equals Rhombus, 3 triangle or any odd number as

ings, and may be extended easily by the draftsman indefinitely.

Demonstrations of this method will be enhanced and more life-like if pupil will plane up a strip the shape of Lozenge of two triangles (in Section),

then sawing off pieces $\frac{3}{16}$ in. long, ored wood in order to shade and make thus showing the END-GRAIN of cubes, more realistic the raisers, carpet on



end of cross, piece in cross and other objects.

Strips may be made of different col-

steps, and stone-work.

L. U. No. 22.

Frank DeGuerre,
Villa Grande, Cal.

Changes In Brazing Practice

(By John E. Hyler, L. U. 1604, Peoria, Illinois)

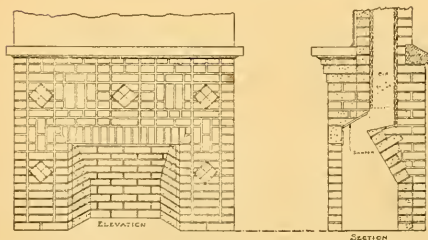
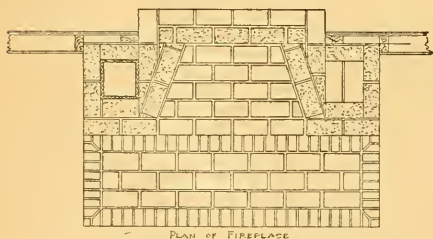
In the old days, every wood shop had its handy man who was depended upon to braze the bandsaws, and in nearly

every case he was looked upon as something of a genius, doing something the ordinary woodworker could not do. Even now, in some places, we find a man holding the bandsaw brazing along the same old lines, wielding his borax and his tongs and his silver solder with a

proud air of accomplishment. Admittedly, some of these oldtimers grew expert at the game, and it was seldom that a braze came from their hands which would not run true on the wheels and through the guides, and which would not last for a reasonable length of time.

However, there have been some changes for the better in bandsaw brazing. The more modern method of brazing the small bandsaw is to use an electric brazer for the purpose, especially in such shops as have a considerable number of blades to handle right along. In the smaller shops, perhaps, the purchase of an electric brazer is hardly justified, but the practice of sending broken saws out to those who make a practice of butt-welding them is growing continually more popular. A few extra blades on hand permits sending out the broken ones; they can be brazed, or rather welded and returned at a very nominal figure, and there is no chance of rough work from an imperfect joint in the saw. Everything considered, the modern methods have many advantages over the older ones. There may be some cases, of course, where a shop is far removed from places giving such service, in which the expert brazier and his silver solder is still at a premium.

Fire Place Plan



Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am sending a drawing of a fire place plan that I made for a Brother who

worked with me in New York and who has moved to Mississippi where he is building a house. I think it may be of interest to the Brothers who have to make their own plans.

John J. O'Toole,

L. U. No. 656.

Holyoke, Mass.

Can You Help This Member?

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I wonder if any of the brothers will kindly help me solve a roof problem. I have an asphalt shingled roof on my home. Every winter the shingles on this roof will raise up and buckle. It is a hip roof with about five feet of clearance between the ridge and ceiling. The shingles are asphalt, the four in one type, and I have two layers of tar paper between the roof boards and shingles. Last fall I placed a six-inch ventilator on the top of the roof which gives quite a bit of circulation between the roof and ceiling; yet this has not cured my troubles. The roof boards seem to become frosty and damp on the bottom side; they swell and expand and thus cause the shingles to buckle and turn up. Can any brother advise me as to what can be done to keep the frost and dampness out, and to save my roof from going to ruin.

William A. Heimer,

L. U. No. 80.

Chicago, Ill.

Answers and Explanations to Questions and Problems Appearing at Various Times in These Columns

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In reply to Brother Barnes' question in the December number of "The Carpenter," I wish to say I was called upon to do exactly that job:

A locked door, key lost, a cylinder lock which could not be picked. Fortunately I was on the hinge side of the door. I drove a wedge between the door and jamb, then with a small side screw-driver backed up the screw that held the cylinder, unscrewed the cylinder and threw the bolt with my finger.

If I were on the other side of the door I would drill a hole through the escutcheon and lock just in front of the cylinder so as to cut off the screw that holds the cylinder from turning, then back out cylinder and throw the

bolt, then get a new escutcheon and screw. If the lock was not a cylinder lock I think the best way would be to remove the escutcheon, cut away the wood under same and smash the lock case so that the bolt could be forced back.

J. H. Pease,
L. U. No. 308. Cedar Rapids, Ia.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter"

Answering the question of Brother J. R. Cuthbert, Local Union 1296, San Diego, Calif., in the December issue, this is the way I would do it:

I would open the door stop with a sharp chisel, then take a hack saw 12" blade and use a small hand vise for handle on the blade and saw the bolt off the lock and the door would open very easily. I have opened five doors this way. A door I opened from the inside had shorter play.

Henry A. Pineau,
L. U. No. 151. Long Branch, N. J.

Name Chief Causes of Auto Accidents

No one can say exactly how many motor vehicle accidents in the United States are due to particular causes, according to Accident Facts, published by the National Safety Council, because few accidents are investigated carefully enough to determine exactly what was the cause and because most accidents have not one but a combination of several causes.

In those States where data are available, the principal causes are: (1) Exceeding the speed limit or driving too fast for existing conditions, (2) Violating the right of way, (3) Driving on the wrong side of the road, (4) Improper passing, (5) Failure to signal, and (6) Driving off the roadway.

Different States vary widely, however, in the proportions of accidents charged to any single driving act. When one State shows 12 per cent of its accidents due to speed, and its next-door neighbor shows 56 per cent, it is reasonably certain that the real difference is between the official methods of classification rather than between the motorists' habits of driving.

"Since most of the States still do not collect and summarize motor vehicle accident reports," says Accident Facts,

"and since those which do vary so widely in their analyses, it is impossible to say with accuracy that throughout the nation a certain percentage or a certain number of accidents results from any particular kind of unsafe driving.

"After all, it is not so important that we cannot determine exactly what percentage of accidents is due to any one of many complex causes. We are interested in eliminating the accidents, and these causes tell us how to proceed. First, we must improve our highways and keep our vehicles in good condition. Second, and much more important, we must teach drivers and pedestrians to realize the accident possibilities of their actions on our streets and highways."

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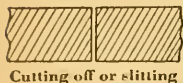
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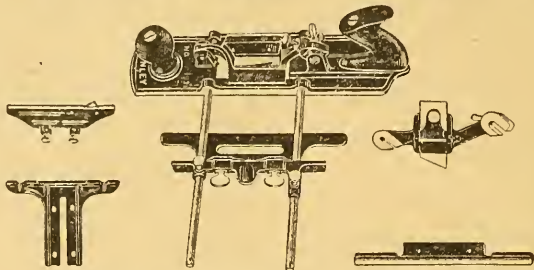
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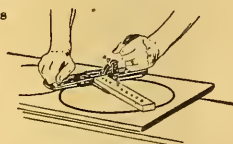
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* * *

The race of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other. We cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid have a right to ask it from their fellow-mortals; no one who holds the power of granting can refuse it without guilt.—Sir Walter Scott.

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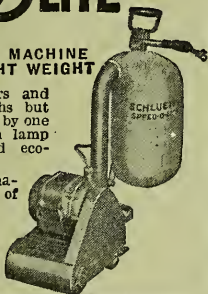
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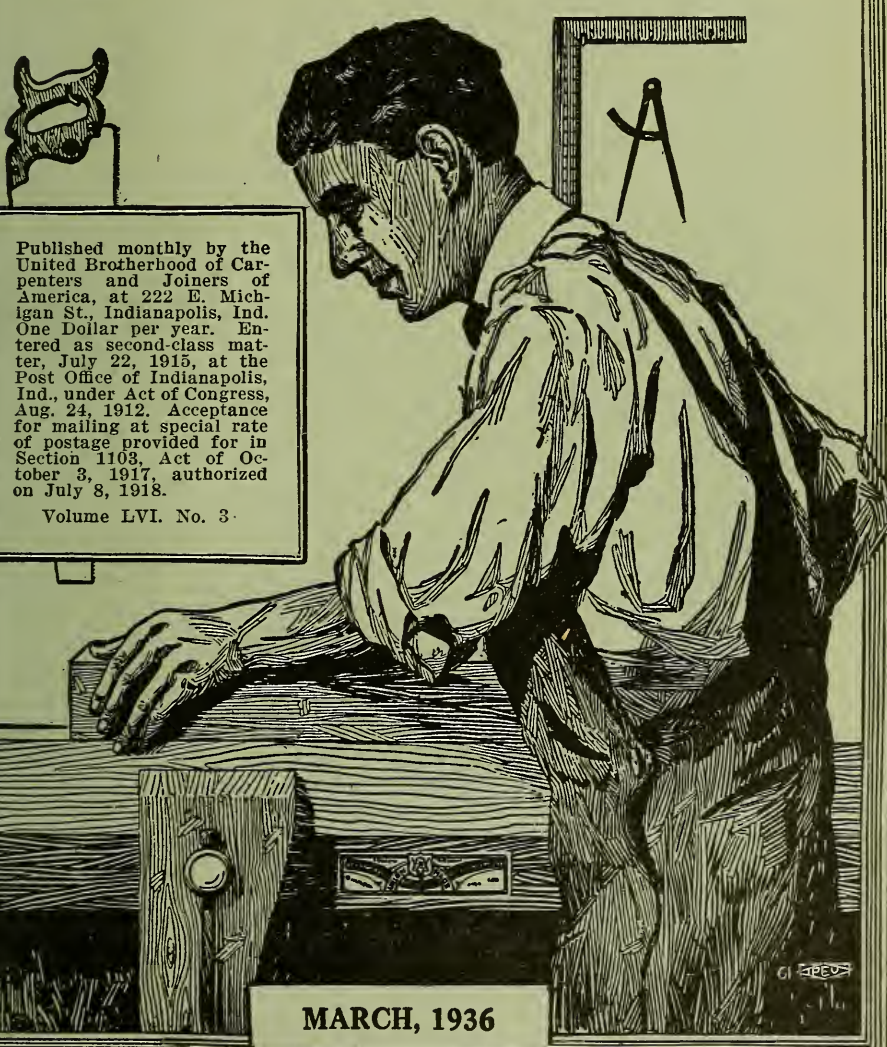
FRANK DUFFY

General Secretary.

222 E. Michigan St.
INDIANAPOLIS - - IND.



The CARPENTER



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Volume LVI. No. 3.

MARCH, 1936

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INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1936

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Ten Cents a Copy

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MARCH

(By James Edward Hungerford)

The month of March is here again,
With winds that sob and sigh,
And rip and rage, and wild rampage,
With storm-clouds in the sky!
If it comes in like roaring lion,
'Twill exit like a lamb;
If it comes meek, like slinking sneak,
'Twill leave with bang and slam!

March is a shifting, changing month,
With skies of black, or blue;
A month of "moods"—sometimes it broods
'Neath clouds of darkest hue,
And weeps and wails in anguish—then
'Twill sudden dry its eyes,
And smile and beam, with face a gleam,
'Neath soft and sunny skies!

March sort of symbolizes life,
And "human-nature," too;
With shift and change, through life we range—
No telling WHAT we'll do!
Today we smile—tomorrow frown;
Life's bitter—then it's sweet!
We drink it up, and drain the cup,
And thank God for the TREAT!

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America)



THE organizations of labor that preceded the American Federation of Labor failed, the two principal causes being party politics and Industrial Unionism. The men who drafted the call for the first convention of the "Federation" and who took part in its formation steered clear of the mistakes of its predecessors. They organized along craft lines so as to avoid the misunderstandings, blunders and failures of the past. They believed that the autonomy and distinctive character of each trade should be preserved and maintained, that the workers should be organized in their respective unions and that their qualifications as workers should be their only test of fitness to membership, that they should strive for a unification of all labor, not by prescribing a uniform plan of organization, not by antagonizing or destroying existing organizations, but by retaining and preserving all that was good in them. They believed that by widening their scope of action, they could make better headway so that each without submerging its individual character could act with the other in all things concerning their well-being, advancement and development.

While they favored craft unionism, they did not lay down hard and fast lines how organization work should be carried on. They did not dictate to the workers how they should organize, nor did they say who were eligible to membership and who were not; that was left to the unions themselves, but they did claim that all labor organizations whether organized along craft lines or industrial lines should belong to the A. F. of L., then if any differences or misunderstandings arose they could be settled more easily on the inside than on the outside.

These pioneers did a good job; they did not make the Federation rigid, inflexible and unyielding; they organized it in such a way that it could meet changing conditions as they arose from time to time and could adjust itself accordingly.

At the twenty-first annual convention held in Scranton, Pa., December 5-14, 1901, resolutions were introduced calling upon the A. F. of L. to stick to its legitimate foundation—"strict trade autonomy"—and not to swerve therefrom for any cause or for any reason, if it wanted to avoid the disaster that befell the once powerful "Knights of Labor" in its attempt to control industries through Industrial Unionism.

That convention declared:

(1). That it is impossible to define the exact lines of demarcation where one trade or form of labor ends and another begins.

(2). That no hard and fast rule can be devised by which trade unions can be governed or can govern themselves.

(3). That the growth of the American Federation of Labor is the result of organization along trade lines and that therefore it should not depart from that fundamental principle.

(4). That owing to the isolation of some few industries from thickly populated centers where the overwhelming number follow one branch thereof, and owing to the fact that in some industries comparatively few workers are engaged over whom separate organizations claim jurisdiction, these organizations should yield claim to them until the development of organization in each branch has reached a stage wherein they may be placed in affiliation with their National Trade Unions.

(5). That the interests of the trade union movement will be promoted by closely allied and subdivided crafts giving consideration to amalgamation and to the organization of District and National Trade Councils to which should be referred questions in dispute, and which should be adjusted within allied craft lines.

(6). That the A. F. of L. being a voluntary organization cannot di-

rect and should not adopt methods antagonistic to or in conflict with established trade union lines.

It was thought that this declaration would settle once and for all the annoying, disturbing and vexatious "Industrial Unionism" question, but it did not for we find that it came up in different forms every few years afterwards. However, in all instances the delegates held to the fundamental principle on which the A. F. of L. was formed—craft unions.

At the 27th annual convention of the A. F. of L. held in Norfolk, Va., November 11-23, 1907, President Gompers said, in his report under the caption:

"TRADE UNIONS NOT RIGID—EXPAND WITH INDUSTRY"

"Attention is called to the constantly changing conditions of labor which are brought about by the introduction of new machinery and improved tools and substitutes for old material, with the division, subdivision and specialization of labor. Our movement, in order to be most effective for the protection and advancement of the interests of labor, must recognize the constant recurrence of these changes in industry, meet them and deal with them in the most enlightened and comprehensive manner.

To attempt to meet these conditions without taking into account our existing organizations as they are now formed; to attempt to institute what some are pleased to term industrial organizations with the avowed purpose of destroying existing trade unions, is not only foolhardy, but it is ruinous, aye, almost criminal.

Trade unions are not rigid organizations which cannot meet new conditions. In truth, our trade unions are flexible and are constantly solving the trade and industrial problems confronting them.

The constantly increasing claims to jurisdiction are themselves evidence of the evolutionary character of the trade unions, which endeavor to expand their membership and adapt themselves to the various branches of industry under their jurisdiction and influence.

"Starting from the first principle that he who works as a wage earner is en-

titled to the protection and benefit of organization, is involved the logical development of organization; that is, local organizations of a trade, craft or industry forming one international union, and where there are a number of organizations covering various branches of one industry, they not only co-operating for their common good but eventually developing into one amalgamated body. . . .

"The advocates of the so-called industrial form of organization simply use it as a subterfuge to cover their antagonism to the proper development and the fullest extension of the trade union movement on rational and natural lines.

"With the responsibilities devolving upon us to be of service to our fellow workers, we should not only organize the yet unorganized, inculcate the spirit of unity, fraternity and federation; but we should work to that one common end which shall make our organized labor movement the most effective to advance the interests of the toiling masses of our country and to bring encouragement and hope, light and success, into their lives and into the lives of those dependent upon them."

The report was adopted.

The Executive Council in its report to the thirty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Rochester, N. Y., November 11-23, 1912, defined what is meant by autonomy and industrial Unionism. It said:

"It is necessary to call attention to a frequent misconception of the term 'autonomy' as it is used by the American Federation of Labor. Some have mistakenly interpreted it to mean that a trade union cannot expand its jurisdiction, or amalgamate with another organization of the same or of a kindred trade in the same industry. The term 'autonomy' as applied, has been used as an obstacle to such an extension, growth, and amalgamation. No such construction or interpretation can be justly given the term. Broadly and specifically speaking, the term 'autonomy' means self-government, as automaton and automatic, self-acting; autobiography, self-writing

the history of one's own life; automobile, self-propelling; deriving its general application from the root word auto, self. We are prompted to this explanation by several instances in which the term "Industrial Unionism" is applied, as against trade unionism, with its autonomous self-government. . . .

"The American trade union movement is one of constant growth, development and expansion. Since its inception, the American Federation of Labor has been the most practical and beneficial general organization of the wage-workers of the continent; has taken cognizance of the constant change and transition in industry and by every means within its power has sought not only to effect the organization of unorganized workers, but to bring about unity, solidarity and fraternity among organized workers, and has stimulated by every means within its power the necessity for closer co-operation, federation and amalgamation of existing trade unions to the end that each may be helpful to all.

"The American Federation of Labor realizes that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link; that the grand army of organized labor cannot advance much further than its most backward column; that the labor organizations are made up of human beings who are not cast in plastic molds; cannot be placed in rigid forms and, therefore, it must concede that the authority vested in the affiliated unions and their members must be the largest consistent with the general progress and the welfare of the entire wage working masses. . .

"The American Federation of Labor realizes that there is still much to do, but repudiates the insinuation which is implied by the term "Industrial Unionism," as it is employed by the so-called "Industrial Workers of the World" in antagonism to "Trade Unionism," for in that implication the false impression is conveyed that the trade unions are rigid, unyielding, or do not adjust themselves to meet new conditions and do not advance, develop or expand, whereas

the whole history of the trade union movement in the past thirty years demonstrates beyond successful contradiction, that there is not a day which passes, but which witnesses in the trade union movement in America the highest and loftiest spirit of sacrifice in order to co-operate with our fellow workers for their interest and common uplift."

The report was adopted and ordered printed for general distribution.

The question of Industrial Unionism came up frequently afterwards at several conventions, but each time it was decided to stand by the fundamental principle on which the Federation was founded, that is, to organize by trades if possible, for the reason that the men of one craft would more readily unite for their own particular interests and welfare than would men of all trades and no trade.

At the fifty-third annual convention of the A. F. of L. held in Washington, D. C., October 2-13, 1933, three resolutions were introduced advocating the formation of industrial unions. These were referred to the Executive Council to call a conference of the interested international unions at the earliest possible date to consider the subject.

The conference was held in Washington, D. C., on February 23-24, 1934, and a special committee was appointed to consider the entire matter. After several sessions the committee submitted the following report:

"Your committee in considering the subject assigned to it is conscious of the limitations under which this conference was called and can function; that it is without power and authority to alter or change the fundamental principles of trades autonomy upon which the American Federation of Labor was founded, or to alter the constitutional requirements and provisions of the American Federation of Labor. . . .

"Organization among wage earners is imperative. Industries are being organized and cartelized throughout the land. Unless the wage earners are united through organization, free and independent of employer control or influence, labor will have suffered a distinctive loss.

"The paramount issue is not what particular form of organization shall be followed in this emergency and this unusual situation. The demand of the moment is to promote organization in whatever form or method is best designed to rally the wage earners to the cause of Organized Labor, bearing in mind that in the pursuit of organization the present structure, rights and interests of affiliated National and International Unions must be followed, observed and safe-guarded.

"The American Federation of Labor, contrary to a common belief does not desire to dictate the form of organization that shall prevail among wage earners. Its policy has been that of encouraging whatever form of organization in any trade, calling or industry seems best to meet the situation and the requirements of the workers. . . .

"The American Federation of Labor must assume leadership and take command in the organizing of wage earners in whatever form the temporary situation may demand or require and with the objective in mind of not only protecting and promoting existing National and International Unions in their structure and functioning and in the setting up and maintaining of their standards of employment, but in encouraging the formation of new-National and International Unions where no such organizations now prevail.

"It must be apparent that in this endeavor of organization, conflicts of jurisdiction and claims of invasion of organization rights are likely to occur. If we are to meet the requirements of the moment we must accept such conflicts in the spirit of tolerance and through proper procedure correct such errors as have or hereafter may occur. After all, we must look to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to serve in this capacity as never heretofore.

"In that spirit and in that thought we recommend that the work of organizing by and through National and International Unions, supplemented by that of the American Federation of Labor through federal and local trade unions, proceed with increased vigor and determination; that the fullest possible latitude be exercised by the Executive Council in the granting of federal

charters and that where or whenever a temporary infraction of the rights of National and International Unions may be involved, that the Executive Council adjust such difficulties in the spirit of taking full advantage of the immediate situation and with the ultimate recognition of the rights of all concerned.

"The conditions with which the workers are at present confronted make organization more imperative than ever. The need of the workers everywhere is to get together, to organize, to exercise the principles of mutual aid, to form trade unions, the one method whereby they can effectually protect themselves in industry and meet the enormous problems of the day."

This was referred to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and that body in turn submitted it to the fifty-fourth annual convention of the A. F. of L. held in San Francisco, Calif., in October, 1934.

At that convention 14 resolutions favoring Industrial Unions were introduced and the entire matter was given consideration, after which it was decided:

"To formulate policies which will fully protect the jurisdictional rights of all trade unions organized upon craft lines and afford every opportunity for development and accession of those workers engaged upon work over which these organizations exercise jurisdiction. Experience has shown that craft organization is most effective in protecting the welfare and advancing the interests of workers where the nature of the industry is such that the lines of demarcation between crafts are distinguishable.

"However, it is also realized that in many of the industries in which thousands of workers are employed, a new condition exists requiring organization upon a different basis to be most effective.

"To meet this new condition the Executive Council is directed to issue charters for National or International Unions in the automotive, cement, aluminum and such other mass production and miscellaneous industries as in the judgment of the Executive Council may be necessary to meet the situation. . . .

"That in order to protect and safeguard the members of such National and International Unions as are chartered, the American Federation of Labor shall for a provisional period direct the policies, administer the business and designate the administrative and financial officers of such newly organized unions."

International Unions in mass production industries, such as automobile workers were chartered in accordance with these instructions during the year 1935. But that did not satisfy these workers; they wanted unrestricted charters, and this the Atlantic City, N. J., convention of the A. F. of L., held in October, 1935, refused, and concurred in the action of the Executive Council in granting them charters in accordance with the instructions and directions of the San Francisco convention.

This proves that the A. F. of L. is not rigid, steadfast or unyielding, but on the contrary it expands with industry and uses all the means at its command to organize the workers in all walks of life.

We are willing to co-operate with the A. F. of L. in its organizing campaign provided our rights and our jurisdictional claims as a craft union are protected, but when an attempt is made to take away from us what rightfully belongs to us we most strenuously object.

As a craft organization we have a record to be proud of in reducing the working hours per day and per week, increasing wages, establishing better working conditions, entering into agreements with employers, the payment of strike, sick, disability and death benefits, the establishment of a Home for the Aged, the payment of pensions, etc.

Industrial unions do not appeal to us at all—they have been failures in the past. So our position is Craft Unionism first, last and all the time.

The first lien upon the gross earnings of any company is a living wage for its employes. If the business is such that it cannot pay a living wage, then the sooner it quits the better.—Charles P. Taft, 2d.

Take no stock in anything that does not bear the Union Label.

Rich Mahogany Forests at Safe Distance from Italian-Ethiopian Conflict

Much of the beautiful mahogany veneer found on fine furniture today is obtained from trees growing on the ivory and gold coasts of Africa and harvested under supervision of British and French governments. The forests from which the logs are obtained are sufficiently distant from the present conflict between Ethiopia and Italy to prohibit any serious menace to the destruction of these valuable trees. For many years the harvesting of mahogany has been a major industry in the British and French African colonies.

In the British colonies, as for instance at Ashanti, the traditionally liberal British policy as to native rights and privileges leaves the timber in that territory largely in the hands of the tribal chiefs. Protective ordinances are, however, enforced by the government, as for example, a restriction against the cutting of mahogany trees under nine feet in circumference and other regulations of the sort framed to conserve the timber.

On the Ivory Coast the French Colonial government controls the timber lands, deals directly with concessionaires and regulates all logging operations. The system is detailed and strict. As evidence of French methods of conservation it is interesting to note that every available mahogany tree on the Ivory Coast is numbered by government agents, and that no tree except those so numbered can be cut.

The African scene with its West Coast fevers and reptiles, its native blacks, half-breeds and white settlers and traders is rankly tropical in many of its aspects. The sight of the shining ebony bodies of fifty or a hundred natives hauling a gigantic mahogany log for miles through the dense African bush, urged by the rhythm of the leaders' changeys and the strident commands of local loggers, black and white, presents a picture that cannot be duplicated in any country. Because of the prevalence of the Tsetse fly it is impossible to use cattle for hauling the logs in Africa. Thus the natives must haul the giant logs through the bush which is so thick and over terrain so irregular that only those who are accustomed to the stifling heat and hard labor endure the work.

BACK TO CHILD LABOR

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)



IT IS plain that business executives have not the slightest intention of paying any attention to the social consequences of productive policies that reap quick profits unless the control arm of organized society restrains. Intelligence and conscience revolt at the sight of child labor. The N. R. A. was generally successful in preventing child labor when as soon as the power of this act was nullified, industry again made overtures to children. Children responded because their parents were without jobs or because the family income was so low that every additional pittance provides more of the necessities for life. Wage earner incomes are still at depression levels.

Here are some of the indicators of what is happening. Last summer silk mills in New Jersey employed children 13, 14 and 15 years of age at \$4 to \$7 a week. In Michigan complaints were filed that minors were working in small restaurants, laundries, factories, at back-alley shops, while 40 children from ten years of age up were employed on an onion farm 6 days of 10 hours each weekly at 10 cents an hour.

In August, Indiana reported an increase in age certificates and accidents to minors.

In New York City in September, 1935, 1428 permits for full-time work were given to 14 and 15 year old children as compared to only 390 in September, 1934, while permits for 16 year olds decreased.

In North Carolina, within 3 months after the codes were invalidated, there was a noticeable return of child laborers of 14 and 15 years of age to the textile mills, other types of factory work and also to laundries, restaurants, etc. The increase in service trades employment for the first eight months of 1935 was 46 per cent over the same period for 1934.

The California Assembly in the summer of 1935 passed a resolution which says that "Whereas many thousands of school children are employed in violation of said provisions of the school

code; and whereas child labor in this state exists at an appalling rate," therefore the Assembly calls upon state and local boards of education and all California citizens to "enforce with the utmost diligence the provisions of the school code."

In Providence, Rhode Island, the total number of work permits issued in 1934 was 52 and in 1935 the number was 260 up to December 5.

In Maryland from June to October, 1934, inclusive there were 6 work permits issued, while for the same period in 1935 the number of general certificates issued was 154.

The only method by which we can oppose employers determined to profit by child labor is ratification of the Child Labor Amendment placing upon Congress responsibility and authority to cope with the problem. All other ways are blocked by judicial decisions.

Interstate compacts will not accomplish the same purpose, for even if the 48 states could agree upon the same standards there would be no national enforcement authority. Upon its enforcement depends the practical effectiveness of any proposal. To divert activity from ratification of the Child Labor Amendment to interstate compacts, delays effective action on this problem, which is of vital importance to national welfare. Ratification of this amendment authorizing the necessary Federal legislation is indispensable to the elimination of child labor.

Stand with anybody that stands right.
Stand with him while he is right and
part with him when he goes wrong.—
Abraham Lincoln.

* * *

My first wish is to see the whole world in peace, and the inhabitants of it as one band of brothers, striving who should contribute most to the happiness of mankind.—Washington.

On Labor Day we commemorate the worker, but every day we should remember to look for the Union Label, Shop Card and Button.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

FLAYS CLAIM THAT RELIGION AND MORALITY HAVE NO PLACE IN INDUSTRY



SPEAKING recently at a testimonial dinner held under the auspices of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor and the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, Rev. Dr. Francis J. Haas, assailed selfish and arrogant claims that religion and morality have no place in industry, and gave a remarkably lucid discussion of depression problems.

He said:

"The important fact about the depression is that it involves people. It slashes God-given rights, and no recovery can be permanent and lasting unless it amply protects them.

"Consider the tens of thousands of child laborers in factories and sweat shops, infants deprived of the mother's care while she is at work taking perhaps her husband's job, marriages unduly deferred because the prospective bridegroom cannot find employment, inability to have a family because of unemployment and low wages, denial of the opportunity to earn a self-respecting livelihood because of old age at forty, and the servile look on the faces of decent men and women at relief stations, compelled to live on public charity. This is the moral and spiritual wreckage of the depression. Could there be stronger refutation of the selfish and arrogant claim that religion and morality have no place in industry?

"From eight to ten millions are unemployed and at least twenty millions are living on public and private doles. Business recovery, from the standpoint of dividends and output, has set in, but what of the unemployed millions? Competent observers say that unless certain things are done we must face the dreary prospect of a permanent army of unemployed. It is simple arithmetic that unless hours are drastically reduced, and the trend is certainly not downward, unemployment will remain permanently and perhaps increasingly with us.

"How can hours be reduced, wages increased, and unemployment eliminated? One way is to do what the Federal Government attempted to do under NRA for twenty-three months.

That was to fix maximum hours and minimum wages for the entire country. Three weeks ago a committee appointed by Governor Bridges of New Hampshire to study the textile industry in that state declared and recommended that it is folly to fight the battle 'alone on the Merrimac' that relief must be 'nation-wide.' The same is true of all industries entering into either interstate or intrastate competition.

"NRA taught the American people one very important fact. Laws to protect minimum wage and maximum hour standards must be reinforced and implemented with labor organization. The thirty or forty Codes of NRA that were successful were precisely the ones in which there was a fairly strong union. These Codes benefited not only the workers they covered, but employers as well. They put all competing employers on the same basis of competition and eliminated one of the outstanding wastes costly alike to employer, worker and consumer, the speculative character of labor expense.

"The other way, and the only lasting way, to reduce hours, increase wages, and abolish unemployment is organization. Organization, of course, must be free; that is workers must not be compelled to accept their representatives from the restricted group making up the employer's payroll, or to have only such representatives as the employer will permit them to have. This is the essence of the company union, which is industrial Fascism. Under a dictatorship workers have representatives, but they are the representatives that the government appoints for them. When all is said and done this is what the company union does.

"All fair minded persons will see that democracy is a sham and a fraud unless people are permitted freely to choose those who are to represent them. This is all that wage earners ask in forming labor organizations and asking employers to recognize them. Surely no one would question the right of any of the several thousand trade associations of employers to choose any officers they wanted or the form of association they thought best to protect their interests. This is what wage earners ask for and

rightly insist upon in organizing their unions. On May 26, 1930, the United States Supreme Court in a unanimous decision recognized the fairness of this position. In the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company case it ruled against a company union set up by the company, saying: 'Such collective action would be a mockery if representation were made futile by interferences with freedom of choice.'

"Organization then is the thorough-going and effective means which a self-respecting nation will invoke and insist upon to secure social justice. When the right is fully recognized, not only as it is now on our federal statute books, but in the minds and hearts and consciences of those in industrial power, we shall have not only recovery, but freedom, progress, and opportunity for all."

RECORD OF RUSSIAN COMMUNISM SHOWS IT INAPPLICABLE TO AMERICAN LABOR

(By W. R. Gaylord)



RECENT action of the convention of the American Federation of Labor concerning communism is a reminder of the similar action of the European labor movement.

It is worth while to recall the longer story of the Red International Labor Union (RILU), going back to the days when, in 1921, Lenin was announcing that in every country steady progress was being made in winning trade unionists to the communist banner. At that time there were about 10 million members in the RILU, of whom seven million were in Russia, and three million scattered over the globe. At that time there were influential groups of the RILU in such countries as China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, India, Greece and Bulgaria, as well as in the United States of America, Argentine and Cuba.

Today Losowsky is grandly boasting of the increased strength of the RILU in the world movement of labor. But the record shows that the movement has 20 million members in all, of whom 19½ millions are in Russia—leaving 500 thousand to be distributed elsewhere. In the European countries named above, the RILU has disappeared, while there are only scant relics of it left in the American countries. The main groups of this movement now seem to be located in France and Czechoslovakia.

France is really the only country where the invitation of the communists to the trade unionists and the socialist party political groups, for the "united front" against Fascism has been taken

seriously. And in France the socialists are finding that the arrangement is not any too satisfactory. In that country the communists have actually come to some sort of terms with the other labor groups, contrary to their tactics in Germany prior to the advent of Hitler, and in Italy before Mussolini came to the front. The French labor groups are finding that their agreement not to attack the communists as a part of the price of the political support of French foreign policy by the Soviet government as against Germany, becomes galling at times; while the communists are constantly flaunting their claim that they are dominating the French labor movement by their friendly relationship with its political and economic forces.

The International Federation of Trade Unions, with its headquarters in Amsterdam, has openly and bitterly refused all approaches of the communists, looking to a "united front" in the international labor field. They point, in no uncertain terms, to the shifty tactics of the communists all over the world; to the original policy of open calumny and tricky undermining of trade union leaders and organizations; to the failure of this initial policy of destruction of trade unions; to the change of tactics when it was seen to be a failure; to the variability of the communist attitude according to special periods and localities, accompanied by the same persistent use of whatever methods seemed to promise destruction of the trade unions by fair means or foul; and finally to the dwindling influence of the RILU at the same time that the Soviet government is also modifying its attitude toward the League of Nations and the rest of the

political line-up of the world, wherever it can gain economic support or political respectability.

The complete flattening out of the treaty arrangement entered into by the Soviet with the United States of America, caused by the renegeing of Moscow on the terms of that agreement, especially as the latter was emphasized in the last meeting of the Comintern (Communist International) this fall, is evidence enough that the American Federation of Labor was amply justified in the protests which it lodged with the Administration against the consummation of that treaty.

The Muscovites have not kept faith with anybody outside of Russia. What they have done there is pretty much their own business. But they announced plainly enough beforehand what they

would do with the rest of the world—all of which they included under their understanding of "capitalism."

The Russian Soviet government will keep its commitments with the other governments of the world—or pay the penalties. As the self-appointed leaders of the World-movement of labor, they will some day learn that the first requisite of any such pretensions must be an integrity in dealing with the labor movements of the world—an integrity which they have openly made a butt of their ridicule.

The mujhik mind has its own standards of measurement. Mujhik morals are doubtless the fruit of the centuries under the czars. But neither of these are suited either to an understanding or a solution of the problems of American labor.

RESISTANCE OF BUILDINGS TO HELENA EARTHQUAKES



A SURVEY of the reaction of different sorts of building construction to the hundreds of earthquake shocks Helena, Montana, withstood recently, has been made by Chester J. Hogue, technologist and construction engineer of Seattle.

"Rebuilding is already under way", Mr. Hogue says in a report to the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, "with wood walls being set up in place of other materials. People in Helena, like those in the Southern California earthquake area, will give a preference to wood construction from now on because of their experience of the safety to human life afforded by wood construction during the period of serious earthquakes."

Mr. Hogue found that the most severe damage was in the older business and warehouse district and in the residential sections, and generally in aged structures. The main business district, largely of heavy brick construction on deep foundation, suffered but little damage. School buildings, as usual in earthquakes, were badly wrecked due to the unsupported length of brick walls; but their wooden floors or wooden roofs did not fail. The auditorium in the new high school will probably have to be completely rebuilt, showing "the folly

of building multi-story school buildings of heavy materials in an earthquake area." Generally speaking, chimneys toppled or broke off. A majority of brick walls, extensively used in house construction in Helena, fell or were seriously damaged. Well built reinforced concrete or steel framed buildings showed little damage except to partition walls, ceilings and windows.

Explaining the excellent performance of frame construction during the earthquake, Mr. Hogue said: "Wood, nailed or bolted one piece to another, 'gives' to the thrust of force from an earthquake. When the force is spent, wood usually returns into place. A few nails may be pulled out or a joint here and there weakened by the sudden strain. But such structures are good places for human beings to be in when the earth rocks."

A report of the survey of the earthquake damage in Helena, made by the Western Pine Association, makes the sweeping statement that no structural damage to any frame house can be seen. "Generally the damage, if any, is limited to loss of chimneys and minor roof injury due to the impact of the falling unreinforced brick flues." The report is illustrated with photographs showing the almost incredible manner in which wood construction withstood the jolting attacks of the earthquake.

ARBITRATION VOLUNTARY AND COMPULSORY

(By T. W. McCullough, Associate Editor, Omaha News-Bee)



IN the banner of every labor organization it should be emblazoned:

"No power on earth can make us arbitrate!"

Not in the sense of being arbitrary or unreasonable. Not in any disregard or contempt for the rights of others, but in order to uphold and maintain our own rights, our sense of dignity, and our UNPURCHASABLE FREEDOM.

Union men, contending for the right to bargain collectively, understand that a bargain is essentially a meeting of minds. It cannot be a bargain unless the minds do meet. With less than such a meeting, the bargain finally reached is something forced on one side or the other. It matters not which, the injustice is there just the same, and will rankle and fester until it is righted after some fashion.

In the process of bargaining, one after another compromise or alternative is put forward, first by one side, then by the other, until eventually an agreement comes out of consultation, or a disagreement over what is regarded as a vital point which neither side is willing to concede. Then to avoid a trial of strength, the service of some disinterested party is enlisted, and the process of arbitration is commenced.

And through arbitration a settlement may be reached, often not one that is entirely satisfactory to either side, but a basis on which it is possible to continue in contractual relations and the unpleasantness of a strike is averted.

Arbitration is not a magical process by which any sort of difference is caused to vanish by the simple repetition of a formula or the making of incantations or the waving of wands. It is an orderly process, one where men sit down around a table and, calmly and without heat, reason out their difficulties, and out of which finally proceeds what is commonly termed substantial justice.

Arbitration has been resorted to many times by nations as a substitute for war. On several very important occasions the United States has had recourse to arbitration, and has always faithfully abided by the final award,

whether it was for or against the country's position.

It is recognized that certain questions are not justiciable, that is, of a nature that is not to be submitted for decision to any court or board that may be formed. This is as true of labor unions as it is of nations or individuals. For example, a labor union could not submit to a board of arbitration the question of its right to exist as a labor union, nor of its right to enter into negotiations with its employers, nor the right to make its own laws and rules for the government of its members, nor the right to strike. Such questions are fundamental and not subject to review by any independent court.

Historically, the American labor movement has always opposed, and, I hope, always will oppose, compulsory arbitration.

Thoughtless people, generally mindful of their own comfort, say at a time when service of any sort is interrupted: "Some way should be found to compel, yes, force, these men to settle, either by arbitration or in some other way, that the service may go on."

While it is admitted that the public is always an interested third party in any labor dispute, it is not always an innocent party. If it were as deeply concerned in seeing that even justice is done as that its own comfort is served, the public might prevent almost any sort of strike or disturbance.

All the foregoing is elemental, familiar to every labor union man who has given any thought to the business he is engaged in. It is set out here for the simple reason that men are prone to forget the elementary thing in their ambition to grasp the greater. Therefore, the simple things cannot be too often set forth.

Labor unions have had a long and varied experience with laws, from the oppressive attempts in England to suppress unions by act of Parliament down to NIRA. Usually, almost invariably, these laws have proved to little avail. A right that is inherent to man cannot be strengthened nor obliterated by the enactment of a law emphasizing or negating it. It has always been true, although not always admitted, "that

among the rights are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." A law, whether it is the common law or a statute law, is inevitably restrictive in some degree of these rights.

Since the beginning of the 20th century a number of labor laws have been enacted in the United States, hailed at the moment with glad acclaim, only in the end to be soon found

"Like Dead Sea fruits, that tempt
the eye

And turn to ashes on the lips."

One of these was the LaFollette seaman's law, which was aimed to give freedom to the sailormen, and would yet if it were enforced. But it was fought by vessel owners, distorted by lawyers, and rendered inoperative by a combination too powerful for the sailors to contend against.

Another more recent law that promised much was the Clayton Act that did not deliver what it promised, although it did accomplish one great service. It fixed on the statute books the self-evident truth that "the labor power of a human being is not a commodity."

In the Transportation Act of 1920 was contained a definite provision for the protection of labor. It almost approached compulsory arbitration, but it did offer what appeared an advantage to the workingmen. The great Pennsylvania Railroad refused to be bound by the provisions of the labor section of this act of Congress, and was sustained by the courts in its attitude. The plea rested on the compulsory aspect of the law. It was not a fair law because it compelled one side and not the other. In 1922 the railway "standard" unions tested the validity of the law in a disastrous strike.

An effort was made to amend this law, or, rather, to substitute for it one that would be effective, in the so-called Barkley-Howell bill. This measure gained much favor, because it proposed to require the organization of railroad labor into standard unions. Its chief and fatal defect was that it provided for compulsory arbitration. Once a certain point in negotiations had been reached, the workingmen had the choice between going on strike or submitting their case to arbitration. Only, and mark this, for it shows how some minds, especially the legalistic minds, work:

Arbitration, if accepted, was to be before the judge of the Federal District Court in whose district the dispute arose, and his decision was to be entered as a judgment of that court and to be enforceable as such. Which meant that the armed forces of the United States might have been called out to ram the award down the throat of whichever side to the dispute might have been dissatisfied with the award. So the Barkley-Howell bill was rejected by organized labor, because of its compulsory arbitration features.

Both workers and employers have had some unpleasant experiences with arbitration. Yet it is not on record that labor has ever flatly declined to accept an award, while it is notorious that in several instances under the labor provision of the Transportation Act of 1920 a railroad company refused to put into effect the award given by the arbitration board.

I am not sufficiently familiar with the Wagner bill to intelligently discuss its terms in detail. I conclude, from the earnest admonition sent by President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, to unions to proceed with the utmost care and circumspection in proceedings under that law, that it contains dynamite. So far as it undertakes to compel, it is doomed to fail. For the same reason that prohibition failed, or for the same reason any law that contains the element of doing something under compulsion will fail. It is contrary to the ordinary concept of freedom.

The United Mine Workers of America won a great victory in the well remembered Coronado case on exactly the same ground as did the poultry dealers in the sick chicken case. And the miners cannot afford to give up the advantage they won in that case. It is a point that is vital to organized labor.

A contract devoid of mutuality is no contract. A bargain forced on one or the other of the parties is no bargain. Collective bargains must contain the element of agreement, of mutuality. There can be no successful departure from this principle.

A labor union is essentially mutual so far as its members are concerned. It is composed of men whose common occupation begets common interests and

common thought, who freely and voluntarily come together to accomplish a common purpose. It contains no element of compulsion. In its efforts to attain the common end for which it exists, it holds certain definite rights that cannot be gainsaid or limited. Among these are the **RIGHTS TO STRIKE AND TO BOYCOTT**. These are the two great weapons in the arsenal of organized labor.

Labor has accomplished much for good in its long struggle upwards, and will accomplish more. But very little of this has come through the enactment of laws. An 'ipse dixit' is of little serv-

ice to anyone in the long run, even to him who utters it.

Labor has so far made but slight use of its economic arm, only half at most. It should not be enough to secure a satisfactory bargain for wages, hours and conditions. Labor should see that the blessings and advantages gained by one union are in some measure shared by all. This is possible through the simple device of buying union-made goods under all conditions. If the demand for the union label was always made, it would not be long until every article offered for sale would bear the union label.

THE CURBING OF LABOR DISPLACING MACHINES

(By L. A. Finlay, Pres., Nat'l Organization for Taxation of Labor Saving Devices)



HE Nation is rapidly awakening to the difference between what is termed "labor saving machines" and labor displacing machines. No one can deny the resultant good that has come from those machines which really are labor savers, such as washing machine, the electric sweeper, and those mechanical devices which lighten the work of mankind and make the civilized world a better place to live in.

Labor displacing devices made their advent in the coal mines of the country in the early eighties, with the introduction of the cutting machine. Industry drifted on without serious displacement of workmen until the great automobile industry became the leading one of the nation, and in it began the most serious displacement of human labor. Until this time we were a rapidly expanding country, growing larger by over a million a year in population. Since the World War, when the shortage of labor was caused by five million of our young men serving their country, industry has bent its efforts toward more and more displacement of human labor by machinery, until the problem of unemployment is now the greatest that has ever been faced by our people.

Business indices show that the prosperity of 1923 to 1928 was featured with the curve of production going up, while the curve of employment sagged downward. The statistics of the Labor Bureau show the number of factory workers employed in these years decreased by one and one-quarter million

workers. The latest United States census shows that there were 330,000 fewer wage earners employed in 1914 than in 1930, despite a population increase of 20,000,000 since that time. Factory production jumped up 72 per cent during those years. Here is the positive, definite, proof that fewer workers produced more goods, and since the depression began there is evidence of even more mechanical progress. In the May 25 issue of "Colliers" there is an editorial stating that for each man hour worked in 1934, there was one-third more production than for a like period in 1929. This can be attributed to only one thing—more labor displacing devices. To quote a few instances of labor displacement by machinery: a special machine in the automobile industry for the manufacture of pressed steel frames operated by one man displaced the labor of 175 men; in 1921 the average annual output per wage earner in the rubber tire industry was 449.1 tires; in 1931 it was increased to 1,015.5 tires; the Austin Motor works employed 55 men per car manufactured in 1922; in 1934 this was reduced to eight men per car; 10 men are now employed to produce the amount of coke in machinized ovens that formerly employed 55 men on the beehive type of ovens. These figures are indicative of the terrific displacement that has occurred in a few industries.

This is indeed a tribute to the genius of the technologists of the nation and to the progress that has been made in a mechanical sense, but there is another phase to the situation.

With the unemployment of millions of our fellow Americans, and the misery that has been imposed upon them we must deal with this problem of improved machinery as the basic cause of unemployment.

The depression was caused by unemployment, and the remedy must be applied to the cause, rather than to the effect. If the human body becomes a victim to a malignant disease, we seek to treat the source of the illness.

For many years labor has deplored the displacement of its constituents, and has sought the solution to the problem. Superficial remedies have been applied at various times, but the army of unemployed grows larger with the lengthening of the depression. During the past few years many States have adopted a sales tax in order to bear the burdens that have been created by the increasing number upon the relief rolls, and to make up for other shortcomings in the tax setup. These taxes are levied upon the absolute necessities of life, and there are in many instances a fair set of taxes, as they force all consumers to bear their share of taxes. But, in taxing the general public for something for which they are not responsible, these taxes are unfair. If the machine displaces a man or woman, the machine should be taxed to pay for their upkeep.

Some may think the savings made by the machine process of manufacture are

passed along to the consuming public. What reductions were made with the installation of the dial telephone, which displaced thousands of telephone operators? Compare the price of coal with that of 5, 10 or 20 years ago, and yet this industry is becoming one of the most highly mechanized in the country. Our textile industry, leather goods, and food packing industries are now highly mechanized, but what savings have been passed along on these necessities of life?

It is estimated four million young people enter the ranks of labor every year from our schools, to compete with those already employed—or displaced. How many of these young people have an opportunity to learn a trade? Millions of them have not had a job since they have left school. It is a stagnation of our economic system whereby they cannot be permitted to labor, provide themselves with homes—to marry—and to live normal, independent lives. This opportunity has been denied them, by labor displacing devices. Human progress should be the first consideration of mankind, and if the machine is allowed to continue its unbridled quests for profits for its owners, the civilization it has helped build will decay and disintegrate. Common sense itself indicates the logic of the plan whereby the agency that creates unemployment should be forced to bear the burden it has imposed upon the people.

EMPLOYERS WAGING WAR ON TOILERS' RIGHT TO ORGANIZE



W. MADDEN, chairman of National Labor Relations Board, made an address in New York City to the Congress of American Industry which is hailed as the best and most vigorous statement that has been made for years, of labor's legal rights, and the right of Congress to protect those rights by the National Labor Relations Act.

"I commence this discussion," said Mr. Madden, "with a quotation from a source which no intelligent person will impeach as being either ignorant, inexperienced, or unduly prejudiced in favor of the new or the experimental. The author is the late Chief Justice Taft, of the Supreme Court of the United States, writing in the year 1921.

"The quotation is not from a campaign speech, nor a public address, nor a college lecture. It is from a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court which bears the heaviest responsibility and the greatest power of any judicial body in the world, and which weighs its words accordingly."

Then Mr. Madden read these words from the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of American Steel Foundries vs. Tri-City Central Trades Council:

"They (labor unions) were organized out of the necessities of the occasion. A single employe was helpless in dealing with an employer. He was dependent ordinarily on his daily wage for the maintenance of himself and family. If the employer refused to pay him

the wages that he thought fair, he was nevertheless unable to leave the employ and to resist unfair treatment.

"Union was essential to give laborers opportunity to deal on equality with their employer. They united to exert influence upon him and to leave him in a body in order by this inconvenience to induce him to make better terms with them. They were withholding their labor of economic value to make him pay what they thought it was worth.

"The right to combine for such a lawful purpose has not in many years been denied by any court."

The ideas expressed by Chief Justice Taft in that opinion, declared Madden "are the very foundation of the National Labor Relations Act. Enemies of labor challenge the Act, but do not dare to challenge the Supreme Court decision on which that Act is based.

"There are forces at work," said Mr. Madden, "which nullify the right which was so completely recognized by so high a legal authority, and leave most American workmen in the same condition that they would be in if no court had recognized their right to organize. . . . It is as if the law were to say that one had the right to occupy his home without being molested, but made no provision for restraining or punishing another who forced his way into that home to molest him."

Mr. Madden gave a brief but stinging recital of the tricks and devices by which employers bully their workmen into remaining outside of unions, and then protest on cross examination that they never interfered. He cited the fact that many years ago, Congress passed a law to protect railroad workers in self-organizing and that the Supreme Court has upheld that law. In the National Labor Relations Act, Congress is seeking to secure to others the rights which railroad workers now enjoy.

"The active administration of this law has now been going on for several weeks," continued Mr. Madden. "The evidence in many cases has shown that Congress was not in error when it supposed that there was serious and effective obstruction of the right of self-organization and that such obstruction was a threat to industrial peace and the free flow of commerce."

The only free speech that some employers prized, he said was the privilege to say, "you're fired!"

What adds to the remarkable nature of the speech itself, in the opinion of observers, is the audience that listened to it. That audience was a gathering of Big Business, represented by such organizations as the National Association of Manufacturers, the bitterest labor-hating collection of employers in the United States.

THE ORIGINAL FORGOTTEN MAN

(By H. H. Siegele)



HERE is perhaps nothing so deceptive as a slogan," the philosopher began, looking up from a newspaper he had been reading. "It can not be otherwise, for a slogan is a catch phrase and stands out as a suggestion, without comment, leaving the observer's mind to work out a meaning, which rarely, if ever, touches the truth. Slogans are psychological tools, intended to move the masses with high hopes, and bring about definite results for the original sponsors, while the hopes of those who are moved, slowly change to disappointments. This happens altogether too often with the working people, organized or unorganized,—they take too many things for granted. Much of their

information comes to them through the press, which does not always give facts as they are. Witness, the war-time news, and the war-time slogans, and see how far from the truth they were. Even in peace-time," the philosopher said, picking up a newspaper, and shaking it significantly, "the press reports are not always dependable, and the slogans are no better. Let us look at 'The Forgotten man,' for example, as he was described by that professor of Yale, William Greer Sumner, over fifty years ago, and see whether he is the man we thought he was. Here he is:

"Now who is the Forgotten Man? He is the simple, honest laborer, ready to earn his living by productive work. We pass him by because he is independent. Self-supporting and asks no favors. He does not appeal to the emotions or excite the sentiments. He only wants to make

a contract and fulfill it, with respect on both sides and favor on neither side. He must get his living out of the capital of the country. The larger the capital is, the better living he can get. Every particle of capital which is wasted on the vicious, the idle, and the shiftless is so much taken from the capital available to reward the independent and productive laborer."

"A little thoughtful reading here," the philosopher commented, "will reveal that Prof. Sumner used the expression, 'the vicious, the idle, and the shiftless,' to refer to working people in general, and the 'productive laborer' was the man who represented capital. Let's go on with his description, and see:

"But we stand with our backs to the independent and productive laborer all the time. We do not remember him because he makes no clamor; but I appeal to you whether he is not the man who ought to be remembered first of all. * * *

After a pause, the philosopher read on:

"Now, I have said that this jobbery means waste, plunder, and loss, and I defined it at the outset as the system of making a chance to extort part of his product from somebody else. Now comes the question: Who pays for it all? The system of plundering each other soon destroys all that it deals with. It produces nothing. Wealth comes only from production and all that the wrangling grabbers, loafers, and jobbers get to deal with comes from somebody's toil and sacrifice. Who then, is he who provides it all? Go and find him and you will have once more before you the Forgotten Man."

"Again the Yale professor of over fifty years ago," the philosopher said, "refers to the working people with a degrading phrase, 'wrangling grabbers, loafers, and jobbers,' but I will read on:

"The Forgotten Man is weighted down with the cost and burden of schemes for making everybody happy, with the cost of public beneficence, with the support of all the loafers, and with the losses from all the Economic Quackery, with the cost of all the jobs. Let us remember him a little while. Let us take some of the burdens off him. Let us turn our pity on him instead of on the 'Good-for-Nothing.' It will be only justice to him, and society will greatly gain by it."

"Note the term 'Good-for-Nothing,' and see whether you can guess the application. But the professor is not through; let's look at his final shot, which clears up everything that might have been doubtful up to this point:

"If you do anything for the Forgotten Man, you must secure him his earnings and savings. You must legislate for the security of capital and for its free employment. You must oppose paper money, wildcat banking, and other Economic Fallacies. You must maintain the inviolability of contracts."

The philosopher in commenting on these quotations, said, "Whether our

professor of over fifty years ago, is dead or alive, makes little difference. He was of that school that pictured the 'Big Boys' as the innocent and oppressed, who, though they never did a lick of work in their lives, nevertheless, were 'the hard-working, productive laborers,' while the men who actually did the work, were 'vicious, shiftless loafers.'"

The philosopher could remember, when in the early part of his life, that particular school of which Prof. Sumner was a representative, flourished. But gradually, as time went on, it has been discredited. Even before the great panic of plenty was doing its work, this inhuman school had to admit, that not all unemployed men were idlers, loafers, vicious or lazy.

"That old erroneous economic philosophy," the philosopher continued, with a smile, "that all unemployed men are lazy or shiftless, was blasted in 1929 with the advent of the greatest of all depressions. Even the hardest of those disciples of error, had to admit that when millions of men were begging and pleading for work and could not get it, something besides laziness was responsible for their unfortunate condition. These involuntary idle men, in the campaign of '32, were referred to as 'The Forgotten Man.' The original 'Forgotten Man,' though, was neither he nor the one the Yale professor described. He was neither the rich man nor the poverty stricken man, but he was the ordinary citizen, who had opportunity to provide for his family's security with his own hands, tilling the soil, working in his shop, handling merchandise, digging in the bowels of the earth or providing shelter for his fellow creatures. He was the original 'Forgotten Man.'"

"Whenever," the philosopher concluded, laying the newspaper from which he had read aside, "our social order is so readjusted and our wealth so redistributed that the ordinary citizen can again live and peacefully provide the necessities of life for his family, without his name written on relief rolls, or his neighbors remembering him with charitable contributions, then the workingman will again be what he originally was, The Forgotten Man, enjoying the ignorance that is indeed bliss."

Editorial



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Communism and Organized Labor

ORGANIZED labor, as exemplified by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated State Federations of Labor, Central Labor Councils and Local Unions, believes in liberalism, which is nothing more than the right of the people to govern themselves, and which was the fundamental political faith of our fathers.

Organized labor has faith not only in the people, but in our representative and constituted government, which is the fairest, wisest, most honorable and best form of government devised by the mind of man.

This being true, as everybody will admit, labor naturally abhors Commun-

ism and all other forms of foreign dictatorships that seek to undermine and destroy our free institutions, both from within and without.

Communists are so utterly destructive of our free institutions and our liberties that there is no room for Communism in the United States.

What are the principles and what is that the Communists seek to impose upon the American people?

Their principles are hatred for a free people and destruction of all things held dear by a free people. They openly advocate destruction of all forms of religion and teach hatred of God; they advocate destruction of all private property and inheritance; they advocate using the Communist International, with headquarters in Moscow, to spread revolutionary propaganda and to incite riots, sabotage and industrial unrest.

They seek to promote the bitterest kind of class hatred, and to develop a class or civil war in order to obtain their ultimate objective, and finally, they propose a soviet dictatorship under the Red flag with a world capitol set at Moscow.

Communists in the United States, all of whom take orders from the Moscow International, are spreading propaganda here in an effort to destroy various branches of the American Federation of Labor.

Organized labor is proud of the progress made over the years, and the confidence it has gained in industry and government. The American Federation of Labor, using every honorable means at its command, will never rest until the last vestige of Communism is driven across the borders of our beloved country.

Clergy Attack Slums

PROTESTANT, Catholic and Jewish clergymen in New York City have united in a joint statement denouncing slum conditions there, coupled with an appeal for a combined State and city program to re-house millions

of "under-privileged" citizens in the nation's metropolis.

The manifesto declares that in New York City alone more than 500,000 families, including millions of children, are still compelled to live in old tenements condemned as unfit for human habitation. In addition, it emphasizes the well-known fact that infant mortality, disease and crime are rooted in the slums and repeats the axiom that it is impossible to create in such conditions a home environment "in which a wholesome family life can be maintained and nourished."

The rights to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," set forth in the Declaration of Independence as the inalienable heritage of all our people, the clergy say, are nothing short of travesty as long as slum conditions remain.

In stressing the practicability of activity by public authorities in providing decent housing for the masses, the joint statement declares that in England the Government since 1919 has built over one million low cost rental housing units providing new homes for more than four million persons.

This forward position emphasizing the responsibility of Federal, State and local governments for proper housing for the masses is a significant trend of thought in progressive circles. It is reflected in the plan backed by Senator Wagner of New York asking an appropriation of \$800,000,000 to subsidize the construction of low cost dwellings.

Santiago Labor Parley Ends Two Week's Session

The first Pan-American Labor Conference held on the American continent under the auspices of the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations adjourned at Santiago, Chile, after a two week's session in January.

The conference adopted twenty-two resolutions covering various matters of interest to working men and women. One resolution, introduced by the United States delegation, requested the governing body of the International Labor Organization to sponsor broad inquiries into the cost of living in all American countries. The resolution included the suggestion that the I. L. O. publish the results of the inquiries and elaborate basic principles for calculating cost of living indices based on family budgets

revealed by the investigations. The conference also adopted resolutions concerning nutrition, minimum wages and conditions of agricultural workers.

Senator Wagner Says 14,000,000 New Homes Are Needed

Declaring that large numbers of the American people live in houses which are insanitary and not well adapted to decent living conditions, Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York is sponsoring a bill which calls for a Federal appropriation of \$800,000,000 to assist local housing groups in carrying forward a large-scale national housing program.

"It is reliably estimated," he stated in explaining the necessity for an extensive housing plan, "that during the next 10 years we shall require 14,000,000 new homes to provide adequately for normal population increases, for obsolescence and for the demolition and abandonment of millions of dwellings that are totally unfit for human habitation."

In describing his housing bill for remedying this condition, Senator Wagner said:

"Through the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the Federal Housing Administration, the Government has provided the initial impetus to home building and renovation for people of moderate incomes. To round out that work, but more particularly to care for that third of our population whose dire needs have been overlooked, I have introduced a housing bill which I expect will be passed at the present session of Congress.

"It carries an initial appropriation of \$800,000,000 for Federal subsidies to local housing authorities, in the form of grants up to 30 per cent of labor and materials, and in the form of loans at very low rates of interest.

"While Federal action will thus supply the ignition for a housing program, practically all land acquisition, construction, supervision and financing will be entrusted as largely as possible to local agencies and private capital.

"Such a housing program will appeal to the banker, the tradesman and the industrialist as a sound business proposition. But above that, its social and humanitarian aspects will appeal to every sensitive person."

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**Statement Issued by the Executive
Council of the A. F. of L. Relative
to the Committee for Industrial
Organization**

At the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor held at Miami, Fla., beginning January 15, 1936, careful thought and consideration was given to the formation and activities of the Committee for Industrial Organization, which was formed at Washington, D. C., on November 10, 1935.

All available facts and information, correspondence, printed publications and pamphlets relating to the organization, policies and procedure of the Committee for Industrial Organization were examined and considered, and without forming a definite opinion regarding the character, purpose and objective of the Committee for Industrial Organization, the members of the Executive Council nevertheless find that there is a growing conviction among an ever increasing number of affiliated unions and those outside of the labor movement that the activities of this Committee constitute a challenge to the supremacy of the American Federation of Labor and will ultimately become dual in purpose and character to the American Federation of Labor.

The Executive Council, while freely recognizing the right of officers and members of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to entertain and express their own opinions regarding organization and administrative policies which should be pursued, insists that policies adopted at conventions of the American Federation of Labor should be respected, observed and carried out. Any other procedure must inevitably lead to internal strife, discord and division within the ranks of organized labor.

It is the opinion of the Executive Council that the Committee for Industrial Organization should be immediately dissolved, that it should cease to function as assembled reports, facts and

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

information indicate, and that the officers of the several organizations which constitute the Committee for Industrial Organization co-operate fully with the Executive Council in the application and execution of the organization policies adopted by an overwhelming majority of the duly accredited delegates who were in attendance at the convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Atlantic City, N. J., from October 7 to 19, 1935.

In order to achieve this purpose and to prevent confusion, division and discord within the ranks of organized labor, the Executive Council authorizes a committee of its members to meet and confer with representatives of the organizations which make up the Committee for Industrial Organization, and to present to them the recommendations and the point of view entertained and expressed by members of the Executive Council who attended the Miami meeting.

The Executive Council directs that conferences, as herein referred to, be held at the earliest date possible and that said committee report the results of the conferences, together with such recommendations as it may decide to offer, to the next meeting of the Executive Council.

Lumber Companies Refuse To Hire Union Labor

The Columbia River District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers wishes our members to be informed of the fact that a small minority group of the lumber companies of that district have refused to deal with, or recognize in any way, the Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. The Local Unions in the mills and camps of these companies have been on strike since May, 1935, and have made numerous attempts to reach an agreement with the companies. In every instance they have met with absolute refusal and in some cases the employers have shown themselves to be bitterly anti-union. The Manager of one of these companies told the representatives of the union that he had been a strike-breaker ever since he was 18 years old and that he would break their strike and their union.

Several of these companies have recently cut wages far below the union

scale. The following is a list of these companies:

Western Lumber Company, Westfir, Ore.

Groat Construction Company (Builders of logging railroads and truck roads).

J. H. Chambers & Son Lumber Co., Cottage Grove, Ore.

Willamette Valley Lumber Co., Dallas, Ore., and their Black Rock Camp.

Stimson Lumber Co., Forest Grove, Ore.

Southeast Portland Lumber Co., Portland, Ore.

Oregon Lumber Co., Dee, Ore.

Bridal Veil Timber Co., Bridal Veil, Ore.

The Lewis and Clarke and the Klatskanine logging camps of the Crown Willamette Paper Co.

The District Council feels that the members of the Brotherhood should be acquainted with these facts in order that they may know under what conditions the products of these companies are produced and shipped.

Testimonial Dinner To Be Given In Honor Of The Secretary-Treasurer Of The New York City District Council

Local Union No. 385, New York City, announces it will give a Testimonial Dinner in honor of Alex Kelso, one of its members, who has held the important position of Secretary-Treasurer of the New York District Council since 1919. The event will take place in the Terrace Ballroom of the Hotel Lismore, 253 West 73rd St., New York City, on Saturday evening, March 28, 1936, when all Local Unions affiliated with the District Council will be represented.

Brother Kelso has been a good, loyal, faithful member of the organization. He has forty-seven years continuous membership to his credit. He has been an efficient officer of the District Council, and is well deserving of all the honors that may be conferred upon him by his associates.

New Charters Issued

2765	Garrett, Ky.
1928	Las Vegas, N. Mex.
1931	The Dalles, Ore.
923	Cleburne, Tex.
1933	Claremore, Okla.

Member Describes Carpenters' Home

Brother W. S. Pugh, a former member of Carpenters' Local Union No. 129, Hazleton, Pa., now residing at the Home at Lakeland, Florida, sent the following communication to Robert Coburn, Secretary of the Local, which Brother Coburn asks to be published in our journal:

Dear Sir and Brother:

As the Christmas season approaches, and the universal urge comes to all of us to open our hearts to the spirit of the wish for "Peace on Earth; Good-will to men," I feel it a duty to express such a wish to my former companions and fellow workers. All the more urgently do I feel this, when I realize after having been here nearly five months, that after a lifetime of vicissitudes and trials, and struggles as one of the world's workers, and participation with my fellow workers of the Brotherhood in their attempt to improve the social conditions not only of our members, but of humanity in general, I find myself in a safe, secure haven, free from worry as to the future, where I can find congenial companionship, and life is just a long, sweet dream. It is with such a feeling in my heart that I extend to the members my heartiest wishes for a Merry Christmas, and a sincere hope that the New Year may be one of prosperity, or if not that, that they look hopefully into the future, remembering that the darkest clouds have a silver lining, and that it is always darkest before the dawn.

I am taking this opportunity to describe in my humble way, our home, in order that the members may know how much good is done with the money contributed by them to the support of the Home, with the hope that it may encourage them to remain as members in good standing, so that, when the inevitable time shall come when employers of labor will say "No! you're too old," when perhaps their struggles to educate their children, or even, perhaps their carelessness of their own future, would have left them stranded on the reef of old age, they, too, in their turn, may be eligible to retirement to a life of ease and self respect, instead of perhaps being confronted by the grim spectre of charity.

Perhaps you've seen upon the wall a large picture of the Home, or even a

smaller one, and after a casual glance—Huh! an old man's home; a charitable institution, occupied by a lot of old wrecks who, discouraged, all hope or interest in life departed, willing to crawl into a hole to die.

If this seems true of you, I want to tell you now that nothing is further from the truth. But let me describe my own experience. Was met with a cordial greeting at the train on my arrival at the pretty little city of Lakeland, with a delightfully beautiful civic center, clustered around a breeze-ruffled lake, graceful swans gliding over its surface; a small park; business houses of every description. Soon we were on our way home. Past on outskirts of city many shacks of the colored residents. Then orange groves, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles away we entered gate to grounds of Home. 800 acres of orange groves, lawns, over the latter, an 18 hole golf course. Outsiders are invited to play by payment of a fee, but guests of Home, if they care to play, are given a set of 4 clubs to keep for themselves, and the cost to play is nothing.

Entering the gate, a drive of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, over well paved winding road, we reach the Home. But in surprise—this home for aged members is not an institution; it is a modern hotel. As we entered, at our right, seated along the wide porch on easy chairs, their feet on railing, is a line of men, in good clothes, smoking and talking. Solid comfort, without a care in the world. As we entered, I looked around, a park of splendid live oak trees, and beautiful, well-kept lawns, with comfortable benches scattered around. The trees are heavily fastened with Spanish moss, a peculiar feature of the South. Later in the day, I wandered about the outside of building, near the rear, the shore of a beautiful, olive green-bordered lake, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in area. A small wharf extending out into the lake, with a pavilion at the end where one may sit around and fish. A number rowboats are available to the guests. Also in rear of building are the large garage, the power house and the laundries, and in basement, ice plant, carpenter shop, store room, etc. As I stepped over porch, and saw the line of men, as if in a dream, a voice—well, let's go inside. A beautiful lounge about 60×120 ft. with tile flooring, ornamental electric light fixtures,

the lounge furnished with big comfortable davenport and easy arm chairs, three big library tables, and a number of smaller checker and domino tables.

At one end of lounge, is the entrance to dining room. Rows of glass covered tables, each seating 10 men, with comfortable chairs. Each man is assigned a seat, so there is no dispute as to where he shall sit. As to meals, breakfast at 7:00, lunch at 12:30, dinner at 5:00. A number of waiters cheerfully and promptly serve the guests. Food is wholesome and plentiful. At farther end of dining room is a big modern, up-to-date kitchen and bakery. All baking for guests is done there. Everything is clean and sanitary.

Entering the lounge from the porch is the clerk's desk. From here, at 4:30 each day, mail is distributed. When letters are to be mailed, just seal them and drop in box; stamps are affixed, without charge to members.

At this point, crossing lounge, we come to a foyer at the end of which is the entrance to auditorium, a modern up-to-date movie house, seating about 1000, with a stage, organ, and piano. Movie show is at 7:30 every Tuesday evening, open to guests, and employes and their families.

Before entering auditorium, at right is library equipped with a large number of books on all subjects, besides encyclopedia, atlas, etc.

Returning to lounge, at desk is entrance to corridor leading to bedrooms. As nearly as possible those least able to walk are quartered on first floor. Beside numerous stairways, there are two ramps of easy grade, with cork tile flooring, to prevent slipping for those for whom stair climbing is tiresome. On each floor from corridor is a beautiful, sanitary, tiled bathroom, with tubs and showers, and an attendant to keep it clean or if necessary to help guest to bathe. Guests may bathe as often as they please, but are required to at least once per week. On Monday morning each guest puts his soiled clothes in his individual laundry bag which is collected and on Friday his laundry is returned. Bed clothes are changed once per week, or oftener if necessary.

Bedrooms are absolutely sanitary with frequent spraying with disinfectants by attendants. Each bedroom accommodates two men, each in a sepa-

rate $\frac{3}{4}$ -iron bedstead, with splendid Simmons springs, and spring mattress, and are splendidly comfortable. In each room is a four drawer dresser for two occupants, and a closet locker about 2-6x3 ft. for clothes. Keys are provided to keep it locked if desired. And occupants are asked to keep them locked. Between each two rooms is a closet containing a bowl with hot and cold water at anytime and a toilet seat, so that each four men have a toilet and a basin between them. Occupants are required to be in bed at 10 p. m. unless there is some ailment. In morning large buzzer sounds at 6:30 and again at 7:00 for breakfast. Should a guest be late for meal, he has $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to make up.

About one half of third floor is a hospital, a highly competent trained nurse, with many assistants, with some one always available at any hour of day or night. Doctor comes from town every morning. If anyone becomes ill, without red tape, visit hospital, or if ailment prevents his going perhaps his roommate will call attendant, who will come with wheel chair and take him to hospital. When a guest visits hospital, if a simple remedy is required, he is given it. If nurse thinks it advisable see doctor, and possibly he is put to bed, and kept there until well, or if his number is up, to the last.

He is given the most kindly, unselfish, sympathetic service and treatment. And right here let me say, that if there ever was a ministering angel, our nurse is one. Incidentally, she will stand for no nonsense and if one of the old crabs becomes stubborn, she by firm, but more the less kindly treatment brings him to time.

When the grim reaper comes, as happens periodically, in the auditorium is held his funeral service, with a clergyman, and a sweet-voiced singer gives two solos. Eight honorary pallbearers, if possible from his friends, are selected. Our bus takes these and such of members not able to walk, over the lawn to the graveyard, where Brotherhood ritual is read, and another of our brothers has ended his life duties, and gone to his reward.

As to our daily life here, our Superintendent Mr. Allen is a fine fellow, cordial in this contact, fair and just to all. Our housekeeper, a middle aged woman, a native of the central south,

whose duty it is to see that all housework is properly and faithfully done is cordial, friendly and sympathetic to all. A motherly soul. How many are there who at home, were never scolded for a match on the rug, or muddy feet carried into the house. Here there is none of that, or if anyone gets a call it is by one of the guests. One of the most frequent causes for complaint is in regard to roommates. One will want a window open, another closed. As far as possible such are humored, and roommates are selected to be harmonious. Among men from all localities of all nationalities, and of ages from 65 to 90, this is some job. And I don't envy those who try to please everybody.

As for pastime, horse-shoe pitching, shuffle board, bowling on the green, a game called Roque, similar to Croquet, but much more skill is required. In basement is a large room with about a dozen card tables, and a billiard and two pool tables. All games are open and no monopoly is allowed.

On each floor is a large reading and writing room, where conversation is forbidden, or a member may read in his room. If he chooses immediately after a meal he may retire to his room and sleep all day—with no one to say him nay.

Our Home bus accommodating 21, goes to town each afternoon, at 1:30, giving two hours in town to do shopping. One trip a week is allowed to each. And a pass must be asked for. On Sunday morning two trips to town, one for Catholics, later for other denominations.

As for supplies, each Tuesday morning are issued two packages of any of several varieties of tobacco, and two boxes of matches, if you want more, go without it or buy it, unless you can borrow some.

Each member is fully supplied with all necessary clothes, shoes, even razor blades. On lower floor is a barber shop. Three shaves per week and a haircut once a month.

Well brother, I think I have made it clear what you or any of the brothers may expect, should ever fickle fortune, or dire necessity make it advisable for you to seek this haven. And so again I wish for you all, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Floor Machinery Company Enlarges Production Plant

The Lincoln-Schlueter Machinery Company, Chicago, Ill., announces that owing to renewed activity in the building field they have found it necessary to increase the amount of space occupied by them. In order to provide for greater manufacturing facilities, 5,000 square feet of additional factory space has been provided. They look forward to the year 1936 in anticipation of its being one of the most successful in the history of the company.

Local Union 710 Celebrates Anniversary and Burns Mortgage

Local Union No. 710, Long Beach, California, celebrated its 35th anniversary on January 17, 1936, with appropriate ceremonies.

An entertaining program was enjoyed by several hundred members and friends. The latter part of the evening was given over to dancing. Many men of prominence in the Brotherhood as well as in the labor movement in general were present upon the occasion.

The program was opened by an invocation by the Rev. Leo Kline of the Methodist Church, who is a student of labor problems. Then followed an address by Mayor Carl Fletcher, a life long member of the Painters and Decorators' Union. General Representative Don Cameron brought greetings from General President Hutcheson. Joseph M. Casey representative of the American Federation of Labor, was the principal speaker.

At the conclusion of the speaking, the chairman introduced the members of the Board of Trustees, who in turn presented the president of the Local with a clear title to Carpenters' Hall, and the canceled mortgage. Then, as pre-arranged, the president proceeded with the ceremony of burning the canceled document. It is particularly worthy of note that when the present officers were elected three years ago there was grave danger of losing the hall. However, due to good business management and determination to clear off the encumbrance, more than five thousand dollars have been thus applied within the last seventeen months.

Local Union 710 is to be congratulated on this worthy accomplishment.

Former President of Local 955 Passes

William Struck, a member of Local Union No. 955, Appleton, Wisconsin, for twenty-six years, passed to his final reward February 1, 1936, at the age of 82.

Brother Struck was born in Germany, March 1, 1854, and came to America as an infant, residing in Appleton for the past forty-six years. He joined our organization on April 20, 1910, and was past president of Local Union 955 and the Trades and Labor Council.

Always an example of what a real union man should be, his passing is sincerely mourned by the officers and members of Local Union 955.

DEATH ROLL

CHARLES C. PETERSON—Local Union No. 940, Sandusky, Ohio.

More Crooked Real Estaters and Contractors

Now it is the Federal Housing Administration that has discovered crooked real estate men and even more crooked contractors preying on the building industry!

In special trade release No. 119, it says:

"The public enemies of the building industry who prey upon those who borrow under the Modernization Credit Plan, by misrepresentation, both as to materials and services contracted for, will have short shift from the Federal Housing Administration.

"The spotlight of exposure has been focused on these petty racketeers by the Federal Housing Administration which has recently made arrangements for the investigation and prosecution of those engaged in fraudulent practices in violation of the National Housing Act and Housing Administration regulations.

"The Department of Justice, in cooperation with the officials of the Federal Housing Administration and the local United States attorneys, recently obtained the first indictment for violation of the provisions of the Act, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York.

"The Federal grand jury returned the indictment against two men who

were charged with inducing a borrower to obtain an insured modernization loan on the representation that a certain part of the proceeds would be remitted to him in cash for other modernization work. When the proceeds of the loan were received by these men, they failed to turn over this portion of the money to the borrower.

"There are other instances of fraud, and the following illustrates the manner in which some of the racketeers work:

"A real estate firm arranged to have a fictitious article published in a newspaper saying that a certain tract of land had been approved by the Federal Housing Administration for a low cost housing project, although no such project was under consideration by Housing officials nor had an application been made to them. The next day the same group, under different company name, advertised that they had acquired an adjoining property and offered lots for sale. This attempted fraud was promptly nipped in the bud.

"Some high-pressure 'contractors' working in the rural districts persuade farmers to sign contracts for the construction of a service building or for making repairs or improvements. The farmer signs notes on fake Federal Housing Administration forms which reads that the work has been completed. These notes are taken to rural banks and discounted and the 'contractors' promptly disappear.

"The Federal Housing Administration reports several other similar cases are now in preparation and indictments are expected in the near future. Housing officials suggest that if any borrower under the Modernization Credit Plan has any complaint or has cause to believe that he has been defrauded in connection with his loan, to refer the matter at once to the Federal Housing Administration at Washington.

"With the 'G' men of the Department of Justice, the Federal Housing Administration investigators and the local Federal attorneys ready to take vigorous steps to prosecute this type of racketeer, the public will be well protected against fraudulent practices in violation of the National Housing Act."

The FHA might, while it is about it, get after some of the big financial racketeers.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Appreciate Increased Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On January 2, 1936, forty-five pension checks were received by me for our members entitled to same. Now, who knows these old-time members better than a financial secretary who comes in contact with them more than anyone, except their families? You should have seen the expressions of gratitude on the faces of these brothers when they learned that the amount of the pension had been increased.

I wish to express to the General President and the General Executive Board, for these pensioners, their thanks and best wishes.

August Darmstadt, F. S.,

L. U. No. 246.

New York, N. Y.

In Opposition to Industrial Unionism

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the idea of industrial unionism there is the principle of remote control. This has proved itself disastrous in most cases of operation, whether it be in politics, economics, or industrial working conditions. We have had proof of this in many instances in our experience. George III tried it with failure. And it now seems that Roosevelt II is having a similar experience. In districts where consolidations have occurred, in our craft control, we have seen the weakness of remote control. The intimate contacts of influence and knowledge of local conditions are determining factors in the welfare of any undertaking. When that is absent, disastrous results usually follow even though the claim of economy of operation, through centralized control, is advanced by its proponents.

This would seem to be the outcome of Industrial unions, if put into operation. It seems reasonable to feel that a man from the ranks of the particular trade involved, would have a closer bond of

sympathy and a truer sense of understanding of the issues involved, than would a man lacking this particular knowledge, provided, other things were equal. This is especially true of the carpentry craft.

Into our trade there is woven the woof and web of architecture. There comes into play the art of design and construction. There is balance, symmetry and strength; utility, beauty and economy; knowledge, experience and handiwork. All of which calls upon the ingenuity and skill of mechanical ability to follow formula when possible, and, to work out one's own salvation, when no precedent or recognized method is applicable.

A good carpenter should be versed in the art and use of design. Not necessarily of the very technical kind, but at least, of the practical kind that comes from experience in the trade. This was recently demonstrated to an architect by a carpenter who was describing an eccentric splay on a circular window top, where the apex of the arch was level and the sides splayed four inches. It being done by bisecting the center axis of the arc with a right angled intersection from the center of half the remaining segment, which carried the radii below the chord of the arc. A very simple method in descriptive geometry, although difficult to figure out in mathematics, even when the major and minor axes are known. The architect was amazed at its simplicity and accuracy. This, of course, is but one of the 'tricks' of the trade, that gives it distinction among other crafts.

A skilled and experienced carpenter, is more than the term superficially implies. In fact, it is all, that the term Mechanic implies. As such, we should be duly represented in the building trades, by one of right understanding and sympathy.

Peter A. Reilly,

L. U. No. 40.

Boston, Mass.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 23

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 23 of St. Louis, Mo., always ready and willing to assist in any worthy cause, have followed in the footsteps of their sister auxiliaries and recently sent to the Carpenters Home at Lakeland, Florida, a woolen blanket.

The Auxiliary has just completed a membership drive, adding 60 new members, 23 being initiated at one meeting. Splendid co-operation, both moral and financial, has been received from the members of the Carpenters' Local Unions of the St. Louis district.

This Auxiliary has now under way arrangements for the celebration of its twentieth anniversary which occasion is looked forward to with pleasant anticipation.

Minnie Ruhle, Sec.,

L. A. No. 23. St. Louis, Mo.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 70

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 70, and the carpenters of San Bernardino, entertained with a delightful Christmas party at the Labor Temple. Carpenters and their auxiliaries from Santa Ana and El Monte, which the San Bernardino organizations recently installed, were invited as special guests. Redlands and Riverside groups were also invited.

The program opened with the singing of Christmas carols. Two one-act plays were presented. The first, directed by Mrs. Ernest Hood was given by Mrs. J. L. Conley, Miss Catherine Sultzer, Norman DeWeese and Randall Somerville. The second, directed by Mrs. Charles Thompson, included the following cast: Mrs. Flora Gowell, Mrs. W. E. Godden, Mrs. Harry Wallace and Mrs. Thompson.

A vocal number was rendered by a group of children, numbering Anna Ellen Adkins, Virginia Lee Ballinger, Margaret Martin, Billy Jean Conley, Edward Godden, Bobby Gellar and Leona Joyce Conley. There was a humorous reading by Mrs. Gowell, a reading by Miss Helen Gellar, a recitation by Billy Jean Conley and a song by little Leona Joyce Conley.

At this time Santa Claus, in the person of Arthur Hawks, arrived and dis-

tributed gifts from the Christmas tree. Later old fashioned dancing was enjoyed with a WPA orchestra furnishing music.

Refreshments of sandwiches, cake and coffee were served from a table decorated with candles, holly, poinsettias and berries.

Mrs. Ethel Sultzer, R. S.,

L. A. No. 70. San Bernardino, Cal.

Mayor Wilson of Philadelphia Outlaws Police Protection for Strikebreakers

Approval of mass picketing and abolishing police protection for strikebreakers are outstanding features of the labor policy announced by S. D. Wilson, Philadelphia's new mayor.

Under the municipal governments which preceded Mayor Wilson mass picketing was proscribed. Several times in recent years the police were ordered to break up picket lines, and frequently the number of strikers allowed to picket a struck plant was arbitrarily limited.

Following a conference with his labor committee, consisting of 10 trade union officials, relative to plans for mediating a threatened strike of 800 window cleaners, Mayor Wilson made the following announcement:

"In accordance with my labor policy, the Superintendent of Police was notified that hereafter during strikes no permits will be required by the strikers for peaceful picketing.

"Mass picketing will be permitted and there will be no interference by police so long as there is no violation of the law by disturbance or other means.

"We hope to anticipate strikes in the future so they will not reach the stage where they will be difficult to adjust.

"From now on no police protection will be given strikebreakers brought into Philadelphia from New Jersey or any other place. We have a big enough labor supply, and good enough, to take care of our needs. Neither will police interfere in any peaceful strike, either on behalf of labor or employer.

"The practice of providing police guards to ride on trucks with strikebreakers is abolished."

Demand the Union Label

Craft Problems



CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXXXIX

There is probably nothing about a building, especially a residence, that is so important as the approach, which, so far as carpentry is concerned, is the step or flight of steps, either at the door or in front of the porch. To obtain most nearly the best results, the carpenter should, before going ahead with steps construction, consider the question from several angles. This can be accomplished by asking these and other questions: From the standpoint of service; Is it practical? Is it convenient? Is it substantial and does it harmonize with the main building and add additional

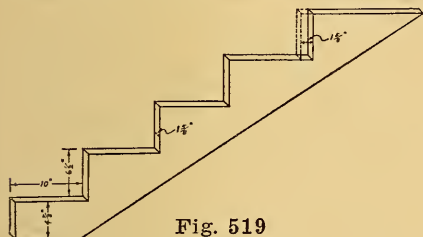


Fig. 519

value to the appearance? If these questions can be answered in the affirmative, then consider it from the economy standpoint, by asking these questions: Is the cost in keeping with the owner's ability to pay? Will it meet the owner's desires, regardless of cost? Is the cost in proper proportion to the cost of the other parts of the building? These questions answered satisfactorily, take up the prestige side of the matter: Will this maintain my reputation as a carpenter? Will the neighbors have just a little bit more good will for the owner, after inspecting it, than they had before? Will it make the owner's relatives, including the in-laws, feel a justifiable pride in their relationship to him, when they see it? If these questions can all be answered in your own mind in the affirmative, then you can be reasonably sure that you are on the right track. Your answers, though, should

not carry with them guarantees to satisfy all comers; that would be taking too much risk. You should, however, be honest with your own mind. That

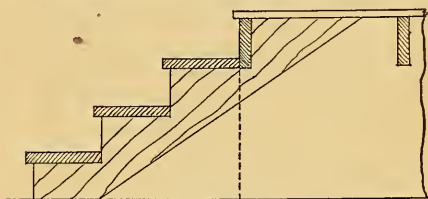


Fig. 520

alone will be your defence and justification.

While porch steps involve all the simple principles of stair building, we do not intend to handle the subject from that standpoint at all. Stair building is a subject that must be treated by itself, in order to be thorough. In dealing with porch steps we want to be helpful, not only to the apprentice, but to the journeyman carpenters who must choose designs for their clients. Not all who employ carpenters, can afford to engage an architect, and many who can afford it, do not choose to do so for reasons that in many instances might seem unreasonable. On the other hand, though, there are many instances where builders are justified in choosing not to engage an architect—this is especially true in cases where the architects go wild, and do not meet the requirements men-



Fig. 521

tioned in the opening paragraph as well as a journeyman carpenter who can determine what is suitable and right. The carpenter who has good taste and makes practical use of it in his quest for, not only more jobs, but for better and big-

ger jobs, has an advantage that will yield him large dividends, as he progresses, and eventually will be the means of making him a successful carpenter and builder. . . In these lessons, as we have repeatedly stated, we want to be practical, above everything else.

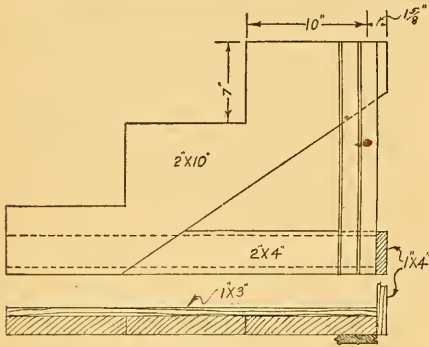


Fig. 522

It is our intention in whatever we shall take up, to make helpful suggestions, not that these should be followed to the letter, but that they might be suggestive of modifications that will lead the student to something more or less original. By doing that, he will cultivate the habit of thinking for himself, which is the very basis of originality.

In the previous lesson we dealt with rustic steps, but in this lesson we will take up rough as well as finished steps, presumably for porches, but usable on whatever steps are needed.

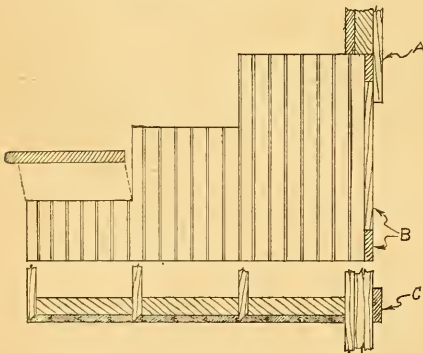


Fig. 523

Fig. 519 is a perspective view of what is commonly called, stair horse or carriage. This horse is cut for a flight having 4 steps. It will be noticed that the first riser is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches less than the rest of them. This is necessary to allow for the thickness of the tread. The run

of the steps is 10 inches, which is taken for convenience. In practice the run and the rise should be governed to a great extent by circumstances and determined by rule. (The rule given in the last lesson, that the sum of the rise and the run of a step should not go above 17 inches or fall below $16\frac{1}{2}$, is as simple a rule and probably as good as any of them. At another place, perhaps in the next lesson, we will take up various rules used in determining the rise and the run of steps.) To the right of the drawing, we show by dotted lines, how the last step, seemingly has been made $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wider than the rest, but this is not the case. The dotted lines indicate the space taken up by the

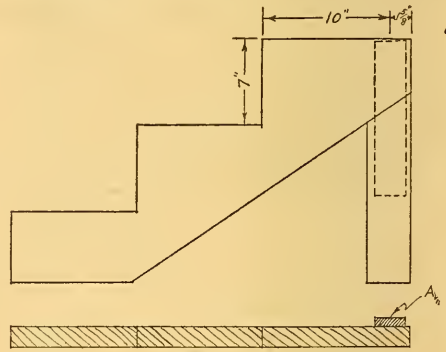


Fig. 524

outside porch joist, which in rough work, would answer for the last riser.

A side view of a flight of porch steps in place, is shown by Fig. 520. The treads are made of $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch stuff, and the risers are omitted. The perpendicular dotted line shows the face line of the porch piers. How the horses are fastened to the outside joist is shown without reference letters. A face view of this flight of steps is shown by Fig. 521.

Fig. 522, the upper drawing, shows the rough end of a flight of steps, which is to be finished with beaded ceiling. One of the ceiling boards is shown in place. A plan of this end is given at the bottom, showing an edge-view of the tie indicated by dotted lines in the upper drawing. The space taken up by the porch joist is shown at the upper right. The end finished and ready for the treads, is given by the upper drawing, Fig. 523. To the left is shown a tread, and by dotted lines, where it is to be placed. The cleat shown at A,

shows the fastening of the flight of steps to the porch. Below is a plan, showing in part, the risers and other details. At B we are indicating the framework for the lattice. At C is shown

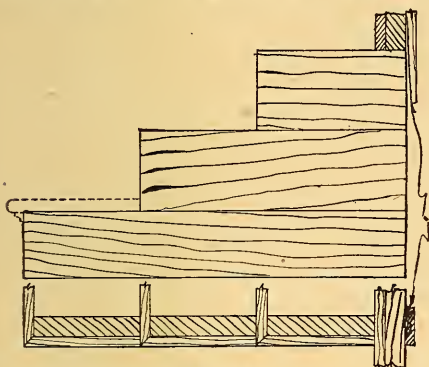


Fig. 525

the end view of the tie indicated at A in the upper drawing.

The rough end of another style of construction and the plan of the end horse, are shown by Fig. 524. The dotted lines in the upper drawing, indicate the cleat shown at A on the plan. Fig. 525 shows how this end is finished by returning the risers to the back of the end. This construction is simple, but leaves a good effect. A plan in full of such a flight of steps, ready for the

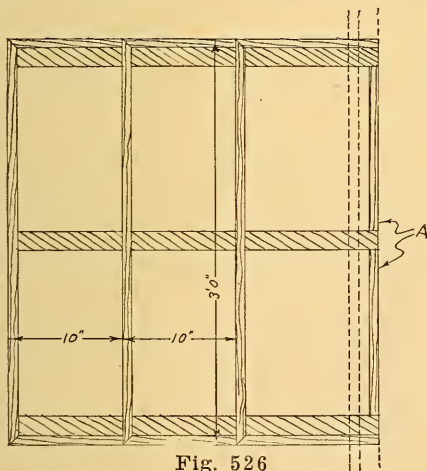


Fig. 526

treads, is shown by Fig. 526. At A, in this figure, we are pointing out the spreader that holds the bottom of the two ends in place.

So far as the width of a flight of steps is concerned, no hard-and-fast rule will

apply; good taste is the best rule, speaking from the practical standpoint. One finds that steps are more often made too narrow than too wide. Steps, as a rule, that are narrower than the walk leading to them do not look well.

WEATHERSTRIPPING

(By L. Perth)

PART TWO

Every carpenter knows by experience that there are no windows that fit snugly. They cannot fit snugly, for if they did it would be impossible to open and close them. Naturally the average window or door has a space at least $1/16$ of an inch wide all around that is constantly admitting cold air, dampness, rain and dust. Since the total length of these cracks in an ordinary window is about 20 feet long it is equal to an area of from 10 to 15 square inches, through which 20 cubic feet of cold air per minute are leaking into your house, and these same cracks provide a passage through which an equal volume of heated air is constantly escaping to the outside of your house.

By installing a weatherstrip system the cracks around the windows and doors are being completely sealed, thus preventing the waste of fuel, eliminating the annoyance of rattling windows and causing the double hung sash to move more easily than ever before because the weatherstrip provides a metal track for them.

Weatherstrip can be installed in all kinds of weather during summer and winter; it does not require any special skill and when you consider that a good mechanic can install from six to eight windows per day in an occupied building, and from eight to ten windows in a new building, you can readily appreciate the opportunities for profit in this kind of work.

In addition to the regular tools every carpenter has in his possession there will be required a grooving plane, a rabbet plane, right and left side rabbet plane, a pair of tin snips, saw and router and scratch awl. Most carpenters possess the majority of these seemingly special instruments.

While the scope of the work in general is very simple the weatherstripping of a sliding or double hung window is the most difficult one.

In order to be able to handle the work on an efficient basis it is very important that you develop the habit of making a superficial survey of each individual opening and thoroughly understand the peculiarities of the window

which can be avoided by first ascertaining the peculiarities of each window.

The first operation consists in taking off the inside stops. This should be done very carefully so as not to mar the finish. The best way to accomplish this is to cut through the finish with a knife along the crack between the stop and jamb, thus preventing the finish from flaking off when the stop comes loose.

Now remove the lower sash and set it aside. Remove both parting beads and set the lower sash in its place resting on the sill. Hold the sash in a position that the sides are as near parallel with the jambs as possible. Mark on the sash such irregularities as may occur. Now raise the sash up a little so you can see how much must be planed off the bot-

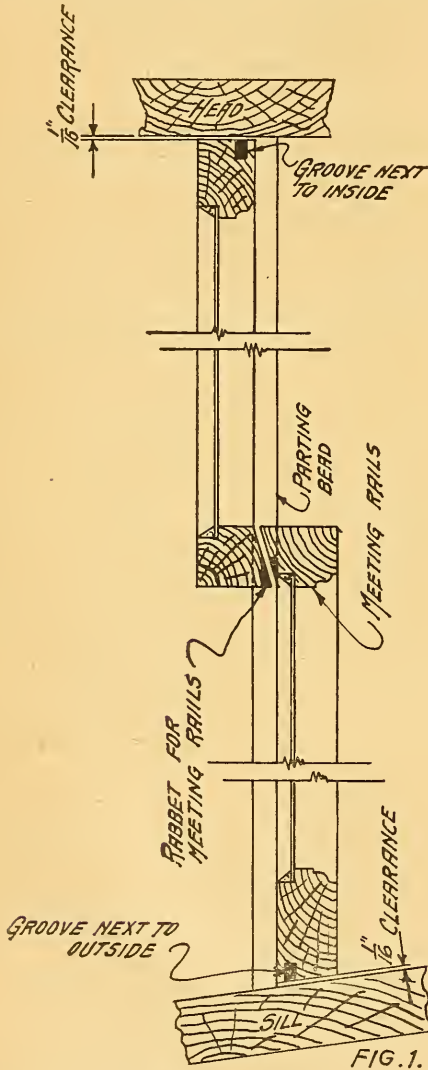
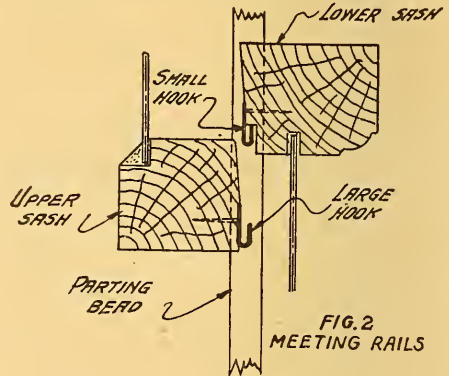


FIG. 1.

before you can take out the sash. Bear in mind that each window will need a different treatment, all depending on how the sash was made, how it was fitted in the frame and how it was warped and shrunk since that time. If you have to lift the sash in and out of the window several times, trying to find out what has to be done, you are wasting time in doing unnecessary work

FIG. 2
MEETING RAILS

tom so that the sash will rest on sill at both ends. Dress off wherever necessary and set it back in the frame.

In determining the condition of the sash with reference to the frame there is one very important thing to be borne in mind, and that is—the meeting rails must match and must be even near both ends and while in this position all horizontal and vertical edges of both upper and lower sash must be parallel with the adjoining surfaces of the frame.

However this does not mean that the surfaces must be absolutely level or plumb. This could not be expected where the frame is out of square and the sill not level.

The upper sash should receive a similar treatment and just as in the case of the lower sash, be sure that top rail is tight against the head at both corners.

When making the sash for planing provision must be made for the thickness of the metal strip which is to go in. Therefore there must be at least 1/16

of inch space between the sash and the jam on each side. This also holds true at the head and sill. Fig. 1.

Sash should be grooved for rib on three sides; two vertical sides and top rail—upper sash and two vertical sides and bottom rail lower sash. The grooving plane should be used for this purpose, the depth of the groove and distance from face of sash to be governed by the type of weatherstrip used. The grooves should be next to the outside



FIG. 3.—SAW ROUTER

on the bottom sash and next to the inside on the top sash, as shown in Fig. 1.

It quite frequently happens that the stile of a sash is warped away from the parting bead in the middle and touches it at the top and bottom. If this is the condition no attempt should be made to straighten the side of the sash but a straight edge must be used as a gauge for making the groove for the rib strip so as to get it straight and parallel with the parting bead and the required distance from the edge of the sash at the bottom and top irrespective of where it comes in the middle.

The metal should be cut for each window to fit before the sash is taken out. Snips are used for cutting the strips. The practical way to cut off a length of weatherstripping is to cut the rib in two with the point of the snips. Then the strip is bent backwards at an angle of about 45 degrees at the point where the rib is cut. This makes it possible to complete the cut with one stroke of the snips.

The lower side strips should be cut to conform with the pitch of the sill, while the vertical strips for the upper sash are usually cut off even with the bottom of the upper sash.

Galvanized or cement coated nails about $\frac{3}{4}$ " long are generally being used, and the spacing is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ " inches apart.

The meeting rails are being treated in a slightly different manner because the strips used for the meeting rails are different in shape. In cross section the meeting rails strips resemble a hook and are referred to as the large hook and the small hook. Fig. 2.

In a few instances the sash may be so bad that it is impossible to get the meeting rails to entirely line up with each other. To remedy this condition the small hook of the lower sash should be adjusted to fit the large hook on one end to make it fit.

The meeting rails must be rabbetted to receive the weatherstrip as shown in the diagram. Use the rabbet plane and the dimensions of the rabbet will depend upon the type of the metal to be used. The rabbet on the lower sash should be made first. It will be noted that the strips on the meeting rails are placed plumb although the inside surfaces of the meeting rails are on a bevel.

The large hook strip goes on the bottom of the upper sash. It should be straight and level at the corners. The small hook is being put on later after upper sash has been fitted in its place.

Sometimes the lips of the meeting rails are too thick to allow both sash to hung the parting beads. This may be corrected by dressing them off for it is very important that both sash must be made to come close against both sides of the parting beads. All fitting of this nature should be done on the meeting rail of the upper sash only.

The small hook meeting rail strip on the lower sash is being nailed but with

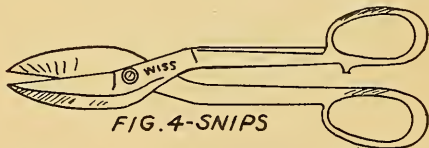


FIG. 4.—SNIPS

a few nails at first. After this is done try the bottom sash in the window and see if the strips interlock properly. If they do not interlock they must be adjusted. It quite frequently happens that the large hook member must be opened to receive the small hook. After the sash has been fitted the nailing of the strips should be completed and sash put in place.

This completes the operations necessary in the equipment of double hung or sliding windows.

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(By H. H. Siegele)

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DR. S. B. HEININGER, D. D. S.
440 W. Huron St., Dept. 378, Chicago, Illinois

ics as they go about their daily tasks, that require, not only a saw, but a saw with a depth gauge on it. Saw-kerfing should never be done without some sort of gauge to keep the kerfs uniform in depth. All kinds of housing work make a depth gauge for the saw almost a necessity, if speed and accuracy are to ac-



Fig. 1

company each other. Besides, there are many other things, too numerous to mention here, that can be done with a better degree of accuracy, by using a depth gauge on the saw.

Just recently we were called upon to do some rather heavy kerfing. The board was about 2 feet wide, so we had to improvise a depth gauge for the saw we were using. Two short pieces of board, each having a straight edge, we clamped to the saw in the manner shown by Fig. 1 and 2. The clamp to

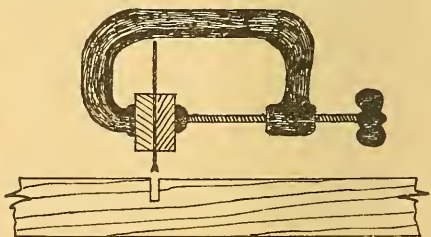


Fig. 2

the left, in Fig. 1, slants toward the handle of the saw, which answered for a hand-holt in operating the saw. Fig. 2 shows a cross section of the saw-blade and a side view of one of the clamps. Both the saw-blade and the saw-kerf shown in this figure, are somewhat exaggerated to make the point clear.

The clamps shown are larger than necessary, but they represent those we used, which gave satisfactory results.

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Dear Brothers:

Somebody started the rumor that I was displeased with the support the Carpenters of America were giving my strictly Union Made Carhartt Overalls during this ghastly depression.

Nothing could be further from the truth than this.

I owe to the Carpenters of America a debt of gratitude for the support that they have given me, which I can never hope to repay, and I wish every Carpenter could know of this.

Fraternally Yours,

Sammiton Carhartt

My Union Made Carhartt Overalls have stood first, last and all the time for Human Rights.

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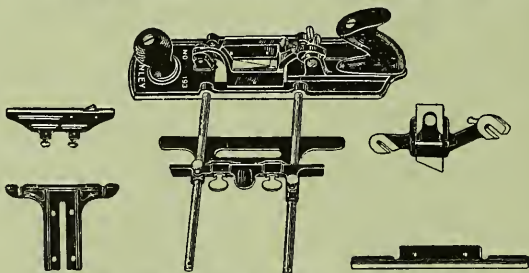
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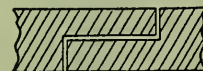
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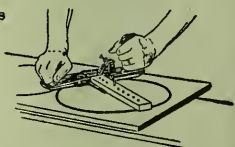
Mitre joint with
groove



Cutting off—both
edges beveled for
bevel edge battens



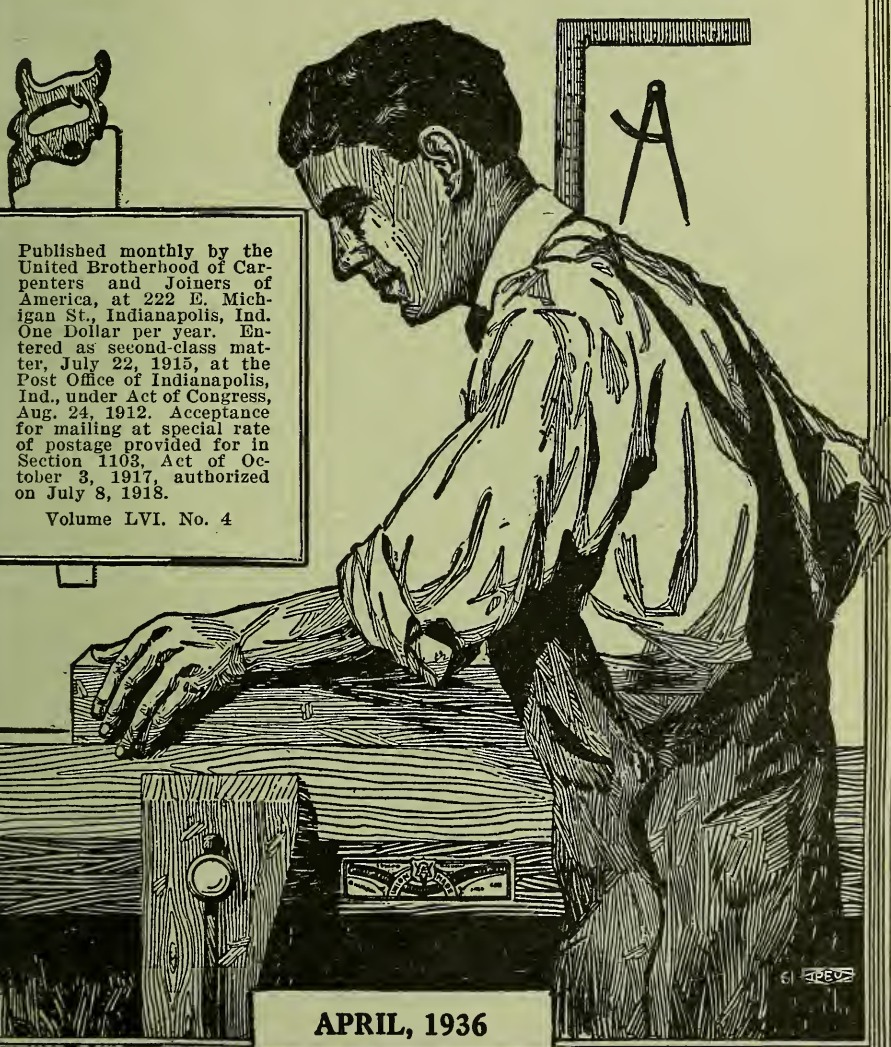
Ship lap joint



Circles



The CARPENTER



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume LVI. No. 4

APRIL, 1936



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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters. Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers. Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

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Ten Cents a Copy

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

KINDNESS

Life's all too brief for care and grief;

Too short for bitter tears;

So, let's be gay, each passing day,

And fill the world with cheer!

Yes, let's be kind! Let's bear in mind

That life is far too short

For single flash of anger rash,

Or word of hateful sort!

Too often—we speak angrily

To those we hold most dear!

Yes, every day, in thoughtless way

We cause a sigh or tear!

I can divine of naught more fine

For man to leave behind;

Than this fair fame, "He had the name

Of always being—KIND!"

—Ex.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS VERSUS INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary)



ARPENTRY is not an industry; it is an ancient and honorable craft, existing through the centuries and will exist until the end of time.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters was organized by carpenters in convention assembled in Chicago, Illinois, from August 8 to 12, 1881, as a craft organization.

These men were drawn together because they followed the same trade or some of its branches; their interests were alike; they understood one another; they knew what they wanted and they believed that through combination and organization as craftsmen they could improve their working and living conditions, advance their interests, protect their rights and guard their future.

At that time the men of the trade had many grievances to contend with, such as long hours of work, from sunrise to sunset, six days in the week; poor pay, the piece work system, the rush system, etc. A big day's work was demanded. Quality did not count; quantity was desired. Unscrupulous and irresponsible contractors took advantage of the unorganized condition of the men and imposed upon them all sorts of new-fangled ideas and illegal practices. Competition was keen. Cheapness had become the rule to the detriment of all alike—contractors, journeymen and the public. Was it any wonder then that the carpenters got together in convention and organized so as to relieve themselves of some of these grievances and vexatious questions.

They organized along democratic lines, making the action of the membership by vote the supreme authority.

We have never deviated from that course and don't propose to do so now.

All new laws, as well as changes, amendments or alterations to old laws, must be submitted to referendum vote of the membership for approval and must receive at least a two-thirds vote before becoming operative. Paragraph C, Section 63, of our General Laws specifies that:

"The Constitution and Laws of the Brotherhood can be amended or altered at regular sessions of the convention by a majority vote of the delegates present, but all such amendments or changes must be submitted to the Local Unions for a general vote. A two-thirds vote of the members voting shall be necessary to sustain such amendments or alterations to make them law."

If the workers of other trades, occupations, or callings believe in Industrial Unionism and organize accordingly, we raise no objections; that is none of our business, but when they interfere with us and not only claim, but admit to membership, those who are eligible to our organization, we most seriously and strenuously object. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is distinctly, clearly and plainly a craft organization.

Paragraph A, Section 1, of our Constitution specifies that:

"This organization shall be known as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and shall consist of an unlimited number of Local Unions and members subject to its laws and usages, and shall not be dissolved while there are three dissenting Local Unions."

That means nothing more nor less than that we are an organization of carpenters and joiners with numerous Local Unions of carpenters and joiners whose members are carpenters and joiners.

Paragraph A, Section 6, of our Constitution specifies that:

"The jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood shall include all branches of the carpenter and joiner trade."

So that it may be more clearly understood that we are a distinctly craft organization, Paragraph F, Section 42, of our General Laws specifies that:

"A candidate to be admitted to any Local Union of the Brotherhood must be a journeyman carpenter or joiner, ship-carpenter, ship-joiner, railroad carpenter, bridge carpenter, dock carpenter, wharf carpenter, stairbuilder, floor-layer cabinetmak-

er, bench-hand, furniture worker, and those engaged in running wood-working machinery."

To make it more plain, Paragraph G, Section 42, of our General Laws provides that the term "carpenter and joiner" means all sub-divisions of the trade. That means that anyone working at any branch of the trade is eligible to membership.

Before an applicant is admitted to a Local Union, he must make out an official application in detail answering all questions thereon which, when presented to the Local Union, must lay over one week for investigation and be referred to a committee of three to inquire into his qualifications to become a member, said committee to report at the next regular meeting of the Local Union, with such recommendations as the committee deems necessary. (Paragraph B, Section 43, General Laws.)

If the applicant cannot qualify in accordance with our laws, he cannot be admitted. So there is no chance of a laborer, a janitor, a teamster, a clerk, stenographer, or one following another trade, occupation, or calling becoming a member of our organization. As already said we are a distinct craft organization.

We have some advocates of Industrial Unionism in our organization. They believe there should be only one union in the building industry irrespective of whether they are skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled. No distinction whatever between laborers, watchmen, teamsters, bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, steamfitters, painters, and all the rest of the trades.

This proposition cannot even be considered by us for Paragraph V, Section 42, of our General Laws specifies that:

"No member of the United Brotherhood can remain in or become a member of any mixed union of building tradesmen, under penalty of expulsion."

That is definite and proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that the United Brotherhood is a craft organization.

The proposition of one organization in the building industry means the dissolution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and is in violation of Paragraph A, Section

1, of our Constitution already quoted, the punishment for which is according to Paragraph B, Section 55, of our General Laws, "expulsion and being forever debarred from membership in the United Brotherhood."

Besides that, each member of our Brotherhood took an obligation on being admitted to membership to "abide by the Constitution and Laws and the will of the majority," and when he fails to do so he violates that obligation and is subject to the penalty provided for in Paragraph L, Section 55, of our General Laws which specifies that:

"Any member who acts in violation of his obligation or violates any section of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood shall be fined, suspended or expelled."

All through our Constitution and Laws the craft form of our organization predominates.

In a pamphlet just issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America, signed by W. Z. Foster, Chairman, and Earl Browder, General Secretary, it is said that:

"Throughout its existence the Communist Party fought for the organization of the working class into industrial unions."

On Page 11 of that pamphlet, under the caption, "Trade Union Democracy," its says:

"We must emphasize that an indispensable weapon in the fight for industrial unionism is genuine trade union democracy. This means holding conventions regularly. It means freedom of discussion, the democratic election of officers, and the use of democratic methods so that the membership can decide all questions.

"Without real trade union democracy, there also developed a situation which permitted Hutcheson—the reactionary leader of the Carpenters' Union—to speak and vote against industrial unionism in the name of 200,000 carpenters. He spoke against the real wishes of his own members, whom he has not permitted to hold a convention for eight years, and who have not had the opportunity to vote on this or any other important issue facing the trade union movement."

That is an untrue statement in every particular. The Constitution and Laws of the Brotherhood are made by referendum vote. The general officers are elected by referendum vote. Their duties are specified by referendum vote, and their wages set by referendum vote. Is that not trade union democracy?

General President Hutcheson had nothing whatever to do with postponing our general convention in 1932. That proposition was made by Local Union No. 11 of Cleveland, Ohio, on account of the bad times, the unemployment situation and the expenses it would incur on our Local Unions throughout the country, as well as on the general office. Fifty-six Local Unions in 35 states and provinces endorsed this proposition, and as our laws had been complied with it was submitted to referendum vote on March 11, 1932. When the vote was counted it showed it was carried by an overwhelming majority.

When Hutcheson and his colleagues spoke and voted against industrial unionism at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, they did so according to our laws made through trade union democracy. They are not to blame for the stand they took. They could not take any other stand. How could they vote for industrial unionism when the Brotherhood is a craft union? If they did they would be untrue and unfaithful to their own organization. Foster and Browder may speak for the Communists as much as they please, but they cannot speak for the Carpenters.

We are willing to co-operate with the organization policy of the American Federation of Labor in mass production industries as decided upon by the San Francisco convention of the A. F. of L. in 1934, and re-endorsed by the Atlantic City convention in 1935, provided our rights and jurisdictional claims are protected as they have been heretofore. We are opposed to granting unrestricted charters to any set of workers. As a craft organization we cannot stand for that.

The best bargains for housewives are Union-made goods because they boost the pay envelope of all wage earners in the family.

Congress May Investigate Use of Vocational Education Funds

Charges that hundreds of thousands in Federal funds, appropriated for vocational training, have been used to provide free labor for the chiseling, sweat shop type of employer, may be the subject of congressional investigation.

The charges, contained in reports of investigators of the Department of Labor and Bureau of Education, assert that chambers of commerce, power companies, wage cutting employers, and even local educational authorities have worked together in a number of states in the use of these funds to train workers without pay for a number of weeks and then transfer them to pay rolls at learners' wages, which were very low. The goods produced by this cheap labor were sold in the open market.

Instead of receiving genuine vocational education the investigators found workers kept on repetitive and monotonous tasks combined with the notorious stretch-out and speed-up systems which are always favored by slave driving employers.

The schemes were resorted to in many localities where power companies and commerce chambers were planning to secure outside industries, but were balked by the demand for cheap labor to operate them.

According to the reports, certain Southern communities offered textile manufacturers plenty of "workers with high school education, trained for the factory at public expense." Another inducement to land low-wage mill operators was "freedom from labor trouble." It is charged that in one factory foremen were appointed as teachers, their salaries being paid from public funds.

The states covered by the investigation include New York, New Jersey, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia, and Louisiana.

Under the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917 the Federal Government puts up about \$5,000,000 a year, which is distributed among the states on a 50-50 basis, with the expenditure of the joint fund under local direction.

Increased means and increased leisure are the two civilizers of man.—Benjamin Disraeli.

STATUS OUR OBJECTIVE

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)



THE objectives of the Labor movement extend beyond shorter hours and higher wages—important as these are—to the establishment of principles of equitable human relationships in industry. As Labor is recognized as a producing partner in industry, it will change the standards in its collective agreements and add to definitions of its functions as the implications of status of producing partners is applied throughout industry.

As principles of equity are established for industries or parts of industries they may or may not be incorporated into law for universal application. For example, when unions had demonstrated the value and justice of collective bargaining, huge corporations and employers organized to resist organization among their employees to prevent workers from exercising their right to belong to unions for the purpose of collective bargaining. To assure Labor the right which the superior might of employers prevented it from exercising, Congress declared as a national policy the right of employees to organize in unions for the purpose of bargaining collectively and specifically forbade employers from certain practices by which they were in the habit of blocking unionism. The right assured to employees places a corresponding obligation upon employers to bargain collectively with the duly chosen representatives of their employees.

Instead of respecting legislation by Congress in the interests of wage earners, groups of employers are preparing to resist and challenge the law. They are unwilling to yield an iota of the authority they exercise over other people's lives. Instead of facing the facts in the work situation, these employers rely upon legal precedents and judicial interpretations—legal fictions instead of realization. They count upon inducing the courts to define interstate commerce as little more than transportation instead of realizing that interstate commerce reaches back into the factory and mine where the articles of traffic are produced. To get at the heart of justice in this issue our judges must study

blue-prints of industrial organization, purchasing and sales policies and practices and financial control. In the words of Chief Justice Hughes, "the Constitution is what Judges say it is." Hence the necessity of judges' understanding the facts so that they may interpret the spirit of the Constitution as applied to the life of today.

Furniture Used by James Monroe, Drafter of the Constitution, Preserved

The love of tradition which beats in the heart of every American is again emphasized with the preservation of the mahogany desk upon which Monroe wrote the original draft of the ideas that later became the main structure of the Constitution of the United States. Although this piece of furniture belonged to James Madison and was to become one of the great historic pieces of the United States it was not a part of the furnishings of Madison's ancestral home, Montpelier in Orange County, Virginia. It was in the James Madison home, Oak Hill, near the little settlement of Aldie in Loudoun County that the historically significant desk was found together with Madison's huge four poster mahogany bed and many other pieces of furniture.

The Oak Hill home was designed by a distinguished contemporary of Madison's, one Thomas Jefferson, and built under the supervision of James Hoban, architect for the White House, and the first capitol.

Ignorance of the law is no excuse; neither is there any alibi for buying from unfair concerns.

* * *

If a man be gracious to strangers, it shows that he is a citizen of the world, and his heart is no island, cut off from other islands, but a continent that joins them.—Bacon.

* * *

True friendship is a plant of slow growth. It must undergo and withstand the shocks of adversity before it is entitled to this valued appellation.—George Washington.

EMPLOYERS' PROGRAM CALLED "INFAMOUS"



HE Rt. Rev. John A. Ryan, D.D., in describing the attitude of the National Association of Manufacturers toward social and labor legislation, said it is cold, hard, ugly, pitiless, callous, reactionary and irresponsible.

The doctrine advocated by the association—that government regulation of industry should not be permitted, but that employers should be allowed to do as they please—is absolutely “immoral,” Dr. Ryan declared.

The platform adopted by the association at its annual convention, he charged, is a “manifestation of the resurgence of greed in a group of industrialists who are again making profits,” and shows no concern for the plight of millions of unemployed.

The policy of “laissez faire”—often aptly described as meaning “let those drown who don’t own a life belt”—was vigorously flayed by Dr. Ryan.

“Some of our people,” he said, “are still under the delusion that laissez faire, a hands-off policy by the government, has disappeared from American economic thinking. They fondly assume that this malignant doctrine and policy is dead—that it was killed by the great depression.

“Recent developments in the business world, however, show that it has been only dormant. It is again beginning to raise its ugly head. Only recently the National Association of Manufacturers in the platform adopted at their national convention in New York, brazenly laid down this proposition: ‘Control of the individual by government is limited to the minimum essential for the protection of individual rights and the safety of the nation.’

“No more extreme statement of individualism, laissez faire, or non-intervention by government in industry was ever proclaimed since these immoral doctrines were first formulated a century and a half ago.

“The National Association of Manufacturers represents the dominating element of the manufacturing industry.

“While it has always been ultra conservative, the platform which it adopted recently constitutes probably the most reactionary, callous and irre-

sponsible pronouncement issued by any group of business men in recent times.

“It is reactionary because it ignores or shows ignorance of what all competent students now recognize as the main cause of the depression; namely, underconsumption by the masses and a grossly insufficient distribution of purchasing power among the wage earners.

“It is reactionary because it assumes that the only concern of business men should be more production, that they do not need to care about sufficient consumption, that goods can be sold without buyers.

“It is irresponsible because it contains no recognition of the obligation of business either to employees, to society or to the cause of social justice.

“It is irresponsible because it denounces all the recovery efforts of our National Administration and yet declares that it has no obligation to propose alternative remedies.

“It is irresponsible because it shows no desire to co-operate with other classes to seek such remedies.

“It is callous because it makes no reference to the bad distribution of wealth, nor to the necessity of a better distribution, nor to the sufferings undergone by millions of human beings during the great depression.

“It is callous because it denounces even the Federal Social Security Act, and would abandon millions of the unemployed and the aged to the insecure provision to be derived from private charity, from the almshouse or from the superfluities of their own indigence.

“It is callous in its manifestation of the resurgence of greed in a group of industrialists who are again making profits, who long for a return to the old order of unlimited profits and who refuse to submit to a regime of reasonable regulation.

“It is callous because it shows no concern for the plight of the five million or more workers who will remain chronically unemployed unless specific and drastic modifications are made in our industrial system.

“Almost from beginning to end, this infamous platform gives out not a single human note. Almost from beginning to end, it is cold, hard, ugly and pitiless.”

FACTS ON WHOLESALE JOB SLAUGHTER BY MACHINES CITED BY A. F. OF L.



P. MEADOWS, Legislative Representative of the American Federation of Labor, in his testimony favoring the resolution introduced by Representative Vincent L. Palmisano of Maryland, authorizing the Labor Department to investigate labor-saving devices and their effect on employment, pointedly detailed to the Labor Sub-committee of the House of Representatives; the tremendous destruction of work opportunities by machinery in modern industry.

"A careful survey," he said, "should be made in an effort to ascertain correctly the amount of labor displaced in the principal industries of our country by the use of machines, the probable increased production by man of their use, the reduced consumption directly attributable to these non-consuming factors and their relative connection with the present low purchasing power of our common people."

In emphasizing the importance of the proposed survey, Mr. Meadows cited a number of recent developments in which employers have installed new machines capable of displacing thousands of workers.

"The steel mills," he said, "are introducing a machine which permits 1,600 workmen to do the work which now requires 32,000 workmen to do. Instead of 636 sheet and tin and jobbing mills in the country, it would only be necessary to have 12 mills with this machinery.

"The 1929 labor cost per door for automobiles is estimated at \$4.00; the 1935 door labor cost is only 15 cents per door, accomplished by machine welding two parts together.

"Less than five years ago a well-known auto manufacturer finished eight cylinder motor blocks on a given line-up with 250 men. Today the same line-up finishes 250 motor blocks with 20 per cent more operations using only 19 men. The men were paid on an average of \$13.20 per 100 blocks per operation five years ago. Today, by doubling and tripling the number of machines and using tungsten carbide tool types, also by increasing the number of operations

allotted to each operator, the operator has received a cut to \$5.20 for the same operation he performed five years ago and performs two or more operations in addition, all of which has been incorporated into his original operation.

"Just recently information has come to us from Moscow of a new photo-electric lathe which can work to a complicated design without human aid, which has been invented by a Russian engineer. The inventor is V. S. Vichman, who works at the Moscow Institute of Machine Tools and Instruments.

"With the aid of a photo-electric cell the lathe can see any drawings that are placed in it; then, it is claimed, the shaping instruments are automatically adjusted. Vichman's lathe has been adopted by the Institute, which is now manufacturing others of similar design for use in industry. It is claimed that this machine will displace many employees formerly employed in this kind of work."

Mr. Meadows also cited Phillip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, as having testified before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee, January 19, 1933, that 100,000 miners have been displaced by technological improvements and the increased use of machinery.

"The American Federation of Labor," Mr. Meadows concluded, "favors the resolution, but would prefer a thorough investigation by Congress of the number of workmen displaced by the use of machinery in industry."

Be a spendthrift in human kindness and you will be happier.

* * *

Make a great deal more of your right to praise the good than of your right to blame the bad. Never let a brave and serious struggle after truth and goodness, however weak it may be, pass unrecognized. Do not be chary of appreciation. Hearts are unconsciously hungry for it.—Phillips Brooks.

Patronize the business man who patronizes you and your cause by being fair to Union Labor.

ARCHITECT PREDICTS EXPANSION IN BUILDING ACTIVITIES



LOUIS LA BAUME, vice-president of the American Institute of Architects, predicts that not only architects but manufacturers of building materials, quarries, mills and mines, labor and transportation will share in a sustained upswing in construction, after five or six years of distress, caused by curtailment of investment building on a large scale.

This revival, avoiding the speculative excesses of the 1920's and shaped by sound principles of city planning, will, he believes, embrace vast modernization and rehabilitation operations as well as the erection of new homes and federal, state, municipal, commercial, and institutional structures.

"Homes do deteriorate, and repairs too long deferred contribute to further deterioration," Mr. La Baume says. "The time is at hand when conditions are ripe for a vast volume of modernization and rehabilitation if the nation's investment in existing structures is to be salvaged.

"Then, due both to the normal expansion of population and to better business conditions, a great number of new dwellings are needed. Especially is this true of moderately priced homes. That the movement to supply this need is well under way no one can doubt.

"The demand for individual, well-planned, well-designed and well-constructed homes at moderate cost is becoming more insistent day by day. Also the demand for the modernization and improvement of existing structures calls for skill, ingenuity and common sense on the part of the architect.

"Federal Public Works involving architectural elements such as post offices, courthouses, custom houses and departmental structures always have constituted a source of inspiration and interest to the architectural profession, but the volume of such building always has been small in comparison with the Nation's normal building budget.

"Today states and municipalities, as well as the national government, are undertaking programs of considerable importance in the building field. We also may expect some activity in other

public building, such as state and municipal eleemosynary institutions. The building of schools is being encouraged by grants from the Progress Works Administration.

"We have heard much talk of low cost housing on a large scale, and some noteworthy projects have been undertaken under the sponsorship of the federal government. However, the government's program in this field has encountered many obstacles which have retarded its development.

"Some of these obstacles have been legal, some economic, but as the social necessity for slum clearance and better housing for our working people becomes more generally understood, it cannot be doubted that ways and means will be found to eradicate the blighted areas in great cities.

"All of these activities, whether they involve the rehabilitation of existing buildings, the construction of small homes, large scale housing operations, commercial or institutional buildings, should be solved in the light of modern and common sense city planning."

A. F. of L. Executive Council Wants Congress to Probe Labor Displacing Machinery

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at a recent session in Miami, Florida, announced that organized labor would ask Congress to enact a resolution providing for a thorough investigation of labor-displacing machinery and methods in American industry as they affect opportunities for employment. It is the belief of the Council that a large portion of the present jobless army has been thrown out of work by the wholesale introduction of so-called "technological" improvements in our production system.

The Council had before it considerable data regarding unemployment in skilled trades caused by the introduction of automatic machinery and methods designed to increase the output of the workers. Under this heading emphasis was placed on speed-up and rationalization systems which corporation executives have applied in various industries, notably in the manufacture of steel products and automobiles.

TRADE UNIONISM ITS OWN SEVEREST CRITIC

(By John P. Frey, Secretary-Treasurer, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.)



FOR years an easily recognized type of intellectual has found certain periodicals eager to publish accounts of the shortcomings and incompetency of the American trade union movement and its leaders.

In recent months there has been a revival of these criticisms.

Our movement is accused of lack of understanding and vision; of incompetency in carrying out the program it adopts and of failure to change its form or organization so that wage earners can more successfully deal with the problems created by existing industrial developments.

Any sincere, fair-minded student of the American trade union movement will have no difficulty in discovering that the leaders and the rank and file, are not wholly satisfied with the structure or the accomplishments of American trade unionism.

The official and local trade union publications; the conventions of the international unions and those of the departments of the A. F. of L., and the American Federation of Labor itself, are filled with evidence that the American trade union movement is carefully examining the weaknesses which may exist in its structure, its policy and its program, and endeavoring to reshape all of these so that wage earners will be in better position to deal with their problems.

No trade unionist has intimated that the American trade union movement is perfect. There has always been an agreement among trade unionists that their movement falls far short of perfection. It does not move with the cohesion of snappy, uniformed, thoroughly drilled troops. It does not maneuver with the perfection of a highly disciplined army. It could not, because of the character of the struggle which has been forced upon it.

The American trade union movement has been in the trenches from the beginning; at times little more than a thin line of determined men, engaged against tremendous odds in an effort to protect the wage earners' right to

organize, and protect their interests through collective bargaining.

For a generation or more American trade unionists have been faced by powerful, aggressive, determined organizations of big business, whose methods and program has been guided by many of the nation's ablest legal minds. For years these attorneys and their clients were supported by State and Federal courts in the issuing of injunctions, some of which restrained trade unionists from even making an effort to organize the unorganized.

Men whose active life keeps them in the trenches, where they are continually called upon to prevent a powerful enemy from breaking through, cannot present the ideal structure which the critic seated comfortably at his desk can picture.

It is to the everlasting credit of the American trade union movement that, regardless of all obstacles, it held the trade union line; it prevented the complete destruction of the American wage earners' right to have a collective voice in determining the terms of employment and the conditions of labor, and that through the courage, the self-sacrifice and devotion of the highest of principles, it not only held the line, protecting those behind who were taking no part in the contest, until it had secured the passage of an anti-injunction bill, seen the day when the "yellow-dog" contract was declared null and void by Congress, and carried on an educational campaign until so-called company unions have been stripped of their mask of hypocrisy and exhibited in their true light for what they were—organizations forced upon the employees by the employers; organizations whose constitution and by-laws were drafted by the employers; organizations which had no practical means to protect their members from discrimination and discharge; organizations which could be evaporated into thin air by the mere posting of a notice that the company no longer desired to continue its company union.

Our intellectual critics, some of whom may be sincere, some of whom are hired because of their skill to

belittle and defame our movement, can see in our activities many points to criticize. It is equally true that within the trade union movement, itself, self-criticism, even more searching, is continually being carried on.

Like all groups fighting for a great purpose against tremendous odds, the trade union army has had its camp followers, its traitors and its spies here and there because employers were culpable; they were the ones who offered the Judas silver in the beginning.

We frankly admit that as an army which has been forced by circumstances to spend most of its time in the trenches, fighting desperately to retain its ground, the trade union movement does not, at first glance, present the same picture as snappily uniformed thoroughly drilled troops present when they are maneuvering on parade.

But trade unionists are not ashamed of their movement; they are proud of it, they believe in it. They have made great personal sacrifices without whimpering, so that it would not be overwhelmed.

It is this army of organized American

wage earners holding the trenches who have kept the flag of trade unionism and industrial democracy afloat; who have never, in the fiercest of engagements, hauled it down. Its backbone is composed of men who have never raised the white flag, but instead have been willing to make countless and continual efforts so that the mass of wage earners could enjoy the right to industrial equality and collective bargaining.

The trade union movement of this generation has fought the most important battle of all, in the world-wide campaign to establish liberty, equality of rights and justice.

Our ancestors fought to secure political and religious liberty. Years ago they won the major contest.

Our trade union movement has been fighting the battle to establish industrial liberty, equality and justice. In this effort it has been beaten to its knees at times. It has staggered under the blows rained upon it, but it has never yielded; it has never surrendered. It has been faithful to its purpose, convinced that it would win out in the end.

THE RICH

(By H. H. Siegle)

IN concluding the previous discourse, our philosopher said, that whenever our social order would be so readjusted and our national wealth so redistributed that the ordinary citizen could again live and peacefully provide the necessities of life for his family, without having his name written on relief rolls, or his neighbors remembering him with charitable contributions, then the workingman would again be what he originally was, The Forgotten Man, enjoying the ignorance that is indeed bliss.

In the beginning of that discourse, the philosopher had been speaking about slogans, which seldom, if ever, convey the truth that lies at the bottom of them. Take the old saying, "Ignorance is Bliss," and you will find after analyzing it that it is rarely understood. Ignorance, from the standpoint of useful information, education or any

other helpful knowledge, is not bliss, it is the very element that breeds regrets, sorrows, remorse and unfortunate situations. What then is the real meaning of the saying? It is simply this: Being ignorant of those things that are harmful, that make sorrow, that bring on distress or are in any other way destructive to the good things inherent in human existence,—being ignorant, we repeat, of those things because the very cause of them is non-existent, that is indeed bliss.

"If our federal government would remove the cause of unemployment," the philosopher said with a tone of assurance, "happiness would prevail in this land, as it never prevailed before. That our government can remove, not only the cause, but this greatest of all evils itself, is certain. If the measure necessary to do this, is at this time unconstitutional, then the constitution should be so amended that the measure will be constitutional—there is where the Su-

preme Court will have to stop,—they can not declare the constitution unconstitutional; it is the fundamental law on which all other laws rest. But even with the present constitution, much can be done through the means of taxation. Incomes that are larger than what is necessary to provide sane security for the recipient's family, should be taxed down to that point, and the proceeds used to provide security for those who do not have it. Then the inheritance tax can be used to redistribute large fortunes, which under the present order of things fall into the hands of those who haven't so much as lifted a finger to produce them. Large fortunes coming to individuals without effort on their own part, are even more harmful to the individuals themselves, than to society as a whole. Inexperienced in practical living, they are faced with the helpless task of spending such large incomes, that the most extravagant squanderings and dissipations practiced by some of them, are inadequate to consume. This being true, there is no reason in the world why such fortunes should not be cut down by inheritance taxes to a life-time security level, based on the average cost of living, and the money derived from such fortunes to be used to furnish employment for those whose standard of living is below the average. It is one of the most hopeful signs of the times, that many of our leading statesmen are advocating this very thing."

While the philosopher was yet speaking, (June 20, 1935) the newspaper-boy handed him his paper, where in large headlines was announced the President's message dealing with the tax question. Let us quote a few extracts from that message:

"The movement towards progressive taxation of wealth and of income has accompanied the growing diversification and interrelation of effort which marks our industrial society. Wealth in the modern world does not come merely from individual effort; it results from a combination of individual effort and of the manifold uses to which the community puts that effort. The individual does not create the product of his industry with his own hands; he utilizes the many processes and forces of mass production to meet the demands of a national and international market.

"Therefore, in spite of the great importance in our national life of the efforts and ingenuity of unusual individuals, the people in the mass have inevitably helped to make large fortunes possible. Without mass co-operation great ac-

cumulations of wealth would be impossible save by unhealthy speculation. * * *

"The desire to provide security for one's self and one's family is natural and wholesome, but it is adequately served by a reasonable inheritance. Great accumulations of wealth cannot be justified on the basis of personal and family security. In the last analysis, such accumulations amount to the perpetuation of great and undesirable concentrations of control in a relatively few individuals over the employment and welfare of many, many others.

"Such inherited economic power is as inconsistent with the ideals of this generation as inherited political power was inconsistent with the ideals of the generation which established our government. * * *

"Social unrest and a deepening sense of unfairness are dangers to our national life which we must minimize by rigorous methods. People know that vast personal incomes come not only through the efforts or ability or luck of those who receive them, but also because of the opportunities for advantage which government itself contributes. Therefore, the duty rests upon government to restrict such incomes by very high taxes."

These quotations from the message to Congress, by the President of the United States, should be compared with what our philosopher had to say on the same subject in the September issue of "The Carpenter," in 1933, under the caption, "The Woman On The March." We quote from that article:

"It used to be that only men, only tramps of the old school, could be seen on the march, speaking in general terms, but in these days of huge fortunes, due to our mismanaged machine age, we have developed a stupidity complex to such an extent that women and children are forced into a cold world, on the march to, nobody knows where.

"It will always be so, so long as men are permitted to appropriate the benefits of science and inventions for the accumulation of private wealth regardless of how it affects the rest of the world. But it will no longer be so, when incomes, say, over \$5,000.00 per year, and the accumulation of fortunes over \$50,000.00 are taxed for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a federal fund sufficient to pay a living-unemployment insurance to all able-bodied men and women who are willing to work, but are unable to find employment, and also to pay a living-old-age pension or disability benefit to all persons who are unemployed by reason of their age or some other infirmity. In addition to taxing large incomes and overly-large fortunes, there should be a stiff inheritance tax, written up in such a way that it would apply, without loop-holes, to all inheritances, gifts and other transfers of wealth that are in any way equivalent to inheritances. When these fundamental principles are grafted into our social order in a practical way, the men, women and children on the march, to, nobody knows where, will again be found at their own firesides, and society will have advanced far into the next great era, the era of production for use, and distribution for all."

Editorial



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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1936

Skilled Labor Shortage Denied By A.
F. of L.

THE report emanating from a conference of 700 industrial executives in Chicago sponsored by the American Management Association that business is confronted with an acute shortage of skilled labor brought forth a prompt and emphatic denial from officials of the American Federation of Labor.

It was claimed at the Chicago meeting that although hundreds of technical jobs are opening, trained men cannot be found to fill them, with the shortage most apparent in the automobile and machine trades. Spokesmen for the A.

F. of L. declared that where such reports had been traced to their source "they were proved to be either without foundation or due to discrimination against union members."

It was pointed out that in a recent survey of the skilled labor situation following a similar charge, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor said:

"Our investigation indicates:

"1. That there is no shortage of skilled workers if employers are willing to employ union mechanics.

"2. That the claimed shortage of skilled workers is due to discrimination against union members and is used as an excuse for lengthening hours or undercutting union rates of pay.

"3. That instability of employment often forces skilled mechanics to seek work in other occupations.

"4. That an adequate employment service would help to make contact between the employer seeking skilled men and the employe equipped to do the job."

Low-Rent Housing Snagged

EFFORTS of the Federal Government to provide low-cost housing at rentals within the reach of small-income groups meet one barrier after another.

Private real estate interests have fought the housing policy from the beginning. In a number of cases Federal judges, instinctively hostile to social welfare activities by the Government, have issued injunctions tying up projects pending a decision of the United States Supreme Court relative to the housing statute.

In order to bring rent charges down within the reach of those who require cheap housing the Public Works Administration, which is sponsor for the projects, donated 45 per cent of the cost from Federal funds. Under this plan rentals would be based on 55 per cent of construction costs.

Now, Comptroller General J. R. McCarl erects another barrier to the housing developments with the ruling that inasmuch as the law does not specifically state that rents may be based on less than construction costs the Government must fix rents sufficiently high to defray the Government's total investment.

In commenting on the ruling Secretary of the Interior Ickes declared "it is perfectly obvious that if the low-income group, now living under the most wretched conditions imaginable, are to be given decent shelter and opportunity to grow up as useful citizens, there must be a subsidy applied to their housing."

He added that the situation created by Mr. McCarl's edict would require "mandatory" legislation by Congress sufficiently comprehensive "to permit the administration of the PWA slum clearance program.

It is believed that sentiment in both the Senate and the House of Representatives favors the Federal subsidy plan vetoed by Mr. McCarl and that appropriate legislation to make the lower rents effective will be enacted in the near future.

A British Banker Sees the Light

ACROSS the broad Atlantic, we salute Colin Campbell, chairman of the National Provincial Bank, one of London's big financial institutions. Addressing his stockholders the other day, Mr. Campbell declared that if Britain gave its people enough to eat the farm problem would be solved and coy Prosperity would come right down Main street, instead of being "just around the corner."

It was a mistake to give farmers bonuses for reducing production, the banker said. Instead they should be encouraged to produce and their products should be distributed among the "undernourished."

"It has been estimated," Mr. Campbell declared, "that if the undernourished classes of this country were able to enjoy a full diet, there would be increased trade in foodstuffs amounting to about 200,000,000 pounds (about \$1,000,000,000) a year, giving revived activity to British farming, without harming the overseas trade or shipping."

The same thing is true in this country. If our people had a sufficient diet, there would be no farm problem. It all gets back to a question of buying power. Give farmers and workers the income to which their labors entitle them and most of our economic problems will disappear over night.

The Agitator

The eminently respectable word "agitator" has fallen into disrepute. It has taken the place of almost every other distasteful word with which men branded the undesirable individual. There is no valid reason, why such a perfectly good word should have lost its meaning. The dictionary gives the meaning of the word as: "One who, or that which, agitates, rouses, or stirs up." And we would venture the opinion that in its proper meaning the word "agitator" is something to be greatly desired.

If conditions on this old globe are in every way ideal, then the agitator is a menace. If "man's inhumanity to man" and the exploitation of one group of society by another are myths, then the agitator is a nuisance. If improvements in our economic and social life are not to be desired, then the agitator is an undesirable. On the other hand, if our methods of government, our economic and social system, our ethical standards are not what they should be, the agitator is an asset to our national life and plays a very necessary part in the progress of the race.

To agitate for a higher standard of economic and social life for the worker; to rouse the unorganized from their lethargy and assist them to take their proper place in the world; to stir up the workers' organizations to a larger conception of their responsibilities, so that they may be of greater value to the membership; then the agitator has a great and glorious mission.

IT'S GREAT to say "Good Morning,"

It's fine to say "Hello,"

But better still to grasp the hand

Of a loyal friend you know.

A look may be forgotten,

A word misunderstood,

But the touch of the human hand

Is the pledge of brotherhood.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Official Information



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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA**

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NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of April, May and June; the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Panhandle Lumber Company Refuses to Deal with Local 2632

Information comes to us from E. J. Brasch, recording secretary of Local 2632 of Ione, Washington, that the Panhandle Lumber Company of that city and Spirit Lake, Idaho, refuses to bargain with the representatives of the Local or to deal with the Union in any manner in an effort to reach an understanding, resulting in the Local going on strike.

It is the desire of Local Union 2632 that our membership be made acquainted with the unfriendly attitude of this company whose products are shipped principally to the eastern states of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and the central states of Michigan, Ohio, Iowa and Illinois.

Central Pennsylvania Lumber Co. Dis- criminates Against Union Carpenters

According to information received from Local Union 2763 of Sheffield, Pa., the Central Pennsylvania Lumber Company of that city refuses to recognize their union. The company has done everything in its power to disrupt the Local and is continually laying off its members and hiring non-union men.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Local Union 2763 wishes our members to be informed of the unfriendly attitude of this company, especially those located in the anthracite coal region.

Traveling Members Attention

Traveling members are advised to stay away from Paducah, Kentucky, as there is no great amount of work in that city. There are more than enough local carpenters to take care of all the work under way and contemplated. Many of the members of the Local Union have been idle the greater part of the time for several years and the prospects are none too bright for the near future.

* * *

Traveling members are requested to keep away from Queens, N. Y., in anticipation of World's Fair work. As yet no work has started and it is not known when it will get under way, and hundreds of New York carpenters are seeking employment with little prospects in view at the present time, according to information received from Jesse White-way, recording secretary of Local Union No. 284, Jamaica, N. Y.

* * *

Carpenters, please stay away from Huntington, West Virginia. Notwithstanding the fact that the papers are carrying glaring headlines of a big building boom in Huntington, there is not enough work for the members who reside there. If you go you will find yourselves walking the streets with the army of unemployed. There is no building boom, and the prospects are not very flattering for enough work to keep the home carpenters employed, according to information received from Recording Secretary Scherffius of Local Union 302.

* * *

Local Union No. 1599, Redding, California, desires all traveling members to be informed that there is no opportunity for carpenters to secure employment in that city. According to F. W. Williams, recording secretary, half of the membership is idle at the present time and there is no likelihood of carpenters securing work on the Central Water Project, as help for that undertaking will come largely from those now on relief. Therefore carpenters should not go to Redding in the hope of finding employment.

Official Communication from the American Federation of Labor

Washington, D. C.,
February 7, 1936.

To Secretaries of State Federations of Labor, City Central Labor Unions and Directly Affiliated Local and Federal Labor Unions.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

The Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor decided upon the organization policy which central bodies and state federations of labor are required to follow and put into effect. This policy was adopted by an overwhelming majority of the duly accredited delegates who were in attendance upon the convention. For this reason central bodies, state federations of labor and directly chartered federal labor unions are called upon to refrain from giving support and assistance to any other organization formed for the purpose of promoting any other organization policy.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at a meeting held beginning January 15, 1936, after giving consideration to all available facts and information, correspondence, printed publications and pamphlets, relating to the organization, policies and procedure of the Committee for Industrial Organization, composed of representatives of several international unions, decided to transmit the following recommendations and instructions to the officers and members of state federations of labor, city central bodies, and directly chartered federal labor unions:

1. That, in accordance with the laws of the American Federation of Labor, you are required to recognize and support the organization plans and policies adopted by the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor.

2. The authority of the American Federation of Labor over state federations of labor, city central bodies and directly chartered federal labor unions is supreme. For this reason these organizations, chartered directly by the American Federation of Labor, cannot give allegiance, assistance or support to the Committee on Industrial Organization or any other organization which attempts to usurp the functions of the American Federation of Labor.

3. The Executive Council cannot and will not permit division and discord to divide the forces of the American Federation of Labor represented in state federations, city central bodies and federal labor unions which are subordinate to and directly under the supervision and control of the American Federation of Labor.

These instructions are issued at this time for the purpose of safeguarding the welfare and common interests of the membership of the American Federation of Labor and to prevent disintegration and disruption. The Executive Council is determined to avoid the creation and establishment within the American Federation of Labor of an organization which even approximates dualism in purpose and character.

For your information and guidance there is submitted herewith the official declaration of the Executive Council regarding the formation and activities of the Committee for Industrial Organization:

At the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor held at Miami, Florida, beginning January 15, 1936, careful thought and consideration were given to the formation and activities of the Committee for Industrial Organization which was formed at Washington, D. C., on November 10, 1935.

All available facts and information, correspondence, printed publications and pamphlets relating to the organization, policies and procedure of the Committee for Industrial Organization were examined and considered, and without forming a definite opinion regarding the character, purpose and objective of the Committee for Industrial Organization, the members of the Executive Council nevertheless find that there is the growing conviction among an ever increasing number of affiliated unions and those outside of the labor movement that the activities of this committee constitute a challenge to the supremacy of the American Federation of Labor and will ultimately become dual in purpose and character to the American Federation of Labor.

The Executive Council, while freely recognizing the right of officers and members of organizations affili-

ated with the American Federation of Labor to entertain and express their own opinions regarding organization and administrative policies which should be pursued, insists that policies adopted at conventions of the American Federation of Labor should be respected, observed and carried out. Any other procedure must inevitably lead to internal strife, discord and division within the ranks of organized labor.

It is the opinion of the Executive Council that the Committee for Industrial Organization should be immediately dissolved, that it should cease to function as assembled reports, facts and information indicate, and that the officers of the several organizations which constitute the Committee for Industrial Organization co-operate fully with the Executive Council in the application and execution of the organization policies adopted by an overwhelming majority of the duly accredited delegates who were in attendance at the convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, from October 7 to 19, 1935.

In order to achieve this purpose and to prevent confusion, division and discord within the ranks of organized labor, the Executive Council authorizes a committee of its members to meet and confer with representatives of the organizations which make up the Committee for Industrial Organization and to present to them the recommendations and the point of view entertained and expressed by members of the Executive Council who attended the Miami meeting.

The Executive Council directs that conferences as herein referred to, be held at the earliest date possible and that said committee report the results of the conferences together with recommendations as it may decide to offer, to the next meeting of the Executive Council.

By direction of the Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

WM. GREEN, President,
American Federation of Labor.

(SEAL)

ATTEST:

FRANK MORRISON, Sec. Treas.
American Federation of Labor.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1936

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon.

September 23, 1935.

Conneaut, Ohio, L. U. 863.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, effective November 2, 1935. Official sanction granted.

October 24, 1935.

Gadsden, Ala., L. U. 1371.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective January 1, 1936. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Fresno, Cal., L. U. 1496 (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour and the 40-hour week, effective December 2, 1935. Official sanction granted.

November 1, 1935.

Macon, Ga., L. U. 144.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective January 1, 1936. Official sanction granted.

November 8, 1935.

Louisville, Ky., L. U. 1406.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 70c per hour, effective January 15, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Anderson, S. C., L. U. 1833.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour, effective December 18, 1935. Official sanction granted.

November 11, 1935.

Chanute, Kan., L. U. 1926.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 62½c per hour, effective January 1, 1936. Official sanction granted.

November 20, 1935.

Xenia, Ohio, L. U. 2408.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour, effective February 1, 1936. Official sanction granted.

December 6, 1935.

Atlanta, Ga., L. U. 225.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.00 per hour, effective February 1, 1936. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

December 12, 1935.

Meriden, Conn., L. U. 920.—Movement to retain present agreement, effective February 1, 1936. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

December 17, 1935.

Muskegon, Mich., L. U. 824. (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 46½c to 51c per hour, effective January 9, 1936. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

February 3, 1936.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 795. (Boxmakers).—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c and 55c to 60c and 65c per hour, effective February 1, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida.

February 11, 1936.

The General Executive Board met in regular session on the above date at Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida.

After general discussion on present conditions the audit of the Books and Accounts of the Home was commenced.

February 12, 1936.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

February 13, 1936.

Fox River Valley District Council, Illinois.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00

to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Indianapolis, Ind., L. U. 60.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Jamestown, N. Y., L. U. 66.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Wichita, Kan., L. U. 201.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour and 40-hour week, effective May 1, 1936. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Augusta, Ga., L. U. 283.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1936. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Ogden, Utah, L. U. 450.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to 90c per hour and the 40-hour week, effective April 1, 1936. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Elwood, Ind., L. U. 652.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 6, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Fort Edwards, N. Y., L. U. 673.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Miami, Florida, L. U. 993.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.12½ per hour, effective June 1, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Walla Walla, Wash., L. U. 1214.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, effective March 1, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Santa Fe, N. M., L. U. 1353.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective March 1, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Flint, Mich., L. U. 1373.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 and the 40-hour week, effective May 1, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., L. U. 1394.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Topeka, Kan., L. U. 1445.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Middletown, Ohio, L. U. 1477.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1936. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

An invitation was received from Local Union 385, New York City, to attend a Testimonial Dinner to be given to Brother Alex Kelso, Secretary-Treasurer of the New York District Council, on Saturday, March 28, 1936. Brother Charles Hanson, President of the District Council of New York, appeared before the Board and supplemented the invitation from Local Union 385, after which it was decided to accept the invitation and the members of the Board who could conveniently do so to attend.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

February 14, 1936.

Merchants Fire Assurance Corporation of New York, Policy No. 35185, fire insurance on contents of Printing Plant to the amount of \$20,000.00 expiring October 7, 1940, was received and referred to the General Secretary.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. Policy No. E. 45619 Passenger Elevator, expiring October 12, 1938, was received and referred to the General Secretary.

Owners', Landlords' and Tenants' Public Liability Policy No. O. L. T. 77581 expiring Octo-

ber 12, 1938, was received and referred to the General Secretary.

Manufacturers' Public Liability Policy No. P. M. 29952, expiring October 12, 1936, was received and referred to the General Secretary.

Standard Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability Policy No. Z. 761044 expiring October 12, 1936, was received and referred to the General Secretary.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., renewal of Bond 27661-04-509-27 on General Treasurer Thomas Alfred Neale, for \$50,000.00, was received and referred to the General Secretary.

Information asked for as to the obligations of Labor Unions under the Social Security Act. The General Executive Board gave that matter consideration including the different taxes referred to in the act:

1. Tax on Employers.
2. Tax on Employees.

3. Excise tax for unemployed insurance, and after discussing all the correspondence on hand the matter was referred to the General President for further consultation with our lawyers.

Report of delegate to the 51st Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for 1935 was read and referred to the General Secretary for publication in our official monthly journal.

Report of delegates to the 28th Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor 1935 was considered and referred to the General Secretary for publication in our official monthly journal.

Report of delegates to the 55th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor 1935 was received and after discussion of same was referred to the General Secretary for publication in our official monthly journal.

February 15, 1936.

Mason City, Iowa, L. U. 1313.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1936. Official sanction granted.

The General Secretary submitted his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, and after careful consideration it was ordered filed for future reference.

The General Secretary also reported that during the last six months of the year, 122 Local Unions were chartered.

Bridal Veil, Oregon, L. U. 2568.—Request for an appropriation for strike purposes was received and referred to the General President for investigation and such action as he deems necessary.

Woodhaven, N. Y., L. U. 1649.—Requesting that action be taken against Communism in our organization and recommending that every Local Union be compelled to display the American flag at all meetings. The reply of the General Secretary under date of January 7, 1936, was concurred in.

Communication received from Local Union 2090, New York, N. Y., relative to increasing the pension. The General Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Local to the effect that the pension has already been increased.

In accordance with the action of our last General Convention and the referendum vote of our membership giving the General Executive Board the authority to fix the date and place where the next General Convention be

held, the General Executive Board gave serious and careful consideration to the matter, after which it was decided that the next General Convention be held at our Home, Lakeland, Florida, commencing Monday, December 7, 1936.

February 17, 1936.

Appeal of Local Union No. 592, Muncie, Ind., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of John Burnam, formerly a member of said Local Union, on the grounds that he was not in beneficial standing at time of his death, July 5, 1935. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

February 18, 1936.

Local Union 393, Camden, N. J.—Communication from Local Union 393, Camden, N. J., relative to erection of a monument to the late P. J. McGuire in Camden County, N. J., was received but as nothing definite is proposed therein as to how funds are to be raised or whether this movement is to be considered a strictly Brotherhood affair, the matter was laid over pending further information.

Local Union 507, Nashville, Tenn.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.10 per hour effective March 1, 1936. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Local Union 437, Portsmouth, Ohio.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1936. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Bay Counties District Council, San Francisco, Cal.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes in favor of the Local Unions on the water front, was referred to the General President.

L. U. 1799, Oakland, Cal.—Request for an appropriation of \$200.00 for organizing expenses was denied.

Local Union 1882, Chattanooga, Tenn., presented bill for legal services amounting to \$260.00. The General Executive Board ordered the bill paid.

Appeal of Local Union No. 196, Greenwich, Conn., from the decision of the General President in the case of Local Union 196 vs. Local Union 210, Stamford, Conn. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 196, Greenwich, Conn., from the decision of the General President in the case of Local Union No. 196, vs. Local Union No. 53, White Plains, N. Y. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of W. A. Crissman, a member of Local Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., from the decision of the General President in the case of Local Union 142, vs. Wm. A. Crissman. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

February 19, 1936.

Appeal of Local Union 2313, Meridian, Miss., from the decision of the General President in the case of Brother Harry Ing, a member of Local Union 53, White Plains, N. Y., vs. Local Union 2313. The decision of the General President was sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Samuel Friedman, a member of Local Union 2090, New York, N. Y., from the decision of the General President in the case

of Edw. A. Bjork vs. New York District Council in which Samuel Friedman is involved. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 2163, New York City, from the decision of the General President in the case of Local Union 2163 vs. the New York District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Axel Jacobsen, a member of Local Union 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., from the decision of the General President in the case of Axel Jacobson versus the New York District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Brother Andrew Lindley, a member of Local Union 306, Newark, N. J., against the decision of the General President in the case of Andrew Lindley vs. Local Union 306. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of James T. Patterson, a member of Local Union 60, Indianapolis, Indiana, from the decision of the General President in the case of the appeal of Brother G. F. Ackerman vs. Local Union 60, in which James T. Patterson was involved. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Request of the Labor Chest For Liberation of Workers in Europe, New York, N. Y., for a donation was denied.

It was decided that all General Officers, Members of the General Executive Board and General Representatives be remunerated as the Constitution and Laws specify.

February 20, 1936.

Protest from Local Union No. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., against Maintenance of Ways Organization claiming Building Trades work in that city was referred to the General President to take up with other organizations involved for adjustment.

Local Union No. 2540, Glenwood, Oregon.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes was referred to the General President.

Local Union 2616, Oakridge, Oregon.—Request for an appropriation was referred to the General President for further investigation.

Local Union 2543, Portland, Ore.—Request for an appropriation was referred to the General President for further investigation.

Local Union 191, York, Pa.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1936. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Local Union 546, Olean, N. Y.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.10 per hour and the five day week, effective April 1, 1936. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Local Union No. 2425, Glendive, Mont.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to 90c per hour, effective (90 days from date of sanction). Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

There being no further business to come before the Board the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

From the American Federation of Labor

March 10, 1936.

Mr. Frank Duffy, Secretary,
Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners,
Carpenters' Building,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Atlantic City Convention of the American Federation of Labor held October 7-19, 1935, had under consideration Resolution No. 131 on the subject of racketeering. The committee to which this resolution was referred recommended the adoption of the resolution. The convention approved the recommendation. For convenience the resolution is quoted as follows:

"Resolved, That the fifty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor instructs the incoming Executive Council to initiate a determined campaign to eradicate every sign of racketeering, corruption and gangsterism in the labor movement, taking all necessary measures to overcome the resistance of those elements in the trade unions who are today tolerating and protecting these evils."

The Executive Council at its meeting in Miami, Florida, January 15-19, had this general subject matter under discussion. The Executive Council expressed itself as continuing the usual policy of the American Federation of Labor that wherever racketeering, corruption and gangsterism appears in labor organizations to separate all such movements from the American Federation of Labor.

The Executive Council further directed the undersigned to address this communication to you to urge upon you and your fellow officers full support and co-operation in ridding the movement of racketeering. The American Federation of Labor, of course, will deal directly with all such matters as they may affect the federal labor unions chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor.

Fraternally yours,

WM. GREEN, President,
American Federation of Labor.

General Motors Corporation Awards Contract to Firm Employing Non-Union Carpenters

The Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters through its secretary, A. M. Hart, desires all traveling members of our organization to be informed that there is little opportunity to secure employment in that district at the present time as many members are still unemployed. No attention should be paid to erroneous statements made by the Chamber of Commerce and other allied organizations to the effect that Los Angeles anticipates a shortage of building trades mechanics.

The situation in Los Angeles at this time has become more difficult due to the action of the General Motors Corporation in awarding the general contract for the erection of new buildings to the George H. Utley Construction Company of Detroit, Michigan, which company refuses to recognize our organization and recede from its low wage policy. As a consequence all crafts on the job were removed and the job is now being picketed by members of the union.

New Charters Issued

1940	Kitchener, Ont., Canada
1944	Juneau, Alaska
1952	Moline, Ill.
1954	Ada, Okla.
1955	Tarrant City, Ala.
2766	Ohop, Wash.
2767	Morton, Wash.
1962	Waxahachie, Tex.
2768	Shelton, Wash.
1963	Toronto, Ont., Canada
1965	Weatherford, Tex.
1971	Temple, Tex.

Union Carpenters Remodel Famous Race Course

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Churchill Downs, a gigantic racing course in South Louisville, famous for the Kentucky Derby, is preening herself for the sixty-first annual contest between three year old thoroughbreds. The date of this event is Saturday, May 2, 1936.

Extensive remodeling work is now going on at this race course and it is

being done by union carpenters furnished by the Falls Cities Carpenters' District Council, and it is the desire of the Council that these facts be made known to our membership throughout the country, at the same time extending an invitation to all brothers to attend this great event and bring their friends with them.

G. R. Ralston, Sec.,
Falls Cities District Council,
Louisville, Ky.

James Wilson Named Official of I. L. O.

James Wilson, former vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and at present a member of the city council at Cincinnati, Ohio, has been appointed as executive assistant of the International Labor Office at Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. Wilson has had a long career in the American Labor movement. He was general president of the Pattern Makers' League of North America from 1902 to 1934; a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and a member of its executive council from 1924 to 1934, and fraternal delegate from the A. F. of L. to the British Trades Union Congress in 1906.

He served on the city charter commission of Cincinnati for two terms and has been a member of the city council of Cincinnati since 1934.

He was sent by President Wilson to Europe as chairman of the Labor mission to Great Britain and France in March, 1918, and as chairman of the Labor mission to Italy in August, 1918. He was named by President Roosevelt as Labor adviser to the World monetary and economic conference at London in 1933, and was made the first Labor representative of the United States on the governing body of the International Labor office in February, 1935.

He has been a member of the Public Works Administration Labor board of review since 1933 and a member of the Works Progress Administration Labor board of review from 1935 to the present time.

It was announced that Mr. Wilson's duties as executive assistant of the I. L. O. will permit him to spend a portion of each year in the United States.

Pays Honor to Member on Fiftieth Anniversary of Membership

On Tuesday evening, February 25, 1936, Local Union No. 11 of Cleveland, Ohio, held a celebration in honor of another of its veteran members, Brother John Mog, who has held continuous membership in Local Union No. 11 for fifty years.

At an overflow meeting, the celebration was opened by the reading of the minutes of the meeting of the Union held February 23, 1886, at which the late P. J. McGuire presided, and at which time Brother Mog was "duly elected and initiated."

After the approval of this aged record, addresses were made by President Albert Ruddy, of the District Council, Max Hayes, of the Cleveland Citizen, and the guest of honor, Brother Mog, all of whom called attention to the progress made by the Brotherhood in the last half century. Brother Mog stated that when he joined the Brotherhood in 1886, Cleveland carpenters were receiving 20 cents an hour for a 60-hour week, and that the advance to present day conditions and wages had been due entirely to the efforts of the Brotherhood in their behalf.

Brother Mog was presented with a medal of honor from the General Officers, a life membership card from the Local Union, as well as, other presents from officers and members. On the platform with Brother Mog was a lifelong friend, Brother Lorenz Alberts, who celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a member of Local 11 two years ago.

The Union regrets that several of the early associates of Brother Mog in the Union movement, notably J. M. (Jake) Bowers, James Rumsey, and Herman Bader were unable to be present, but they extend greetings to the old warriors, at the Home at Lakeland, Florida.

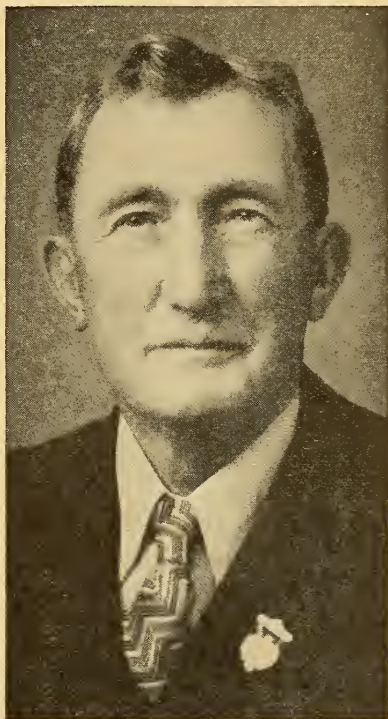
Old Time Member Honored

In a huge birthday party attended by more than 400 members of organized labor, friends and citizens of Astoria, Adolph Johnson, long-time member of labor groups and well-known Astorian, was honored on January 22, 1936, on his 80th birthday.

Brother Johnson has been a member of organized labor for fifty years and for

the past 42 has been a member in good standing of Carpenters' Local, No. 780, of Astoria, Ore. He has served as president on numerous occasions and at the present occupies the office of Treasurer.

Feeling that recognition, in the form of something he could always treasure, was due the man that so ably had lead and fought for a principle that he sincerely believed in, the committee presented Brother Johnson with a pin inscribed "Adolph Johnson, Fifty Years Service, Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 780." In addition to this the hon-



ADOLPH JOHNSON

ored guest was presented with \$158 in cash.

Members of the Central Labor Council of Astoria worked diligently in supporting this party and were lead by Mrs. Minnie Siverson, Chairman of the Party Committee. The event was started by Arthur Rosenberg, Manager Gilpin Construction Co. and B. P. Thorsell, Manager United States Employment Service. They were aided by Charles Knapp, President of the Astoria Central Labor Council, Mrs. Edna Elliott, Business

Manager Culinary Alliance and Matt Anderson, President of Local 780.

Formal presentation of the emblem was made by Matt Anderson, while addresses were made by State Senator Frank Franciscovich, Mayor J. C. Ten Brook, D. J. Ferguson, Sheriff J. V. Burns, County Commissioner William Larson and Chief of Police John Acton.

A large cake was presented to Brother Johnson and members of his family were also honored guests.

Testimonial Dinner To Be Given in Honor of Brother Joe Siegelau of L. U. 135

The numerous friends and well wishers of Brother Joe Siegelau of Local Union 135, New York City, are looking forward to a gala event in the nature of a banquet dinner and dance which will take place at the Beethoven Hall, 120 East 5th Street, New York City, on May 2, 1936, at 8:30 p. m.

The occasion will mark the 50th birthday anniversary of Brother Joe Siegelau, Business Agent, who has been most active in the Local and successful in making the membership proud of his accomplishments in behalf of organized labor, also in fraternal and welfare circles.

In arranging this testimonial dinner, the committee has spared neither effort nor expense to assure all members and guests a most enjoyable evening.

The Arrangement Committee is confident that all members of the Local and friends of organized labor will respond in large numbers to the invitations in order to show their respect and appreciation to one who is so well deserving of the honor to be bestowed upon him.

Local Union No. 39 Will Celebrate 50th Anniversary

Local Union No. 39 of Cleveland, Ohio, contemplates celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its founding this year. Invitations have been extended to all building trades unions in Cleveland to attend the coming event which will be held at Ceska Sin Sokol, 4314 Clark Avenue, July 12, 1936.

The members of Local Union No. 39—the oldest Bohemian Local in the United Brotherhood—look forward with pleasure to a successful celebration of their golden jubilee anniversary.

Local Union No. 5 Celebrates 53d Anniversary

Local Union No. 5, the oldest Carpenters' Local in St. Louis, Mo., celebrated its 53d anniversary with a social and dance at Carpenters' Hall, on Saturday January 18, 1936.

The affair was a great success in that it brought together for social purposes a number of the old time carpenters of St. Louis, many of whom worked together, but never had an opportunity to enjoy themselves together at such an occasion.

The hall was beautifully decorated in carnival style. The crowd was quick to assemble, coming in large groups. All predictions of attendance were shattered when at 9 p. m. the large dance hall on the second floor of the building was taxed to capacity, with so many waiting outside for admittance, that the committee in charge found it necessary to open the dance hall on the first floor, which necessitated the engaging of an additional orchestra. At 10 p. m. there was apparent need of more checking space, so the committee once more came to the front and filled all available space in the building for checking. The crowd became so large, those in charge decided to lock the doors owing to the fact that the building was taxed to capacity. The official attendance figures showed 1,292 people paid to pass the turnstile, and approximately 400 more were turned away.

Lunch and refreshments, consisting of sandwiches of all kinds, ice cream, soda, 5% beer, and other liquid refreshments, were served free of charge, and what a bunch of thirsty mortals there was on hand.

At no previous time had St. Louis witnessed such an enormous gathering to help celebrate the birthday anniversary of a labor organization, and Local Union No. 5 is proud of the fact it was the Carpenters of St. Louis who created this attraction which no doubt will live long in the memories of those who attended.

Financial Secretary and Business Agent of Local 914 Taken by Death

In the passing of Herbert W. Sanborn, whose death occurred suddenly, at his home in Augusta, Maine, February 19, 1936, Local Union No. 914 lost

a true and valued member whose cheerful and untiring work in the cause of Labor will never be forgotten.

Funeral services were held February 21 and were attended by a large number of members of Local 914, and members of other Locals as well as officers and members of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor and Central Labor Union.

He was well and favorably known throughout the city and had served as Financial Secretary and Business Agent of Local 914 for many years. He was also a delegate to the State Branch and Central Labor Union and held office in both organizations. He was a true union man and possessed a most pleasing personality and attended to his duties very faithfully. His death is deeply mourned by the Local Union and his many friends.

Aged Member of Local 246 Passes

Gustave Bentzig, an old time member of the organization, passed away on January 22, 1936. He was 92 years of age.

Brother Bentzig was originally a member of the International Furniture Workers' Union of New York. He became a member of Machine Hands' Local No. 476, New York, upon consolidation in 1895, and in 1917 transferred by clearance card into Local 246, New York City. He was classified as one of the best fraisers in the business and took an active interest in the union of his trade.

Possessed of a pleasing personality and always a gentleman, he made many friends, not only among his co-workers but with all with whom he came in contact and his death is mourned by the Local Union.

Old Time Member of Local Union 1602 Dies

In the passing of Brother M. F. Fitzpatrick, which occurred February 10, 1936, Local Union 1602 of Cincinnati, Ohio, lost one of its oldest members.

Brother Fitzpatrick, who was 84 years old, was initiated in Local Union No. 2 of Cincinnati in 1898 and cleared into Local 1602 in 1905, and had always been an active member.

Brother members met at the residence of the departed brother on the thirteenth of the month and paid their last respects to one who had been a true and loyal member.

Death Takes Loyal Member of Local 2725

With deep regret the members of Local Union 2725, New York, N. Y., learned of the passing of Jacob Troller, whose death occurred February 22, 1936. Brother Troller joined the Brotherhood in New York City, being initiated in Local Union 513, September 24, 1892, and remained a loyal active member until the time of his death, some forty-four years in all. He gained the respect and esteem of all who knew him, as one who typified and personified the name of Brotherhood.

A well known name from our Roll Call is gone,

And our loss we deeply regret;

But the loyalty shown thru the passing years

Has engraved in the memory of one and all

A Brother, and Man—whom we cannot forget.

DEATH ROLL

WM. D. STOCKING—Local Union No. 1984, Magna, Utah.

Information Wanted

Anyone knowing of the whereabouts of Isidore (Ike) LaPlante, a member of Local Union No. 2466, Pembroke, Ontario, will please communicate with Joe LaPlante, 736 Pembroke Street, W., Pembroke, Ontario, Canada.

Earth hath no sorrow that heaven can not heal.—Moore.

* * *

If we had everything our hearts desired—money, health, friends, smiles, sunshine—we would not be satisfied. We must know what it is to do without these things in order to appreciate them.

Buy Union Label goods each day and keep the chisellers away.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 122

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary No. 122 celebrated its twelfth anniversary in January. These twelve years have been very pleasantly and profitably spent together.

Our Auxiliary at all times is very alert to the call of organized labor. We contribute in talent and money to the Labor Radio Hour here in Kansas City, Mo.

We have a Sewing Circle of average attendance of 20 members that meets each Wednesday for all day meeting, with covered dish luncheon at the noon hour.

We are very proud of our drill team. They are with us at every regular meeting. The night the new officers are initiated they have full responsibility for the entertainment and refreshment, which they do quite creditably.

Our outstanding party of the year is our Christmas party for the families of Auxiliary members. We always have a most interesting and enjoyable program, a nice tree, and Santa Claus who gives toys to the children and candy and fruit to the adults.

We have a Social the first meeting night of each quarter and invite the brother Carpenters to join us. This is always a very enjoyable time. We usually have a short program, play games, then have nice refreshments. We have our annual picnic in the fall.

We extend our greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries and brother Carpenters for a most prosperous year during 1936.

We would be very happy indeed for any of the sisters from other Auxiliaries to visit us if they have occasion to be in Kansas City.

Mrs. James W. McMullan,
L. A. No. 122. Kansas City, Mo.

Buying under the Union Label makes the Union Card more powerful.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 260

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The members of Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 260, Owen Sound, Canada, closed their first six months of activities just before Christmas, 1935, with a turkey supper. The event took place at the home of our Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. C. Brown, when after a brief meeting about sixteen members enjoyed a really happy evening. Following the supper an exchange of gifts took place, our President Mrs. Robert Munro distributing the gifts from a brightly lighted Christmas tree. Miss Sylvia Munro was presented with a beautiful silk spread as a parting gift from the auxiliary. The evening closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

We are still holding our weekly card parties and recently served a buffet lunch at one of the parties which was greatly enjoyed by those present.

We are planning a membership drive just as soon as the weather moderates sufficiently and have a number of prospects in view. We are looking forward to a very busy summer.

Best wishes to our sister auxiliaries in the United States.

Mrs. H. Ashley, Sec.,
L. A. No. 260. Owen Sound, Can.

Success

He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often, and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem, or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it, who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration, whose memory a benediction.

Craft Problems



CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXXXX

The simple rule that we gave in the two preceding lessons, that the sum of the rise and the run of a step should not go above 17 or fall below $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches, is easy to remember, and, so far as we can see, is as reliable as any. This rule, or any of the other rules we shall give, for that matter, should not be taken as hard and fast. There is im-

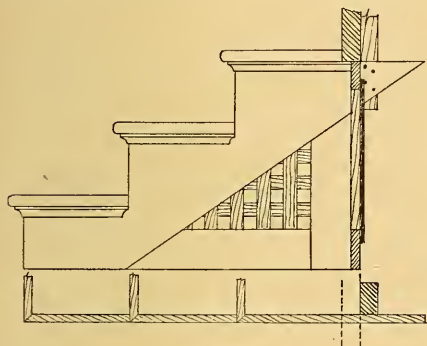


Fig. 527

plied in all of them a good measure of flexibility for breaking over the set limits.

In order to illustrate the rule just given, we will use an example. Let us suppose we are to build steps for a porch having a total rise from the grade line to the top of the platform nosing of 28 inches, and we want steps with about 7-inch risers. In this case we proceed by dividing 28 by 7 which gives us 4, or the number of risers required for the flight of steps. But on the other hand, if we know the number of risers we want, which in our case is 4, and want to know the width of the risers, we simply divide 28 by 4, which gives us 7, or the width of the risers in inches. Having established the rise per step, we find the run by taking 17 as a base figure and subtract 7 from it, which leaves us 10, or the run per step in inches. We have purposely, in this

example, used figures that would come out without fractions. In practice, though, fractions are often unavoidable, nevertheless, the process is the same. Let us take, for instance, a total rise of 26 inches and divide it by 4, which gives us $6\frac{1}{2}$, or the width of the risers in inches. In this case $16\frac{1}{2}$ makes a better base figure than 17, for it leaves us a run per step of 10 inches. For ordinary wood porch steps, a 10-inch run per step is better than going above that figure, for the reason that the tread material will work out better. By adding $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches for nosing to the run of 10 inches, we have $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches for tread, which is about the width tread material will conveniently finish. Stone or cement steps, especially when they do not have nosing provisions, should be wider than wood steps. Nosing provision, however, can be made for such steps, by throwing the risers about 1 inch out of plumb, giving the cross-section view a sort of rip-saw tooth effect.

Excepting under unusual circumstances, the rise per step should not be more than 8 inches, with a step proper-

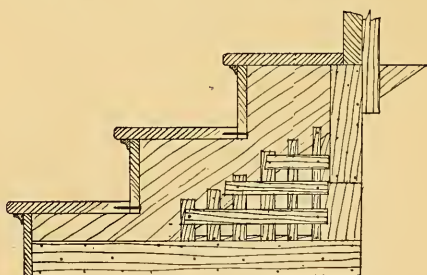


Fig. 528

ly proportioned. While there are instances when $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 6-inch risers are used, from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7-inch risers with runs in proportion make the most comfortable steps, speaking from the standpoint of adults. It should be remembered that while $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches is about right for nosings, when the rise goes up to 8 inches, the nosings should

be reduced, say, for an 8-inch rise a 1-inch nosing is about right. Extremely low risers, on the other hand, should also have proportionately reduced nosings. Good taste coupled with the judgment of the designer is the best rule that can be given relative to proportioning nosings.

The rule for proportioning the rise and run of steps, which we have just explained, is the one we use, and is perhaps an unconscious adaptation of other rules. But in order to give the reader a chance to compare the various rules that are in use, or to formulate a rule of his own, basing it on rules already established, we will present a number of such rules. A rule much like the one we have just dealt with runs like this:

"The rise in inches plus the run in inches should equal 17 to $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches."

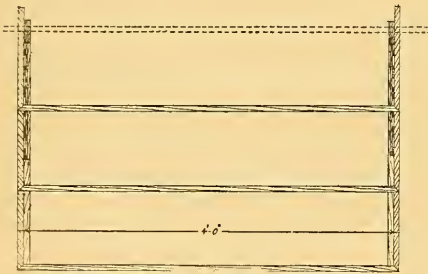


Fig. 529

This authority holds out for a little higher velocity, whereas we believe a $16\frac{1}{2}$ -inch step is more comfortable.

Another authority gives this rule:

"Twice the rise in inches, plus the run in inches should equal 24." Let's see how this will work on the example we used with the first rule. We found there that the width of the riser was 7 inches. Twice 7 equals 14, and 14 subtracted from 24, leaves 10, or the run in inches. Let's try it the other way, with the run established; subtracting 10 from 24 and dividing by 2, which gives us 7, or the rise in inches. The two rules produce the same results. Another authority uses the same formula as follows:

"Twice the rise in inches plus the run in inches, should equal 24 to 25."

Here is another rule: "Let the product of the rise and the run equal 66," which means, multiplying the rise in

inches by the run in inches should equal 66. Let's try this with the example we have already used. There we had a 7-inch rise and a 10-inch run, which, if multiplied would equal 70. If we wanted to find the run by dividing 66 by 7, the known rise, we would have $9\frac{3}{7}$, or the run in inches. If we wanted to

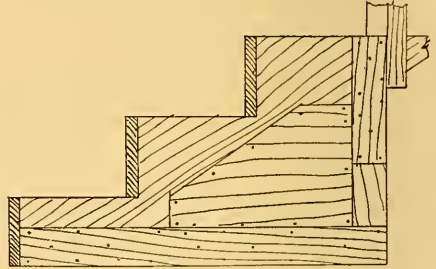


Fig. 530

find the rise by dividing 66 by 10, the known run, we would get $6\frac{6}{10}$, or the rise in inches. Comparing these results with those obtained by the other rule, we find a difference. By adding the rise and the run, as obtained by this rule, we have in the first instance, the sum of $16\frac{3}{7}$, and in the second, $16\frac{6}{10}$, showing that this rule stands for a smaller step than the other rules we have presented. The same formula is used by another authority with a change in the figures. It reads:

"The rise in inches multiplied by the run in inches should equal 70 to 75." This rule in principle is the same as the one just considered, it merely increases the size of the step.

By averaging the various rules we have presented, we find that 17 is a

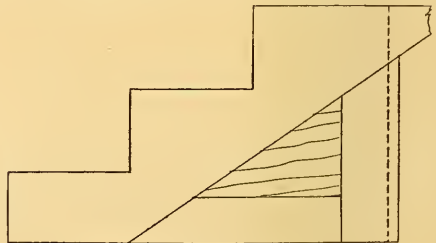


Fig. 531

good base figure for the sum of the rise and the run of a step. Personally, we like to stay below 17, but that is merely a matter of taste. Women and children, as a rule, find the smaller steps more comfortable than the larger ones,

while tall people, perhaps, would find the larger steps more to their liking.

Taking up the illustrations: We have an end view of a self-supporting step in Fig. 527, the upper drawing; below is a plan in part. Fig. 528 shows the back construction of the other end of the same steps. Here we can see the lattice, the joint ties, the method of fastening the steps to the porch and how the risers are nailed to the tread, in order to support the back of the tread. Fig. 529 gives a plan of such steps just before the treads have been put into place. The steps are 4 feet wide, having a 7-inch rise and a 10-inch run per step. Fig. 530 shows the back construction of a self-supporting end which has a panel

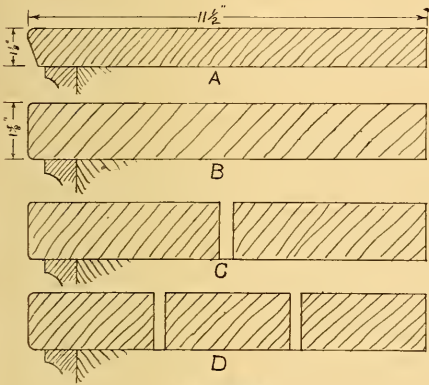


Fig. 532

instead of latticework. Fig. 531 shows the face view of such an end.

We are showing four cross sections of treads in Fig. 532. The one shown at A is 1 1/2 inches by 11 1/2 inches; the one at B is 1 3/4 inches by 11 1/2 inches. The one at C is made up of two 2x6's, while the one shown at D is made of three 2x4's.

Self-supporting steps, that is steps not reinforced with rough horses, give excellent service for ordinary residence work. They have the advantage of drying out faster than those supported by horses, and consequently will last longer. We have on our own porches, such steps—the front steps are 7 feet wide, and they have been in use for twelve years without giving trouble. If such steps are kept out of the dirt and well painted they will last a long time.

WEATHERSTRIPPING

(By L. Perth)

PART THREE

Doors and Casement Windows

Doors and casement windows require the installation of weatherstripping in no lesser degree than do double hung windows. By doors we do not mean outside doors only but inside doors also. Bedroom doors, for instance, are virtually outside doors during the sleeping hours. The under door clearance of inside doors is usually 3/4 of an inch high and it is through this opening that cold air escapes from the bedrooms chilling the rest of the house. Therefore all such doors should be treated by weatherstripping.

Since the weatherstrip manufacturers have developed for the last decade such a multitude of different types and styles to meet practically every possible condition that may arise, it will be hardly possible to review them all within the limited space of these columns.

However, the principle of application being the same we will illustrate the most common methods used in the application of weatherstripping to doors and casements.

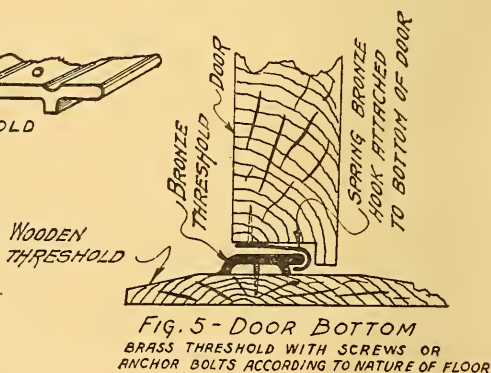
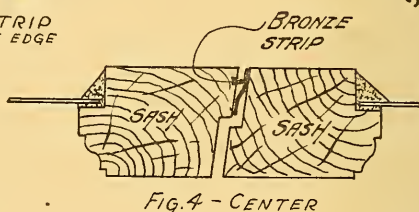
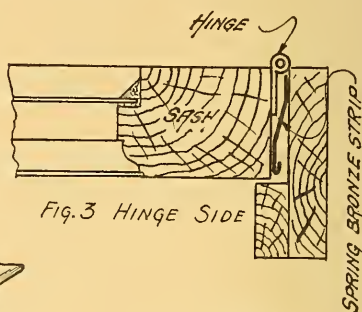
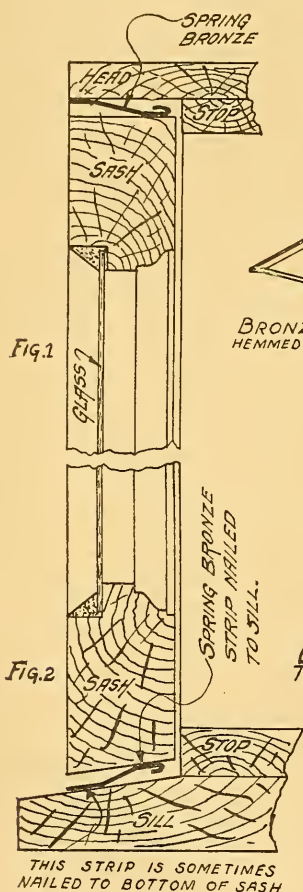
The installation of weatherstripping on outswinging casements is different from that on inswinging windows. Then there are single casements and double casements. In many instances astragals are used. Then there are steel and aluminum sash in distinction of standard wood sash. Metal covered doors are treated in a different manner than ordinary wood doors. There is also a great variety of door bottom applications and these vary according to the nature of the floor. Different bronze thresholds are being used on wood, cement, tile or terrazzo flooring, the method of installation of the threshold is different in each particular case. And according to the type of threshold, the door is treated, i. e. there are certain types of weather stripping which go with certain styles of thresholds.

It may be truly recommended to the carpenter who intends to engage in this branch of the trade, to make a close study of the materials on the market, investigate the various ways this is being conducted and also which is very essential, to become familiar with the system of estimating.

If one is not competent enough to make a close estimate it is hardly advisable to tackle the job. It is true there is not a great variety of material to be handled but the few items that go into the estimate must be correctly calculated.

Particular care should be taken in measuring. The strip is usually deliv-

We have selected a typical installation on casement windows. The strip used for this purpose is known as "Spring bronze" and is most commonly used on casements and doors. The strip is being applied to the head, jamb and sill as shown in Fig. 1, 2, and 3. It may be noted that the hinge side is slightly different from the latch side in



WEATHERSTRIPPING ~ CASEMENTS & DOORS

ered to the job in lengths called for in your order, that is, the manufacturer offers you his facilities to cut the material to specified lengths. This naturally saves you time and simplifies in many instances the delivery. But if you are careless in your measurements you may not be able to use a lot of material on account of being too short, or waste some of it if it is cut too long.

single casements. The application of the weather strip in the center of double casements is also shown in Fig. 4.

The bronze strip is usually nailed to the frame so that the free edge is about one quarter of an inch from the stop. Quite frequently the spring bronze strip is used on the bottom of the sash. In such instances the free end must be about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch from the outside

edge. This method may give satisfactory results when it is desired to keep the cold out, but it cannot be recommended for a watertight job.

The treatment of doors is practically the same as that of casement windows with the exception of the bronze threshold and proper strip applied to the bottom of the door as shown in Fig. 5.

There is such a variety of equipment manufactured to meet this condition that there is hardly an instance where one may experience a difficulty in finding the proper way of solving the problem. The most efficient methods of installation require the doors to be rabbetted at the bottom and a system of scientifically designed strips installed at the bottom of the door which engage the threshold the instant the door is closed in such a way as to form a complete seal. There is no possibility of any infiltration of air.

The bronze thresholds are applied to the floor by means of screws or anchor bolts all depending on the nature of the material the floor is made of.

In many cases the bottoms of casement windows are treated in a manner similar to the one just described. That is, instead of a bronze threshold applied to the sill, a special cast bronze member is installed which engages the metal strip on the bottom of the sash. This is known as the interlocking system of weatherstripping for casements.

Warped Doors

(By H. H. Siegele)

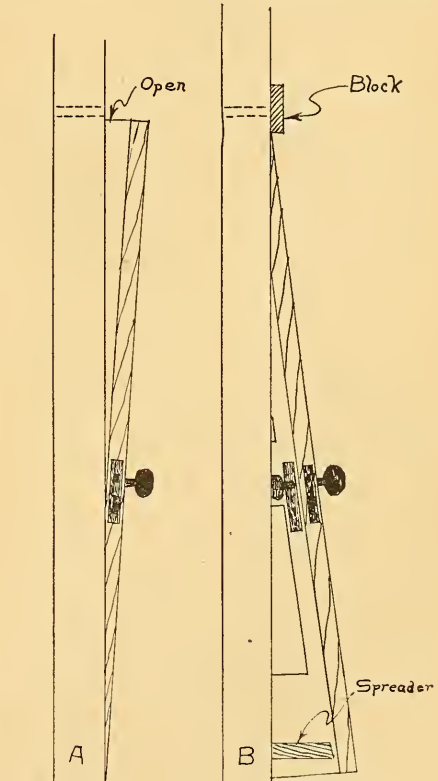
I have before me a letter from a New Jersey brother asking information relative to fixing warped doors. Here is my answer:

"The craft problem you refer to me about the warped door, if I understand it correctly, is one that I have been wanting to deal with for some time. I have it on my files but have not gotten to it.

In the sketch, A represents the door as it is when it is closed without forcing it—which leaves it open at the top. (Your problem might be the reverse). The solution is shown at B, where the top of the door is held in place by nailing a block over the corner, as pointed out, and springing the bottom corner away from the jamb and holding it with

a spreader, as I have indicated. The door should be kept in this position long enough to set so it will fit the jamb when the door is closed or nearly so. How much to spring the door and how long to leave it sprung, must be governed by the workman's judgment, based on circumstances. It might even be necessary to try and try again before your problem is solved.

Your problem is somewhat complicated by reason of the glass, there being



nine lights. If the stops are not too tight, you might get by without removing the glass. But if you want to be safe, either remove the glass or loosen the stops before springing the door. . . . If the door could be steamed before springing it, the results would be better, and the door would not have to be sprung as much in order to get the same results. Boring holes into the edge of the door, where it is not conspicuous, near the corner joints, and keeping them filled with water until the joints are soaked, will help. When the joints

are soaked, the door should be left sprung until they have dried out, or nearly so.

By all means study your problem thoroughly in the light of these suggestions, before using them; for I might not have the right conception of your problem."

How to Form a Round Arch

(By John Guyer, Local Union No. 299,
Union City, N. J.)

PART II

An arch more commonly used than any other kind is the circular arch. Its size and form is fixed by the radius. This arch is found mainly over window and door openings in brick—and stone-work. The following tables will give the radius when widths and heights are given.

Circular Arches

Table 1		Table 2	
Width of arch 24"		Width of arch 28"	
Height	Radius	Height	Radius
1.5	48.75	1.5	66.08
2.0	37.00	2.0	50.00
2.5	30.05	2.5	40.45
3.0	25.50	3.0	34.17
3.5	22.32	3.5	29.75
4.0	20.00	4.0	26.50
5.0	16.90	5.0	22.10
6.0	15.00	6.0	19.33
8.0	13.00	8.0	16.25
10.0	12.20	10.0	14.80
12.0	12.00	14.0	14.00

Table 3		Table 4	
Width of arch 32"		Width of arch 36"	
Height	Radius	Height	Radius
2.0	65.00	2.0	82.00
2.5	52.45	2.5	66.05
3.0	44.17	3.0	55.50
3.5	38.32	3.5	48.03
4.0	34.00	4.0	42.50
5.0	28.10	5.0	34.90
6.0	24.33	6.0	30.00
8.0	20.00	8.0	24.25
10.0	17.80	10.0	21.20
12.0	16.67	12.0	19.50
16.0	16.00	15.0	18.30
		18.0	18.00

Table 5		Table 6	
Width of arch 40"		Width of arch 60"	
Height	Radius	Height	Radius
2.0	101.00	3.0	151.50
2.5	81.25	4.0	114.50
3.0	68.17	5.0	92.50
3.5	58.89	6.0	78.00
4.0	52.00	8.0	60.25
5.0	42.50	10.0	50.00
6.0	36.33	12.0	43.50
8.0	29.00	15.0	37.50
10.0	25.00	18.0	34.00
12.0	22.67	20.0	32.50
16.0	20.50	25.0	30.50
20.0	20.00	30.0	30.00

With these tables on hand one may find the radius for nearly any circular arch.

For instance, an arch should be formed the width and height of which is 20 and 2 inches respectively. Since 20 is one-third of 60 and 2 is one-third of 6, we look up the table under 60 inches width and 6 inches height and find the radius to be 78 inches. Take one-third of 78 and you have the answer. The radius is exactly 26 inches.

Another example: An arch should be formed 34 inches wide and 8 inches high. There is no table whereby one could find the answer, so he may take the two tables nearest to it, one with a smaller and the other with a larger width, which in this case are table 3 and table 4. Take the radius of both for an 8-inch height and get the average of them. In table 3 we have the radius given to 20, and in table 4 to 24.25 inches. The average of both is 22.125 inches. When it comes to great accurateness the above found value for the radius is not correct, but it may be taken as such just the same, being it is only one-sixteenth of an inch out of way. The correct answer is 22.06".

For those who do not mind a little figuring the following formula will help them get the right answer:

Take one-fourth of the width squared, add to this the height squared and divide the result by twice the height and you will have the radius.

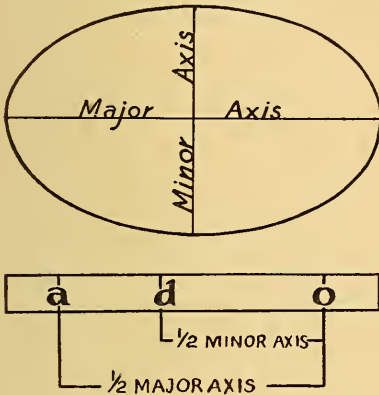
In the above example one-fourth of the width squared equals 289. The height of 8 inches squared equals 64. The two added make 353. This divided by twice 8 inches, which is 16, gives the radius length to 22.06.

Answers and Explanations to Questions and Problems Appearing at Various Times in These Columns

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I noticed Brother Guyer's article in February's issue of "The Carpenter" on "How To Form A Round Arch." Although his method is correct I think it is a little complicated because of the list of tables to memorize, or to look up when one needs information on how to construct an ellipse.

I would like to offer the Trammel Method of constructing a true ellipse which is very convenient and simple:



We know the major and the minor axes of every ellipse to be made. Just mark off on a straight edge of any strip of wood the distance a d, equal to one-half of the major axis; and d o, equal to one-half the minor axis. If the strip be moved, keeping a on the minor axis, and d on the major axis, o will describe the ellipse.

For accuracy great care must be taken to keep the points a and d exactly on the axes.

A. G. Foenar,

L. U. No. 608.

New York, N. Y.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In answer to Brother William A. Heimer's question in the February issue, I wish to say that what he describes sounds very much like a typical case of condensation. However, in order for moisture to condense on wood roof boards the conditions of humidity must be excessive and the outside temperature low and ventilation poor. Clos-

ing the windows helps to cause the trouble rather than prevent it. I venture to suggest that he is maintaining a high temperature in the house while at the same time there is some cause which raises the moisture content of the air considerably. When the attic door is opened this warm moisture-laden air rushes up and is immediately condensed on the cold roof boards which freeze the moisture in exactly the same manner as frost is formed on the window glass. Insulating the attic roof with fiber boards or mineral wool in blanket form will very likely stop the trouble. Or, he will very probably find that if the attic is kept closed tightly at doors or other connection from the room below, and the attic windows opened slightly for ventilation, the trouble will disappear.

Samuel E. Roe,

L. U. No. 608.

Englewood, N. J.

Wants Information

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I should appreciate it if any reader of "The Carpenter" could inform me where I may obtain a devise called the "Key to the Steel Square." I understand it is a dial giving triangles, degrees, etc.

John Backing,

L. U. No. 1226.

Manistee, Mich.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the February issue of "The Carpenter" John Guyer, Local Union No. 299, Union City, N. J., gives a set of tables and measurements on "How to form a round Arch." This is very nice but a fellow cannot always pack a set of rules around in his pocket. The brother would be doing a fine service if he would describe the method of formula, where to place the nail point. Personally I use the Trammel, but I've known a lot of cases on big arches where the string and nail point would be much easier. I trust the brother will explain this method.

F. J. Love,

L. U. No. 36.

Oakland, Cal.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am submitting the following problem to the members, which I would like to have demonstrated:

It Takes All 5 TO MAKE A GOOD HAMMER

1. SUPER HEAT TREATED HEADS

Stanley Hammer Heads are tough, because they are made of special analysis steel and super heat treated. Faces and claws are individually hardened and tempered.



2. "EVERTITE" HANDLES

Stanley handles are pre-shrunk and sealed by an oil treatment before being driven into the heads. This prevents shrinking—the common cause of loose heads.

3. SELECTED HICKORY HANDLE

Stanley Hammer Handles are noted for their strength. They are made from young, live, straight grained hickory.

4. SCIENTIFIC DESIGN

Proper design is essential in a hammer. Stanley Hammers have crowned and chamfered faces. Claws are shaped and beveled to grip and pull nails by the shank.

5. CORRECT BALANCE

Hold a Stanley Hammer in your hand. Swing it. Note the better "feel" and balance.

You'll do better work with a good hammer this Spring! So select yours from the Stanley Line at your hardware store. Send for Catalog No. 34.

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"HOW TO READ BLUE PRINTS"

Get this Free Trial Lesson. Prove how easy to learn Plan Reading, Estimating, etc. in spare time at home by new C. T. C. Method. Complete set Blue Prints FREE if you state age and occupation.

Chicago Tech School For Builders
D-107 Tech Building

118 East 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

"How many yards in length does he need for the fence?"

William Bosser,

L. U. No. 416.

Chicago, Ill.

Wood for Many Uses

Wood in some form and of many kinds is so intimately associated with our everyday lives that its presence is often accepted without thought of the degree of service it renders. It shelters us and warms us. From the cradle to the grave it befriends us. Forest products have been put to more than 4,000 uses, which attests to the versatility of wood and the demands man has made on trees. Civilization as we know it could never have attained the high plane that it has without the aid of our forests.

A good sign at a railroad crossing:
"The locomotive doesn't know you are crazy so please STOP!"

Demand the Union Label

A farmer has a large farm and six children. His intention is to divide the farm into six parts, a correct amount for each child.

Around the farm is a big road. The children do not like to build their houses by the big road, so they wish to make a private road from one corner across to the other corner.

I want to know the correct place for the posts and the correct place for the lines, so that each child will not have one millionth of an inch too much or less. A fence could be built all around at the diagonal line.

So we must have the correct diagonal line also, which leaves the question:

USE THE GENUINE WOOD IN CANS TO REPLACE WOOD ROT



HANDLES LIKE PUTTY—DRIES TO HARD PERMANENT WOOD

This new discovery called Plastic Wood makes it no longer necessary to remove entire sections of construction. If wood rot is merely cut away, Plastic Wood will build up the crevice economically and permanently. Plastic Wood can be sawed, sanded, planed; will hold nails and screws without splitting, cracking or crumbling—is waterproof. Ask for Genuine Plastic Wood at all leading Hardware and Paint Stores.

PLASTIC WOOD

THE HIGH-SPEED LIGHT-WEIGHT

SPEED-O-LITE

FLOOR SANDING MACHINE

Designed for the carpenter or contractor, requiring a portable, efficient one-man machine.

The SPEED-O-LITE is capable of sanding or resurfacing new or old floors and produces a beautiful finish that can not be obtained by hand. Its capacity is sufficient so that the machine will pay for itself in a very short time.

It is light, easy to handle, requires no experience, works close to corners and up to base board; has a special ball-bearing motor guaranteed against burn-outs. Seven inch drum driven at 1200 R. P. M. insures clean, fast cutting. Connections are made to any electrical outlet eliminating expensive power hook ups.

The SPEED-O-LITE costs less than you would suppose. Our Time Payment Plan is especially interesting.

Send for complete information, price and details of our

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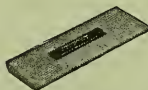
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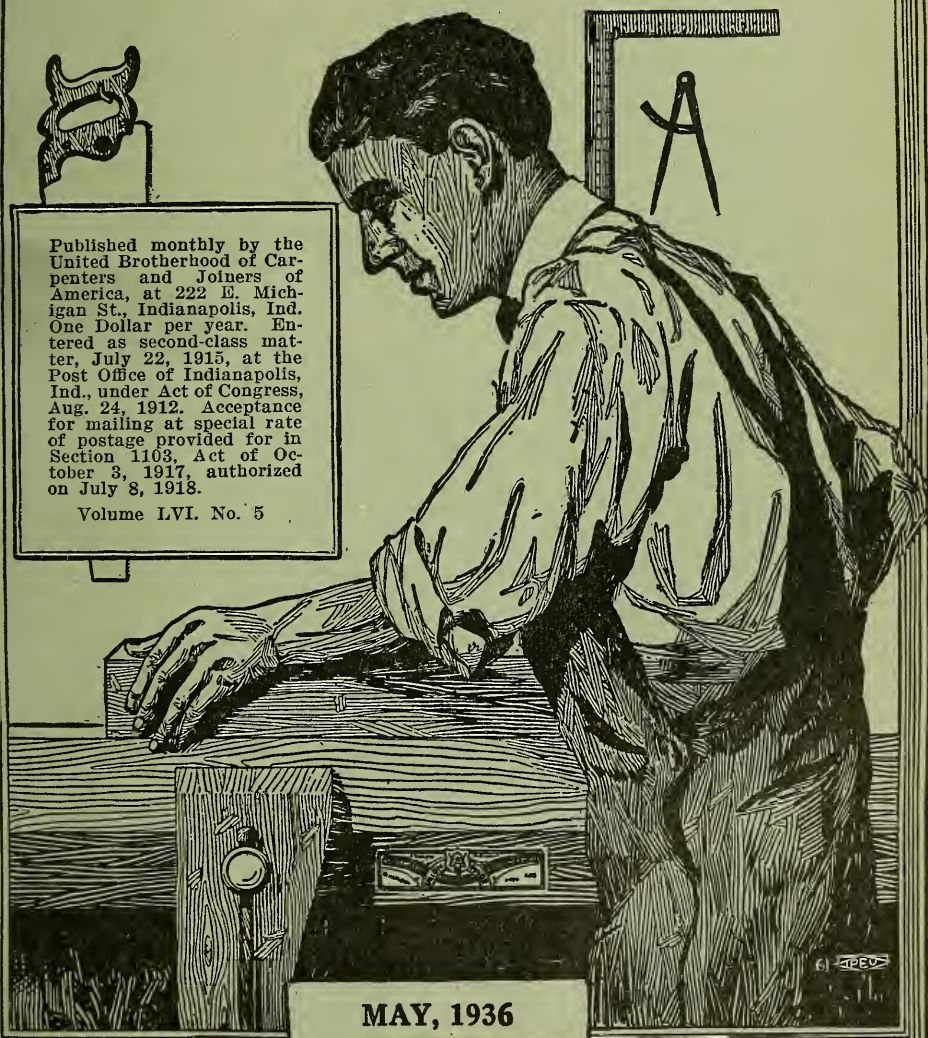
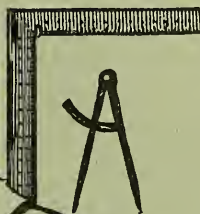


The CARPENTER



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Volume LVI. No. 5



MAY, 1936

No outsiders are going to "horn in" on the insulating profit this carpenter is making. For he is applying Balsam-Wool Sealed Insulation—the carpenter's insulation, made to be applied by qualified carpenters. At the same time, he is assuring the owner the best insulation job possible.

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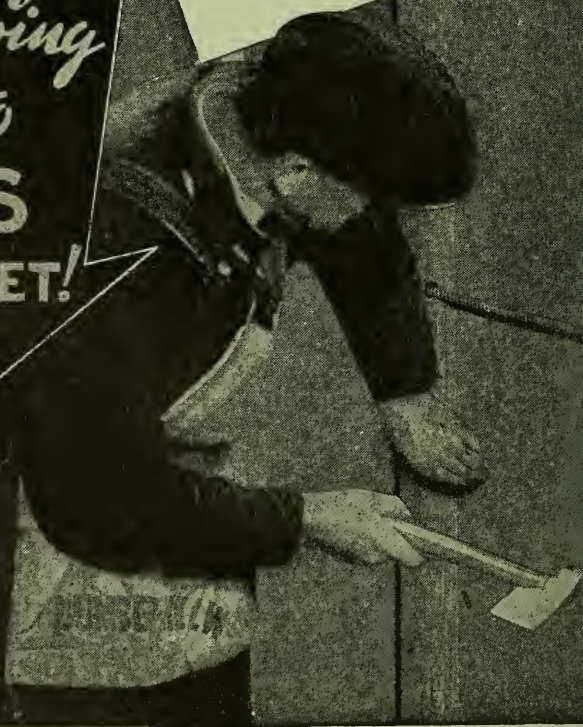
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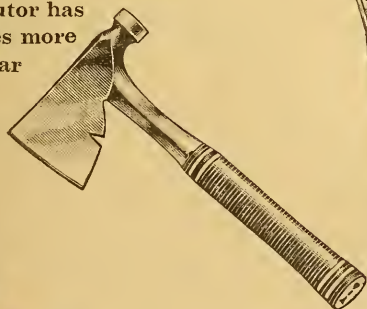
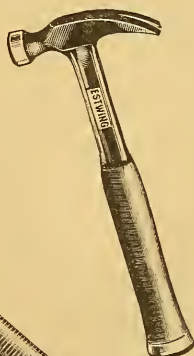
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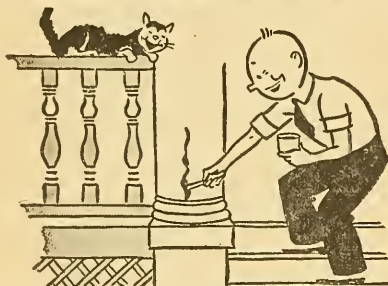
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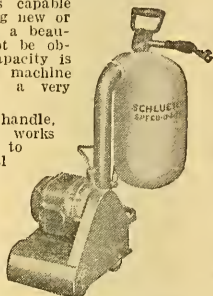
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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of
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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1936

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Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

In the House of Success

There are no "lifts" in the House of Success,
But the stairs are long and steep,
And the man who would climb
To the top, in his time,
Before he dare walk, must creep.

Of carpets they're none in the House of Success,
But the floors are hard and bare,
And you are likely to trip,
And slide and slip
In the pitfalls here and there.

There are no lounges or easy chairs,
Nor places to rest your spine,
But after you've won
To the roof—there's the sun,
And, ah! but the view is fine!

—The Optimist.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

(By Sam Gompers)

IN the May 1912 issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, the official monthly organ of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers writing under the above caption says:

"The history of the organized labor movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, is replete with incidents of its members contending one with the other, often heatedly, over mooted questions. Long and earnestly, sometimes with the warmth that merges into bitterness, have they supported their positions, but when a decision, perhaps temporary, has been reached, the minority, at least for the time being, has gracefully yielded, so that the organized labor movement has presented a solid front to all opponents.

"Our organizations are voluntary, there being no commanding officers with absolute authority to demand obedience. Persuasion is the only agency whereby changes are made possible in any direction. This important fact is entirely forgotten by some impetuous spirits, and while they advocate unlimited democracy for themselves, it frequently appears that if their methods were employed the democracy so conspicuous in the trade unions would be swallowed up by autocracy.

"The preservation of democratic methods in the unions of labor is of equal importance to the preservation of the unions; for, if the democracy of our voluntary organizations is destroyed, so also will the organizations of labor wither and decay.

"In meeting new conditions care must be exercised to profit by history. We live not in the era of miracles. Our movement is the expression of discontent and injustice. The great benefits that have accrued to the toilers as the result of their associated efforts have been won by their adherence to certain established and well-grounded principles, upon which all workers can and should unitedly stand. The marshalling of individual effort into an enduring, effective and fighting unit has been a problem of the ages.

"Industrial unionism, so-called (for no comprehensive definition has as yet been found to describe its boundary lines, or to classify the elements to be contained therein), is a theory which, if carried to its logical (or better still, illogical) conclusion, is harking back to the primitive battlefield. The advocates of this form of organization, at least a great many of them, assume that the organizations of labor can be successfully combined into one gigantic union, and the power of that union so concentrated that it would, or could, be moved on an instant's notice, as an automaton. Were it possible to reach a condition of this character—the concentration of power necessary to carry out the objects desired—the democracy which now exists in our unions would, as already shown, give way to autocracy. Power would be at the top and not at the foundation, as now exemplified by the local unions.

"The success of the American Federation is based chiefly on the very absence of that power which industrial union advocates desire to introduce. It must not be forgotten that the organizations of labor are composed of living, breathing men and women, and not of wooden figures. These men and women have opinions upon all questions; they also have natural rights, which they will protect as seems best to them, and above all, if I interpret aright the human trend of events, they will vehemently protest against any method which would pervert the existing power of democracy."

"Knowledge can not be stolen from you, and it can not be bought or sold. You may be poor, and the sheriff may come into your house and sell your furniture at auction, or drive your cow or take away your lamb, and leave you homeless and penniless; but he can not lay the law's hand upon the jewelry of your mind. This can not be taken for debt; neither can you give it away, though you give enough of it to fill a million minds."—Elihu Burritt.

When you buy foreign-made goods, you are cutting your own pay. Don't chisel on yourself.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)



URING the past year a number of unions filed complaints against various types of plant training subsidized from public funds under the title vocational training. To meet changes in production, classes have been instructed during the workday in industrial plants so that pupils might be trained in the use of factory machines. This method is designated as plant training. It is under such conditions that serious abuses have developed. Garment shops, in particular, fleeing higher standards and protective labor legislation in the North have been induced to go South by power companies and chambers of commerce and have been given a subsidy from education funds for the training of factory operatives.

The full-fashioned hosiery workers complained of similar abuses in their industry not only in the South but in Pennsylvania. The Metal Trades filed complaints against the plant training in the shipbuilding company at Newport News, charging that public funds were not used for education but for company training.

As a result of the attention called to misuse of public funds, a committee consisting of representatives of employers, Labor, and the public met with officials responsible for the administration of vocational education and after examining reports and records agreed upon policies for the future guidance for vocational training projects by which it is hoped to avert the abuses of the past.

Any program for vocational education must promote the development of the individual and help him to prepare for constructive service in our economic and social structure. Education must not be confused with training in the operation of a machine nor should the school assume responsibility for payment of factory foremen or other employees. The abuses which have been disclosed indicate the need for labor executives to keep in closest touch with vocational education—the gateway to industrial occupations. With adequate labor representation on the national committee advisory to the Commissioner of Ed-

ucation, meeting at frequent intervals to review plans and results, supplemented by similar representative committees for states, Labor's experience and point of view could be kept constantly before those responsible for vocational education for the benefit of all.

It seems wise to ask for a general review of all vocational education undertakings to guard against similar developments in projects not reported as plant training.

Vocational education is essential for the best interests of Labor, and all unions should be ready to give co-operation and counsel. State federations of labor, city central bodies, and unions concerned in specific projects should arrange to keep in close touch with phases of vocational education touching their fields.

"Fire-Proof" Building Burns

That all which is called "fire-proof" is not immune to serious damage by flames was proved by a disastrous fire in Cleveland recently.

A fire that caused a loss estimated at between \$400,000 and \$600,000 swept through a four-story steel, concrete and brick warehouse and factory building in that city the night of December 13.

The blaze raged for six hours before it was brought under control.

The fire started in furniture stock stored on the first floor. Through ventilators the flames communicated to the basement and to the third and fourth floors.

The warehouse superintendent stated that the fire started when a metal bed was being removed from the stock room.

As the bed was being removed from a line of the stacked stock, a support broke and seven or eight beds slid to the floor. Friction of the metal on the concrete floor caused sparks which ignited excelsior pads in which the beds were wrapped.

Judges may enjoin unions but they can't get out an injunction against the use of Union Labels, Shop Cards and Buttons.

THE UNION LABEL AND THE LABOR MOVEMENT

(By I. M. Ornburn, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L.)



We are now passing into the seventh year of an economic depression which has never had its equal in all history. While there has been a large degree of recovery in certain business lines, and stocks are generally on the upgrade, the upturn has not been reflected into permanent employment for workers. It is true that through governmental projects and other federal activities many men and women are temporarily employed, but there are still over eleven million workers who are waiting for steady work at a wage which will keep their families in comfort according to the American standard of living.

Regular employment means increased purchasing power and only through work at decent wages for all can America pull itself out of this disastrous economic situation which still confronts over 40 million souls when we include the entire family with eleven million jobless workers who are willing to work.

What is the solution of this gigantic problem of the man who wants a job? Are we going to continue gambling with fate for another seven years and just trust to luck as the dice-thrower who mumbles "seven-come-eleven," hoping that it will be only four more years instead of seven. No, we can't and Americans won't wait! We must solve this unemployment problem and the only practical solution is the one which is offered by the American Federation of Labor. It is shorter hours with no reduction in pay. By reducing hours, more workers can obtain jobs. By maintaining the prevailing weekly wage scale, and with more men at work, we shall be able to increase purchasing power. It is simple arithmetic.

If, in 1930, Senator Black's thirty-hour week bill had been passed by Congress and signed by the President, it would have done more to solve the problem of obtaining jobs for the eleven million idle workers than all the other legislation with its uncertainty owing to inefficient administration and the interpretation of the courts.

Senator Black's thirty-hour week bill is the most constructive measure that has been advanced for the solution of unemployment. It will mean a six-hour day and a five-day week. It is the paramount issue of the American Federation of Labor. It is hoped that everyone who is interested in a shorter work week program will write to both their United States Senators and also their representatives and ask them to vote for the Black-Connelly thirty-hour week bill. Do not delay. Write today. These members of Congress are your representatives in the National Capital and are at your service. They will be glad to hear from you and know what you desire in legislative reforms. Everyone should know the names of the two Senators from his state and also the name of the Representative of his Congressional District. Simply address them: Honorable, followed by his name, Washington, D. C.

The only certain way in which the workers of America can meet technological progress, that is the use of machinery and new inventions, is to join a Labor Union and when they have joined in sufficient numbers, they will be able, through collective bargaining, to shorten the hours of work and maintain the American wage standard.

When hours are shortened machinery will be a blessing instead of a curse. There will be more time for education and self-development. More time for spending the increased purchasing power which will accrue from shorter hours with the same pay. This is the path and the only path on which America will work its way back to better times for the average citizen. It is true that a few may prosper now and the newspapers may display this limited prosperity of the few as if it were the end of this depression for all of us, but the fact remains that millions of small independent manufacturers, business men and professional men as well as the jobless workers have reached the last of their savings and equities and want a general upsurge like a great tidal wave across the entire continent instead of a few ripples in Wall Street stocks.

As hours are adjusted to absorb the

idle workers, we must continue to buy our own products. First, we must buy all the American-made goods that we can to keep the purchasing power at home. Then we must buy Union-made goods and Union services to maintain the high standards of wages, hours and working conditions which have been established by and only by the American Labor movement.

The American Federation of Labor, and especially those labor unions, affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department, are also deeply interested in the measure before Congress known as the Walsh Bill which provides that all persons who sell to the U. S. Government or enter into any contractual relations with it shall conform to the conditions contained in certain specifications, the purpose of which will be to maintain fair labor standards in connection with purchases, loans or grants where Federal funds are involved directly or indirectly. This measure seeks to confirm in law the principle that the first charge on any industry is the performance of its duty to society by paying adequate wages and maintaining decent working conditions. It will prevent the purchase by federal officials of foreign-made and other unfair products to be used by the Government. Uncle Sam should set an example by buying American products which are made under American standards of living, established by the American Federation of Labor.

A review of the progress made by the American Federation of Labor shows that at least one million new members were gained by the labor movement in 1935. We feel confident that an equal gain will be made in 1936. A most conservative estimate places the organized workers at six million.

Wage gains made by the unions run into hundreds of millions of dollars. A ninety million dollar wage boost was made by one union affiliated with the A. F. of L. The Railway labor unions succeeded in the restoration of a 10 per cent wage deduction, adding 170 million dollars to their pay envelopes and at the same time prevented a 15 per cent cut in wages which would have meant a loss to the railway workers of 217 millions of dollars. Numerous other examples could be given wherein labor

unions have either prevented wage reductions, or gained increases.

Hours of labor have been reduced by seventy-three out of 109 national and international unions. There are now over two million union workers on a 40-hour week; half a million on a 36-hour week and over 13 thousand have already won a 30-hour week.

These facts are actual proof of the benefits of labor unions to their members. The results give the union worker greater purchasing power and more leisure time to spend their earnings for self-education and advancement. Higher wages and shorter hours are the only remedies which have been advanced to cure depression. They have been gained through the economic power of organized labor through collective bargaining. They can be maintained by the American workers through the collective buying of products and services that bear the Union Label, Shop Card and Working Button.

New York Anti-Injunction Law Given Wide Scope By Court

A progressive interpretation of the New York State Anti-Injunction Act was given by Justice Samuel I. Rosenman, in the Supreme Court, when he ruled that the Act applies to petitions by employers to restrain unions from picketing their customers, commonly known as the "secondary boycott."

The National Neon Sign Company, Inc., Samuel Bart, Barney Alpor, and the Cathedral Sign Company, Inc., joined in a petition for an injunction restraining local unions of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the New York Sign Writers from picketing customers of the four concerns, who it was alleged purchased signs not made by union labor.

The companies claimed the anti-injunction act did not apply either to the secondary boycott or to picketing the customers of business concerns.

Justice Rosenman dismissed the employers' complaint on both grounds..

Put a bigger "kick" in collective bargaining with a 100 per cent solution of Collective Buying under the Union Label.

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

(By G. E. Warren, L. U. No. 943, Tulsa, Okla.)

INDUSTRIAL Democracy in America is reaching the last stage of decay. Evidence of this fact is visible on every hand; our former securities of employment for the masses are gone, and idleness and uncertainty of employment have taken its place.

The reasons for decay are obvious. The disability from which we suffer arises out of unemployment. Makeshift relief, Government dole, and the activities of charitable organizations are mere gestures and cannot cure this evil.

Fundamentally our disability is deep-seated and our modern capitalistic system will not into the co-operative movement necessary to reclaim lost industrial ground.

Co-operation between employer and employe is the only logical solution of this perplexing problem and must predominate or American workmen will soon be subjected to the pauper labor conditions now prevalent in the Latin districts of Europe. Society must be lifted from a competitive basis and placed on a solid foundation of co-operation, or American ideals and institutions will be crushed and American standards of living among the industrial people will be lowered to the verge of pauperism for the bulk of American workmen.

America has suffered for years because of the intrusion of those who have no vested interest in the problems of industry, and have been allowed to interfere with the employer and employe in their efforts to properly adjust industry. Professional men, bankers, merchants, farmers and others, should realize that they have no interest that would warrant them in entering into a controversy between employer and employe, yet they allow Chambers of Commerce, associated industries and other kindred organizations who draw their financial support from them and use it to defeat labor in their attempt to secure a living wage, and a purchasing power that would restore normal industrial conditions for those upon whom business is dependent for patronage.

In this age of Doctors of business, efficiency experts, and what have you, none have been found with a remedy that will relieve us from the ills we are suffering, and their failure to properly diagnose the case has allowed such complications as Communism, Facism, Nazism, to attack the patient already delirious from the major attack of idleness and unemployment.

Our boasted civilization seems to be tottering on its throne when we tolerate the teachings of anarchy that seek to overthrow Christianity that made civilization possible and progress certain. Nothing but greed, pure and unadulterated, could bring about such a condition under a form of government such as we have in America.

Communism and kindred movements such as we have today springing up in America is not free government and can only exist under dictatorship which is nothing more than a return to Monarchical Government. The Russian workmen have gained nothing by communistic government that has not been enjoyed by American workmen for years, but Russian workmen are under regulations today that American workmen will never tolerate. American workmen have only to grasp the remedy of organization and co-operation that will solve the problem of our workmen for all time to come. Why should American workmen waste time seeking legislation to regulate their hours of labor and rate of pay, only to have the courts proclaim such legislation to be unconstitutional? If labor would only use their own economic power now dormant no laws would be necessary to regulate employment.

The average American citizen has yet to learn that it is his duty to take care of his government, and not the duty of the government to take care of his individual problems upon the fields of industry. Labor should realize that the millions of dollars being paid out on government relief problems must be replaced in some manner, and about the only method known to legislative bodies is that kind of taxation that comes from the production of labor. Can labor as a cross section of society lift them-

selves by their boot straps? That feat has never been accomplished by others.

Those who have accumulated vast wealth in industry, are not now and never have been willing to bear their share of the burden of depression, and are taking the position that they have a right to recover their losses before they will divide with labor their just share of what they produce. What would happen if labor should assume the same position, organize all of the industrial workers, and withhold from industry their labor until they had agreed that labor should recover their losses caused by bank failures, mortgage foreclosures and bad investments before capital could take any profit from business. Would the financial world approve of such methods as being good sound business? Labor has a better right to make such a demand than capital has. The depression was not brought about by labor's actions, but by a deliberate and wellplanned attempt of capital to multiply their holdings by various financial coups, which failed to materialize as expected, and a battle for the survival of the fittest followed. Overlords of finance began to load the market with worthless stocks and securities, all quoted and selling at fictitious prices. Sane business men became financially insane, capital was withdrawn from legitimate business and invested in depreciated and worthless securities, and when Wall Street manipulators had unloaded their worthless holdings on an unsuspecting public, the crash came, Americans' wealth by the millions was invested in European countries, and used to rehabilitate foreign commerce and industry forcing American industry and labor to compete with products produced by pauper labor if they desired to enter the world's market with their products. And now capital says labor must wait patiently until capital has regained the losses they sustained by their own foolish investments, before labor can recover their purchasing power. Labor has exhibited the patience of Job awaiting the return of prosperity for five long bitter years, enduring poverty, sickness and oppression, all because of the selfish greed of capital. It is time for labor to act and action means organization against organized greed. The ghost of hunger and misery should be expelled from American industry.

The gravity of the situation demands that labor must accomplish the thing capital has failed and refused to do. If capital will not co-operate with labor in this great endeavor, then labor will and should see that America takes her proper place as one of the great commercial nations of the world.

Man's Conquest of Nature

Boulder dam, one of the greatest undertakings of man in his conquest of nature, has been completed, final settlement has been agreed upon and the mammoth project was formally accepted on March 1. The contract was signed April 20, 1931, and the time limit set for completion of the work was seven years.

Boulder dam impounds more water than any similar bulwark of prosperity in the world. It will conserve 10,000,000,000,000 gallons of water to irrigate more than 2,000,000 acres of land, an area larger than the state of Delaware, and furnish homes for thousands of producers. The shore line of the reservoir, to be known as Lake Mead, will be 550 miles, which is destined to be dotted with homes and villages in the near future.

The great barrier across the Colorado River will check floods that have ravaged the lowlands and filled the gulf with millions of cubic yards of silt from fertile valleys. It will transform a desert waste into a farmers' empire. It will produce 1,800,000 electric horsepower, usable and salable under the recent ruling of the Supreme Court. It will furnish lights to homes and power to factories in three enterprising states. It may revolutionize, by evaporation, the climate of the entire Southwest and send occasional showers to Death Valley.

The skyline highway, uniting Nevada and Arizona, will cross one of the costliest bridges in the world over a concrete wall 33 feet wide and 726 feet above the river bed.

A teacher was giving his class a lecture on charity.

"Willie," he said, "if I saw a boy beating a donkey and stopped him from doing so, what virtue should I be showing?"

Willie (promptly): "Brotherly love."

HIGH COURT UPHOLDS STATE RIGHT TO BAR PRISON-MADE GOODS



ASWEEPING victory in the long fight to curb the sale of convict-made goods on the open market was recorded in Washington, D. C., in the decision of the United States Supreme Court sustaining the validity of the Hawes-Cooper Act barring the shipment of prison products into States where laws prohibit the sale of such merchandise.

The decision, reached unanimously by the nine members of the Court, affirmed the decision of the Ohio Supreme Court in the suit of Asa H. Whitfield attempting to overthrow the Ohio law, enacted in conformity with the Hawes-Cooper Act, which placed a prohibition upon the sale of prison-made goods on the open market and established the State-use system.

The case originated when Whitfield sold in Cleveland, Ohio, a dozen work shirts manufactured at Wetumpka Prison in Alabama, and also sold six dozen of the shirts for shipment to R. C. Kissack of Lakewood, Ohio.

Whitfield was convicted in the Cleveland Municipal Court of violating the Ohio law. His conviction was sustained by the higher State courts, and from there was appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court by Alabama. The law was defended before the Court by Ohio, and also by New York, which has a law similar to Ohio's.

The Hawes-Cooper Act, passed in 1929, deprives goods manufactured by convict labor of their interstate character and makes them subject to State laws. Lawyers for Whitfield claimed the Constitution does not confer upon Congress the power to divest itself of control over interstate commerce in any field, and that, therefore, Congress could not transfer control over interstate traffic in prison goods to the States. Whitfield's lawyers contended, further, that Congress does not have the power to stop interstate commerce in goods containing nothing harmful or deleterious.

Both of these reactionary arguments were thrown out by the Supreme Court's decision.

"The view of the State of Ohio that the sale of convict-made goods in com-

petition with the products of free labor is an evil," Justice Sutherland said, "finds ample support in fact and in the similar legislation of a preponderant number of other States.

"Acts of Congress relating to the subject also recognize the evil. In addition to the Hawes-Cooper Act, the importation of the products of convict labor has been denied the right of entry at the ports of the United States and the importation prohibited.

"All such legislation, State and Federal, proceeds upon the view that free labor, properly compensated, cannot compete successfully with the enforced and unpaid or underpaid convict labor of the prison.

"A State basing its legislation upon that conception has the right and power, so far as the Federal Constitution is concerned, by non-impairing legislation, to preserve its policy from impairment or defeat, by any means appropriate to the end and inconsistent with that instrument."

Citing the Wilson Act by which Congress divested intoxicating liquors of their interstate character where States barred their manufacture and sale within their own borders, Justice Sutherland ruled that the Hawes-Cooper Act was effective on interstate shipments of prison goods even though they were in original packages.

The underlying principle of the Hawes-Cooper Act is the provision that convict-made goods shipped from one State into another shall come under the laws of the latter State the same as if manufactured there. This means that if a State prohibits the sale of its own prison products on the open market it is illegal for any other State to sell its convict-labor goods in that State.

Twenty-four States, including Ohio and New York, have established the State-use system and accepted the Hawes-Cooper Act. Alabama still clings to the system of selling its prison goods on the open market not only in Alabama but in other States as well. The Supreme Court decision bars this traffic in all of the States which have the State-use system.

FILENE ATTACKS THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS



IN a speech at City Club, Boston, Edward A. Filene, for many years one of the foremost merchants, declared that the National Association of Manufacturers is following the same tactics by which the German industrialists put Hitler in power over the whole nation rather than submit to the moderate proposals of German labor.

"How came it that Germany was handed to Hitler?" demanded Filene. "Because the great German industrialists, instead of working out a program designed to cope with post-war conditions, clung to their traditional rights and the traditional cartel policy, under which prices were kept out of competition and were kept high, while wages were kept in competition and went down and down.

"The result of this was a Communist movement which so terrified the employers that they turned to Hitler in a desperate effort to suppress the movement for which they themselves were so largely responsible.

"It was a disastrous step to take; and yet American industry, represented by our National Association of Manufacturers, is taking much the same step. I do not object to industry going into politics, if it will only enter with its eyes open; but if the National Association of Manufacturers does really represent American industry, I tremble for what will happen in America during the next few years.

"As in Germany before the Hitler regime, our nation has been in the throes of attempted readjustment. As in Germany, the readjustment has been accompanied by no end of confusion. As in Germany, the industrial leaders contrasted this confusion with the relatively prosperous times before the confusion started.

"And as in Germany, they decided to turn back the clock, to renounce all liberalism, all democracy, all efforts at reform, all practical attempts to put our people back to work at wages adequate to buy the enormous volume of products it has now become possible to produce and necessary to sell."

Mr. Filene said that the German industrialists had a better excuse than our NAM, for German industry was almost prostrate when they threw their help to Hitler, while the NAM is doing much the same when business is on the upgrade. He does not speak for any special measure of the New Deal; but he condemns the fact that NAM has registered its hostility to any new deal.

"They have come out against change. They have put themselves on record as profoundly convinced that evolution doesn't count. If anyone is out of a job, let him find one. If anybody is sick or old or dependent—well, why didn't he save his money?

"They have even objected to the government spending at a time when, if the government had not spent billions, millions of Americans must have starved to death.

"It would have been far better if industry had poured out billions in wages which would have made it unnecessary for the government to pour out billions for relief."

Filene declared there is only one principle upon which world peace can be based. "There must be," he said, "some arrangements under which the masses of the various nations will be able to earn a living.

"For this machine age is so productive that its output cannot be sold unless the masses are enabled to buy it; and if it is not sold, the machines cannot be kept in operation and the masses cannot be employed.

"A high standard of living for the masses, then, is... an essential of social order and world peace."

It is still illegal in England to make a mince pie, smoke a cigaret in the street, play billiards Sunday, or have a Christmas dinner of more than three courses. These and many other examples of obsolete laws on the books were mentioned at a Law Society conference which recommended steps to bring old legislation up to date.

Don't allow the merchant to filibuster when it comes to Union-made Products.

A YEAR'S WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION



HE Monthly Summary issued by the International Labor Organization contains a brief but impressive account of the work done by the I.L.O. during 1935.

First place is given to the question of the shorter working week. The Summary points out that in 1919, the Constitution given to the I.L.O. at its creation laid down as one of the principles that all industrial communities should endeavor to apply "the adoption of the eight-hour day or the forty-eight hour week."

In 1935 the General Conference of the I.L.O. voted a Convention affirming the principle of the forty-hour week without any lowering of the standard of living of the workers.

This simple comparison clearly shows the rapid development of the problem of the reduction of hours of work, regarded both as a means of alleviating unemployment and as a consequence of the steady march of technical progress. It also shows the important advance achieved during the past year by the I.L.O. in one of the vital spheres of its activity. The forty-hour week is henceforth the goal of its efforts.

Having realized the first application of this principle by the adoption of a Convention for a further branch of the glass-making industry, the I.L.O. is preparing similar draft Conventions to apply the reform internationally in public works, the building and construction industry, iron and steel, coal mines and the textile industry for presentation to the 1936 Session of the International Labor Conference.

The question of the reduction of hours in the printing and bookbinding and chemical industries has been held over for probable inclusion of the agenda of the 1937 Session. The problem of the reduction of hours in the branches of the glass-making industry not covered by existing Conventions is also being studied.

Although exact figures are not available for all countries it is evident that they include tens of millions of workers directly affected by the action of the

I.L.O. in the field of the limitation of hours.

To the workers mentioned above must be added seamen, who have for a long time demanded equality of treatment with shore workers in this respect. As a result of an agreement reached in March, 1935, between representatives of the ship-owners and seamen at a meeting of the Joint Maritime Commission, it is now possible that a mutual basis of settlement on the question of hours and manning may be reached in the near future.

The question of holidays with pay for seamen will also probably be settled at a special Maritime Session to be held in the Autumn of 1936. The application of this principle to other workers in industry and commerce will be a subject of a final discussion in June, 1936, after having successfully passed a first discussion at the 1935 Conference.

The 1935 Conference also did very useful preparatory work in the matter of the regulation of certain systems of recruiting of workers, and a Convention was finally adopted on the complicated problem of the maintenance of the pension rights of workers moving from one country to another.

By another Convention it laid down the general prohibition of the employment of women in mines.

Another important piece of work was the adoption of a detailed Recommendation of the measures to be taken in connection with the unemployment of young persons, which is a particularly serious aspect of the world depression. It was the preparatory studies of the I.L.O. which revealed that there were the alarming number of six or seven million young persons in the world without employment.

The problem of the malnutrition of workers also came up at the 1935 Session and was afterwards discussed by the Assembly of the League. The resolutions adopted from the basis of studies carried out in collaboration by the international institutions concerned, both on the necessity of assuring adequate nutrition for the workers, and on the possibility of relieving the depression by the increased consumption

of agricultural products. At the end of 1935 the total number of ratifications officially registered was 678, as compared with 636 in 1934. Last year, for the first time, America and Russia, as well as Afganistan and Ecuador, took part in the International Labor Conference as full members. The United States of the U. S. S. R. have also taken their places on the Governing Body of the I.L.O. among the eight State members of industrial importance. The total number of countries now belonging to the I.L.O. is 61.

Among decisions of the Governing Body mention may be made of that which calls attention of the 1936 Conference to the problem of the safety

of workers in the building industry, and those concerning the extension of international protection to categories of workers not yet covered, and the question of the workers' spare time in connection with the reduction of hours. Another important result obtained was the application to the staff of the Indian railways of the 1919 Convention on hours and work. In addition to all this work, advisory committees on subjects affecting the lives of the workers have been meeting throughout the year, and the research side of the I.L.O. has been supplying valuable material. In short, the International Labor Organization has amply justified the high hopes placed in it when it was established.—Labor Press Service, London, England.

THE TAX QUESTION

(By H. H. Siegele)



BEFORE our philosopher had completed his discourse, part of which was given in the previous article, the paperboy handed him his newspaper, in which was announced in large headlines, the president's message to Congress, relative to the tax question. Of course the philosopher cut his talk short, and read the message. It was so nearly like what he had in mind to say, that he, instead of resuming his talk, merely read extracts from the message, calling attention to what he had previously said on that subject.

So courageous was the language used by the president, that the philosopher was beginning to believe his hoped-for advancement in our social order was about to come to pass. Wasn't that message phrased and toned in a manner that would spell the end of large fortunes. Wasn't the very purpose of it to call a halt to unnecessarily large incomes. Of course there weren't any figures given, but the most conservative figures that might be implied could not fall far short of what he had been advocating. He had gained his objective, —that seemed certain—so why should he go any farther. He could now turn his thoughts to other matters. But alas, when in a few days the press brought out the tax plan in tabulated form, it seemed to him a rather mild affair,

compared with the figureless message.

"Why, in the name of humanity," the philosopher asked sternly, "should anybody be allowed to have an income above what is necessary for his family's security, with a reasonable margin for luxuries? And why should extremely large fortunes fall into the hands of those who have never done a lick of work in their lives, simply because some of their forbears had accumulated such fortunes, or came by them through chance or some kind of luck? Large fortunes, and unnecessarily large incomes go hand in hand.

The philosopher was speaking from the standpoint of common sense. He had in mind the best interests of all the people when he made these remarks. Large fortunes and large incomes, when they are above what is necessary to provide life-time security for the possessors and their families, constitute a drawback to those who have them, rather than to those who, because of this unjust distribution of wealth, are deprived of the common necessities of life. Moreover, there is an indirect evil in those things, that is slowly but surely crushing the larger middle class into an abnormal existence.

"One needs only," the philosopher continued, frowning, "to witness the attempts of extremely wealthy persons to spend their incomes, in order to be convinced that large fortunes and large in-

comes do not stand for the best things in life. The unnatural living of those people, and the dissipations that they indulge in, in a vain attempt to gain happiness, can not be justified from any scientific standpoint, much less from the standpoint of wholesome social life. No social order can live long, especially in these days of almost universal education, where a little handful of rich people, as it were, control more of the nation's wealth, than all the rest of the people put together. There must be brought about some way of breaking up extremely large fortunes, and of holding down unnecessarily large incomes, if this government of ours is not to crumble under the very weight of them.

"The president's plan, mild as it is," the philosopher went on, in a spirit of fairness, "is nevertheless a step forward. It should pass Congress without serious opposition. No intelligent person, it seems to me, can conscientiously object to the rates as being too high, especially since they apply only to fortunes and incomes that are far beyond what is necessary, even to provide every known life-time luxury, besides the necessities of life."

But our philosopher had a surprise coming. One of the young men before him informed him, or rather, asked him, whether he hadn't seen the morning's paper, and what The United States Chamber of Commerce had to say about the President's tax plan . . . Yes, he had it with him,—it was a letter given out to the press, which read in part:

"We desire the immediate protest of our organization members to their senators and congressmen and also to Mr. Harrison, chairman, senate finance committee, and to Mr. Doughton, chairman, House ways and means committee against precipitate action on new and extreme tax proposals.

"These impose new hardships on all business enterprises. They cannot be defended for revenue purposes since the government's best opportunity for increased revenue lies in increased business activities, which would be retarded by pending measures. Under the present definitions of income and inheritance, the high rates now proposed would be confiscatory actually exceeding one hundred per cent of legalized income in extreme cases. The passage of such legislation without hearings is indefensible."

After listening carefully to the reading of this letter, the philosopher said:

"Of course, anything that will take revenue from those who actually have it to spare, is indefensible, in the eyes of the Chamber of Commerce. That organization, for a long time, has been trying to be the actual government of the United States, invisible or otherwise; and woe be it unto the working people, if they ever get a foothold.

"Who does the Chamber of Commerce think ought to bear the tax burden, the unemployed? Maybe they have a plan whereby the cost of government can be painlessly extracted from the working people, employed or unemployed . . . If you want water, you go where water is; and if you need revenue, the best place to go for it is where it is. 'Soak the Rich isn't at all a bad slogan," the philosopher concluded, feeling that his hoped-for social advancement was yet to come.

WELL-BUILT FRAME HOUSES WEATHERED HURRICANE AND TIDAL WAVE IN FLORIDA



THE tropical hurricane and tidal wave which took such distressing toll of human life and wrought such heavy property loss along portions of the Florida coast on September 2 and 3, 1935, afforded another opportunity for those identified with building material and construction industries to obtain information respecting building practices that will be of value for the protection of life, limb and property in the case of severe storms in the future. To procure

such information, the Southern Pine Association sent a representative experienced in lumber and construction into the hurricane stricken section a few days after the storm.

This representative's report on his examination at Tavernier, Fla., which, according to accounts, was subjected to the full force of the terrific wind, rain and tidal wave, discloses that homes built of strong, dependable southern yellow pine lumber and were constructed in accordance with sound principles of construction, saved their occupants

from death or injury and came through the battering of the hurricane and water in sound condition from the structural standpoint, and with but minor damage otherwise. This despite the fact that some of the homes that had faulty foundations or that were improperly anchored to foundations, were blown and floated through scrub tree growth, rock, etc., for a distance of 100 to 500 feet.

The examination by the Association's representative, supported by photographs taken after the storm, revealed that good frame construction on piers weathered the storm in much better condition than frame construction on chain wall foundation. In the pier construction, the representative stated, a minimum of resistance was offered to wind and wave. Rather they were allowed to pass through and around with little obstruction, while chain wall foundations, where exposed to the full force of the elements broke and crumbled.

The representative referred to the fact that after the severe hurricanes on the East coast of Florida several years ago, the Southern Pine Association, together with prominent construction interests, conducted an examination of building practices calculated to withstand hurricane winds, and evolved what is known as the "Fifteen Cardinal Points of Safe and Permanent Frame Construction," in accordance with which numerous "storm-proof" homes have been erected in many sections of the country.

"It was not possible to make a detailed examination of all the framing of homes inspected in Tavernier," the representative reported, "but it appeared certain that all of the 'fifteen cardinal points' were not observed in the construction of the homes in Tavernier, although some of the recommended practices were followed in the sturdier built houses. It seems likely that in areas that are more or less frequently visited by hurricanes, or strong winds, widely over-hanging roofs and projections of various sorts, which present vulnerable surfaces on, or under which strong winds can exert lifting pressure should be discarded in building."

The representative reported that experienced natives at Tavernier, mostly boatmen, fisherman, etc., gave the opin-

ion that the peak velocity of the wind at that point was 175 miles per hour, and that southwest of there it probably was greater.--(Wood Construction)

It Pays to Deal With Real Unions

The National Association of Manufacturers and other anti-labor propagandists have, through years of constant misrepresentation, convinced a certain type of employer that signing a union agreement is tantamount to writing a death warrant for his own business.

No more effective debunking of this bogey-man can be found than in the official financial reports of firms which have been unionized within the last two years. Here are four typical instances selected from a long list:

In 1933, the Remington Rand Company, which had never dealt with organized labor, had a deficit of \$2,581,030. Early in 1934, after a strike, the firm signed an agreement with several A. F. of L. organizations.

When that year closed, not only had the deficit been wiped out, but the firm showed a net profit of \$1,264,941. Its net profit for 1935 was still greater—\$1,750,591.

Underwood Elliott Fisher Company made \$1,517,943 in 1933—when it had no relations with organized labor. A union agreement was negotiated in May, 1934. Profits during that year were \$2,604,879. The 1935 report is not yet complete, but based on figures for the first nine months, the firm's profits are expected to hit close to the \$3,000,000 mark.

A deficit of \$1,353,901 was reported by the Shell Oil Corporation in 1934. Union agreements were signed, for the first time, on May 1, 1935. Nine months later the company reported a \$4,411,649 profit.

The Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company earned \$412,632 in 1934. Early in 1935, the Machinists' Union negotiated its first agreement with the firm. Preliminary reports indicate the company's profits have doubled since the pact was signed.

The firms named are not having an unusual experience. They are merely learning what fair employers discovered long ago—it pays to deal with a responsible labor union.

Editorial



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1936

Preparedness and Housing

THE annual appropriation bill for the War Department passed by the House of Representatives reaches the stupendous sum of \$449,-837,029.

Housing authorities estimate that a comfortable house for the low-income group will cost around \$5,000. The appropriation for the War Department would construct 111,807 such houses. Assuming an average of four persons per family, these houses would provide homes for 447,228 persons.

It will not be out of place to remember these figures when the House of Representatives takes up the question of appropriations to inaugurate a Fed-

eral housing program.

Surely the American Government cannot object to spending as much or more from public funds to remedy the housing shortage as it allocates to the War Department in order to prepare the country to meet a possible attack from foreign governments.

Labor Need Of Labor News

THERE is perhaps no institution and its relations to the general welfare in this country that is so much misunderstood as organized labor.

The principle reason for this is the lack of information on the subject by the general public, the members of organized labor and especially the unorganized workers of the country.

The general public, as a rule, gets their conception of organized labor from the columns of the daily newspapers. There is no more unfair or biased medium of disseminating labor news than through the columns of the ordinary daily newspapers. Their editorial policies are usually formed by their connection with the "Masters of Industry," and as these gentlemen, in the great majority of cases, are inimical to organized labor, necessarily the editorial policy of the daily press is along the same line, therefore, the general public gets nothing but this view of the labor situation and its organizations.

Organized labor gets the labor journal or weekly of his craft, and usually knows what is going on in the labor world, and especially does he get the news if he will subscribe for the "Labor Paper" published in his vicinity.

There is nothing that should have greater place in the working man's home than his craft journal, and some one or more good weekly labor papers.

But the man who really needs education from the labor standpoint is the unorganized worker, who does not get a trade journal and has to depend on the daily press for his information. He is sadly lacking in the true news and it is to be hoped that some day, some way will be found to get the news to him.

Official Information



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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To all Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils.

Greetings:

At our last general convention held at our Home in Lakeland, Florida, from September 29 to October 9, 1928, the delegates discussed the question of holding the next general convention of the United Brotherhood in Lakeland, Florida, preferably later in the year, either November or December, and finally concluded that this proposition be submitted to referendum vote of our members.

On October 22, 1928, the following question was submitted for general vote:

"Shall the G. E. B. be authorized to fix the date of next general convention so that if it be held in Lakeland, Florida, it be later in the year? If, however, it be held in Indianapolis, the present law shall apply."

When the vote was counted, it showed 55,578 in favor of this proposition, and 17,044 against.

Having received more than the necessary two-thirds vote it was carried and the matter was then in the hands of our General Executive Board to decide.

At a regular meeting of that body held on February 15, 1936, the time and place of holding our next general convention was carefully considered, after which it was decided that the next general convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be held at our Home, Lakeland, Florida, beginning Monday, December 7, 1936, and all Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils are herewith so notified.

The official convention call will be issued later in the year.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Official Communication from the President of the American Federation of Labor

Mr. Frank Duffy, Secretary,
Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am pleased to officially advise you that in conformity with an agreement reached at the Atlantic City Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the differences which arose between building trades organizations affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor have been satisfactorily settled.

As a result of the settlement reached, which was approved at a convention of the Building Trades Department held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor on March 25th, there has now been established one united Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, with all building trades organizations affiliated therein. The following organizations participated, through their chosen representatives, in the convention of the Building Trades Department:

International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers;

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America;

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America;

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers;

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America;

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America;

International Union of Operating Engineers;

The Granite Cutters' International Association of America;

International Union of Elevator Constructors;

International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America;

International Union of Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers;

International Association of Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters

Helpers and Terrazzo Workers Helpers;

Sheet Metal Workers International Association;

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America;

Operative Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada;

United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada;

United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association;

Journeymen Stone Cutters Association of North America;

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.

I am sure that the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor will view this achievement in solidarity and unity with a feeling of genuine satisfaction. The results obtained show conclusively that the officers and members of the building trades organizations possess the ability and the resourcefulness to settle their own differences within the family of Organized Labor.

The following officers of the Building Trades Department were elected and installed:

J. W. Williams, President;

J. J. Hynes, First Vice-President;

John Possehl, Second Vice-President;

L. P. Lindelof, Third Vice-President;

Richard Gray, Fourth Vice-President;

P. J. Morrin, Fifth Vice-President;

D. W. Tracy, Sixth Vice-President;

W. J. McSorley, Seventh Vice-President;

Herbert Rivers, Eighth Vice-President;

M. J. McDonough, Secretary-Treasurer.

I congratulate the officers and members of the Building Trades Department upon the success which attended their efforts to reach a settlement of their difficulties, and upon the patience and devotion which was shown by all concerned in the negotiations which were carried on for final settlement.

Fraternally yours,

WM. GREEN, President,
American Federation of Labor.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company Awards Contract to Firm Employ- ing Non-Union Carpenters

The Central Trades Council and affiliated unions of Marion, Indiana, have exhausted all efforts to have the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company of that city to let the contract for a new sales room and filling station to a contractor employing union labor.

The contract for this work was awarded to the Bowman Construction Company, and all efforts to have this firm employ union carpenters have failed. Therefore Local Union 365, which is affiliated with the Marion Central Trades Council, desires that our membership be made acquainted with the unfriendly attitude of this firm towards organized labor.

Traveling Members Attention

According to Recording Secretary, R. C. Gabriel of Local Union 106, Des Moines, Iowa, work is picking up to some extent but there is still a large number of the members unemployed and as a consequence there is little opportunity for traveling member to obtain work in that city.

* * *

Carpenters expecting steady work will please stay away from Helena, Montana. The emergency work following the October earthquakes is finished. At the present time the Helena Local has more than enough men to do the work that is in view this coming season.

One construction company, outside of the state, has been advertising in the Seattle, Washington, daily papers for building craftsmen to come to Helena. There is no reason why they should do so unless it is their intention to enter a wedge to create non-union shop conditions in the district, according to information received from M. L. Mereness, recording secretary of Local Union 153, Helena, Montana.

* * *

Local Union No. 953, of Lake Charles, La., wishes all traveling members to be informed that there is no building boom in that city at the present time and that the work now under way and contemplated is not sufficient to keep all members of the Local Union employed. Therefore any members coming to Lake Charles in the hope of securing work will only meet with disappointment.

California State Council Convention

The California State Council of Carpenters held its ninth annual convention at the Labor Temple, Fresno, March 6, 7 and 8, 1936.

The convention was called to order by George Barnhart, vice-president of Local 701, who welcomed the delegates and visitors on behalf of the Fresno District Council and its affiliated Local Unions.

The proceedings opened with singing of "America" by the delegates and visitors, after which Rev. W. H. Schmale offered the invocation.

Among the addresses of welcome were those of Jean L. Vincenz, public works commissioner of the city; Gerald Thomas, secretary of the Fresno Chamber of Commerce; Mayor Leymel; W. A. Collins of the Fresno County Board of Supervisors; William Glass, finance commissioner of the city.

Chairman Barnhart then made the presentation of the gavel, a present from Local No. 1496 Millmen, to President Cambiano, who responded with brief remarks in which he thanked the Fresno organizations for the efforts they made in entertaining the delegates.

President Cambiano then appointed the various committees and called for the report of the Committee on Credentials which showed there were 60 delegates in attendance representing 5 District Councils and 37 Local Unions.

The reports of the officers included the accomplishments of the State Council during the year and showed its finances to be in a healthy condition.

The convention considered 21 resolutions, the principal ones dealing with the 5-day week; general working conditions; stricter enforcement of the Contractors' State License Law; organization; promotion of the Union Label, and proposing State and Federal legislation.

In the forenoon session of the second day, General Executive Board Member Muir delivered an interesting and inspiring address outlining the working conditions prevailing in the states of California, Oregon and Washington, and made it clear that our Brotherhood is strictly a craft organization.

The convention was also addressed by Edward D. Nolan, State Labor Commissioner.

Joseph F. Cambiano of San Mateo and David H. Ryan of San Francisco were unanimously elected president and secretary respectively, and Stockton was chosen as the 1937 convention city.

Local No. 58, Chicago, Ill., Celebrates Its 40th Anniversary

March 20, 1936, goes down in the annals of Local Union No. 58, U. B. of C. and J. of A., as a day long to be remembered. It marked a mile post in the history of the Local—the celebration of its fortieth anniversary.

A thousand strong—the members of Local No. 58 had turned out to commemorate the passing of that mile post. The Local was also honored with the presence of a large number of visitors from the District Council and other Local Unions. The celebration was held at Lincoln Turner Hall, 1005 Diversey Boulevard.

It was a most impressive and encouraging sight to look into the sea of faces that greeted those who took part in the program. Once more it looked like old times. After passing through seven long lean depression years what better testimonial to the unswerving loyalty of our members could possibly be asked than the fact that they have weathered the storm of the greatest industrial panic this country has ever witnessed and through it all have maintained their membership, which is also true of many other members who for various reasons could not be with us on this memorable occasion. Many faces bore the earmarks of privation and hardship inflicted through long years of unemployment, but there were smiles that told me that these members took justified pride in their loyalty and devotion to their Local and to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and that to them it was a genuine pleasure to participate in celebration of the fortieth anniversary of their Local.

In the front rows were seated the "old timers"—the men whose active membership has had so large a share in shaping the destiny and promoting the success of Local No. 58. Among them was Brother Gust Move who had come a distance of two hundred eighty miles to be with us. Words can not adequately express our appreciation and gratitude toward these men whose many

years of membership and steadfast devotion to the cause has made possible the success of Local No. 58.

Financial Secretary B. O. Lofgren, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, briefly stated the purpose of the celebration and presented President John Sundberg who in fitting remarks greeted the audience and called on the present officers to rise and take a bow. The writer had the honor to act as master of ceremonies, a most pleasant duty, but a duty that gave me some concern for the Committee had decided that the program was to be concluded within two and one-half hours. I was not so sure it could be done with six noted speakers to be heard from and a trio of entertainers, but thanks to the good judgment of the speakers and the attentiveness of the audience, the program was concluded on scheduled time.

The speakers were: Geo. H. Lakey, First General Vice-President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Thomas F. Flynn, President of the Chicago District Council of Carpenters; Oscar F. Nelson, former Vice-President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, now Judge of the Superior Court; Victor A. Olander, Secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; John H. Walker, former President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; and Reuben G. Soderstrom, President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. To run that program through in two and one-half hours was a big order, but it just had to be done for there was the traditional breaking of bread to follow upon conclusion of the program.

First General Vice-President George H. Lakey spoke interestingly on the history of Local No. 58. Thirty-five years membership in the Local enabled him to know from actual contact what its activities have been and the policies it has adhered to during the forty years period. Local 58, he said, "is really more than forty years old because it was made up of old Local 269, with one hundred thirty nine members and Local 730 with one hundred thirty one members. These locals consolidated February 22, 1896, and the newly formed Local was given Charter number 58. The original charter bearing that number was issued to a Local in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1884, but that local passed out of existence. The first

per capita tax paid by Local 58 was for the month of March, 1896, on two hundred twenty members. The original meeting place was Lincoln Park Hall located opposite Lincoln Park. As the membership grew this hall became too small and the Local moved to Lincoln Turner Hall. Local 58 has for a number of years held the distinction of being one of the largest and most substantial locals in the Brotherhood, but long before it could claim that distinction on the point of membership the Local had for other reasons become known as the banner Local. This distinction came to the Local as a result of certain characteristics and policies." Some of these as related by Brother Lakey were: "The Local always took a keen interest in the affairs of the Brotherhood; it always took an active part in the affairs of the District Council and never missed sending a full quota of delegates to the national conventions; it lived strictly up to the laws of the Brotherhood and fought for its principles, and certain policies were adopted which proved beneficial to its members. Early in 1900 the officers and trustees together with a few active members met and decided upon a policy which was adopted by the Local. That policy embraced conservation of the funds and definite provisions for creation of a reserve fund to be used only in case of emergency. This foresighted action stood the Local in good stead when in 1910 a strike was called in Chicago and with the funds that had been accumulated the Local was financially better able to take care of its members than any other locals in Chicago. It was these characteristics that caused Local 58 to become known as the banner local." Among the officers who guided the destiny of the Local through its early years the speaker mentioned Wm. C. White; Wm. Bennett; Otto Anderson; Chas. Grassl, and Harry Keuth, and the speaker himself, the records show, served a number of years as financial secretary and later as recording secretary. It was an impressive moment when Brother Lakey paused and said "let us stop for a moment and in silent meditation pay tribute to the old timers who are now gone, who in their time and place did all they could to make Local 58 a stronger and better one, and to keep the spirit of the Brotherhood

alive within it, for the best monument that any man can leave is his deeds which make the world better for his having lived in it."

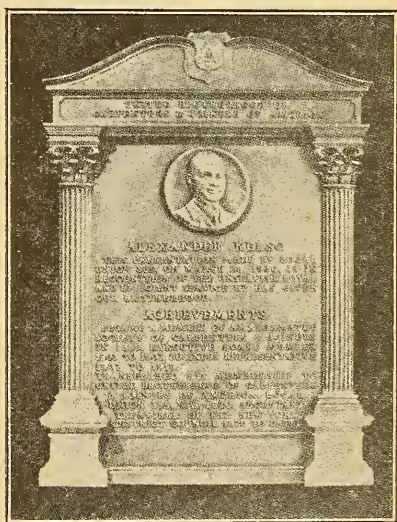
Space does not permit relating the many interesting and instructive remarks made by the various speakers. The memory of this celebration will long live and linger with us. All honor to the members of Local 58 who turned out in such large numbers and made the celebration the grand success it was, and thanks to the many visitors who honored Local 58 with their presence.

CHAS. H. SAND.

Alex Kelso Honored

A Testimonial Dinner was tendered by Local Union 385 to Alexander Kelso, Secretary-Treasurer of the New York District Council of Carpenters, at the Lismore Hotel, New York City, March 28, 1936.

In recognition of his many years of faithful service to our organization and the Labor Movement, Brother Kelso was



presented with a handsome plaque bearing the following inscription:

ALEXANDER KELSO

This presentation made by Local Union 385 on March 28, 1936, is in recognition of the unselfish, loyal and efficient service he has given our Brotherhood.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Became a member of Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners in 1889. Executive Board Member 1903 to 1907. Business Representative 1907 to 1919.

Transferred his membership to United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Local Union 385, N. Y., 1920.

Secretary-Treasurer of the New York District Council 1920 to date.

The dinner which proved to be a most enjoyable affair was attended by numerous officers and members of the Brotherhood and friends who have been in close contact with the guest of honor



ALEXANDER KELSO

and who desired through this means to express their admiration for him.

Charles W. Hanson, President of the District Council was Toastmaster and John O'Donnell of Local Union 608 was Master of Ceremonies.

Addresses were made in the following order:

Frank Duffy, General Secretary,

George Meany, President of New York State Federation of Labor,

Thomas Murray, President of Building and Construction Trades Council of New York and Vicinity,

Matthew Woll, Third Vice President, A. F. of L.,

Alphonse Weeks, President of Westchester District Council of Carpenters,

Henry J. O'Sullivan, President Carpenters' Union 385, of which Brother Kelso is a member,

Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President, and, by Brother Alex Kelso in reply.

Representatives were present from Montreal, Can.; Washington, D. C.; Rochester, Peekskill, Troy and Westchester, N. Y.

Messages and telegrams of congratulation were received from Portland, Ore.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Washington, D. C.; Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Nashville, Tenn., as well as letters from William Green, President of the A. F. of L. and Frank Morrison, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. F. of L.

The entertainment consisted of Irish Melodies, by Jack Feeney; a male trio; song by Mary Stephens; cowboy songs by Tex Fletcher; piano solo by Rea Reynolds, and guest artists from R. K. O. Circuit.

Dancing followed the entertainment, with music by the Original New York Night Hawks.

New Charters Issued

1974	Ellensburg, Wash.
2769	Wheeler, Ore.
2770	Coquille, Ore.
2771	North Vancouver, B. C., Can.
2772	New Westminster, B. C., Can.
2773	New Westminster, B. C., Can.
1979	Sudbury, Ont., Can.
2774	Klamath Falls, Ore.
2775	Vancouver, B. C., Can.
2776	Duluth, Minn.
2777	Marshfield, Ore.
1981	Tahlequah, Okla.
1983	Alturas, Calif.
2778	Dee, Ore.
1985	Savannah, Ga.
1986	Memphis, Tenn.

General President of Journeymen Barbers Dies

James C. Shanessy, general president of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America since 1922, died in the Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis, April 4, 1936, after an illness of three months.

Mr. Shanessy was a prominent official of the American labor movement. He was born in New York on July 1, 1870. He was self-educated with short terms in primary day and night schools. He became business agent of Barbers' Local Union 102, St. Louis, Mo., in 1902 and held that position until 1909, when he was chosen general organizer of the international union. In 1922 he was elected general president, which office he held until his death.

He was instrumental in bringing about Sunday closing of barber shops in several states and wrote a number of pamphlets dealing with barbers.

President Shanessy had been an outstanding figure in the American Federation of Labor conventions for a number of years. He was held in high esteem by the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor.

His funeral was held April 7 and was attended by a large number of officers of international unions. General Secretary Duffy was the personal representative of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the official representative of the American Federation of Labor, at the funeral.

Both the Barbers' International Union and the American Federation of Labor have sustained a great loss as a result of his death.

Death Takes Former Financial Secretary of Local 176

Dennis W. Maher, a member of Local Union 176 of Providence, R. I., for 45 years, died March 22, 1936, at Claymont, Delaware, in which city he had resided with his son for a number of years.

Brother Maher joined Local Union 176 in May, 1891, and for many years was financial secretary of the Local. He was one of the oldest members of the Local Union and highly respected by all who knew him.

Recording Secretary of Local 245 Dies Suddenly

John N. McCartney, recording secretary of Local Union 245, Cambridge, Ohio, for the past twenty years, died suddenly of a heart attack at his home in that city on March 16, 1936. He was 77 years of age.

Brother McCartney spent the greater part of his life in the city of Cambridge. He was highly respected by all who knew him and his passing is deeply regretted by the members of Local Union 245.

Veteran Member of Local Union 1149 Dies

It was with deep regret the members of Local Union 1149 of San Francisco, Cal., learned of the passing of Brother Alexander MacDonald whose death occurred March 17, 1936, at the ripe old age of 87.

Brother MacDonald had been a member of organized labor for 70 years, having been one of the organizers of the Shipwrights' Association in 1886. He retained his membership in that organization until October 1913 at which time the Local Union of Shipwrights, Carpenters and Joiners came over to our Brotherhood and was given the number 759. He held membership in that Local Union until its consolidation with Local Union 1149 in May, 1929.

In the passing of Brother MacDonald the Local Union loses a true and valued member.

Aged Member of Local Union No. 1739 Dies

Moritz Kaufhold an old time member of Local Union No. 1739, Maplewood, Mo., passed away after a brief illness at his home in St. Louis, Mo., March 11, 1936, at the age of 76 years. Brother Kaufhold was initiated in Local No. 5 of St. Louis, Mo., on April 2, 1889, and later transferred to Local No. 73 of that city. In 1920, he transferred to Local No. 1739 of Maplewood, Mo. He was always active in the cause of Organized Labor and was a true and valued member of the Brotherhood. His death is mourned by the officers and members of his Local Union.

DEATH ROLL

ARCHIBALD W. DRYDEN—Local Union No. 2172, Boston, Mass.

JOHN P. GAULT—Local Union No. 666, New Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Demand the Union Label

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Thankful for Increased Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We wish to express our thanks to the General Officers of the Brotherhood for the raise in our pension as it comes in very handy in these hard times.

C. H. Heath, Fin.-Sec.,

Peter Velseth, Treas.,

L. U. No. 951.

Brainerd, Minn.

Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 252

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 252, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, held many interesting meetings and social gatherings during the past year.

November 9, 1935, the Auxiliary gave a benefit Pillow Case card party which was a big success.

A Christmas party for members and their husbands was given on December 17, 1935, with Santa Claus presenting gifts to all present. Sandwiches, cake, cookies and coffee were served. The party was enjoyed by all. Before Santa presented the members he asked them either to sing or recite.

On December 21, 1935, Carpenters Local Union No. 264 and Auxiliary gave a joint Christmas party. A large Christmas tree was on the stage. Community singing of Christmas hymns and a program by children of members of Local Union, No. 264 and Auxiliary members was given after which Santa Claus presented all children with a gift and a big bag of candy and nuts.

Local Union No. 264 has two members at the Carpenters Home, Lakeland, Florida, to whom we send a gift at Christmas, so as to let them know they are not forgotten.

Auxiliary No. 252 made a tour through "The Bilt-rite" Upholstery Co., which employs only Union labor. No fee was charged. The Upholstery Company donated an attendance prize. It was an interesting tour as we were shown how

living room furniture is made. More tours are being planned.

May 9, 1936, Auxiliary is giving a May Ball, and a queen will be crowned.

At present we are planning a joint picnic to be held during the summer.

With best wishes and success to all Auxiliaries.

Emma B. Krahn, Rec. Sec.,

L. A. No. 252.

Milwaukee, Wis.

The Inefficient Steel Trust

For the first time since 1931, the United States Steel Corporation made a profit last year. Its net profit is reported at \$1,084,917 for 1935. In 1934, it had a net loss of \$21,667,780.

Meantime, Inland Steel reports net profits of \$9,417,818 in that same year of 1935; and Atlantic Steel, a mere one-horse business by comparison with U. S. Steel, cleared \$234,590. Others of the smaller steel companies have been prosperous during the year.

What does it mean when a billion dollar corporation loses money steadily for three years, and even at the end of that period, wins profits of a million dollars, when a company in the same business, not one-tenth of the Steel Trust's size, made profits through most of the depression and cleared nine times as much as U. S. Steel in 1935?

One thing it means is that Mr. Justice Brandeis is right when he speaks of the "curse of bigness," and says that corporations can get so big that they are thoroughly inefficient. Apparently, the Steel Trust has done just this thing. That the trust could drive almost any small company out of business is doubtless true. But that the trust is efficient in itself is just as plainly untrue; and the figures given show it.

Sign in Buffalo tea room: "What Foods These Morsels Be!"

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Craft Problems



CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXXXXI

There was forced out of the last lesson, for lack of space, one of the rules we intended to present for determining the rise and run of a step. This rule is not better than those we gave in that lesson; in fact, we do not like it at all, but we are giving it because we have space here, and because some of our readers might want it, either for comparison or for use. The rule is in diagram form, and is given in Fig. 533, where we have a triangle, abc , with a 24-inch base and a 11-inch altitude. To obtain the run of a step when the rise is known, measure it off on the altitude as shown from b to d , or 7 inches, and strike the horizontal line $d-e$, which gives the run of the step, or in this case $8 \frac{8}{11}$ inches. (The authority we are basing this on, shows by the diagram the run for a 7-inch rise, as 10 inches, but on checking it over, we found that incorrect.) When the run of a step is known, which in this case is 10 inches, measure it off on the base as shown from b to f , and strike the perpendicular $f-g$, which will give the rise, or $6 \frac{5}{12}$ inches. (The same authority shows that a 12-inch run would have a 6-inch rise, but a mere mental check of the diagram revealed that the rise in

We have had three lessons on porch steps, but still we find there is something lacking. When we were mentally preparing ourselves for the treatment of porch steps, we observed a great many porches and studied the steps. What a variety of steps we found, and along with this finding we discovered that many of the porch steps of the more recently built porches leave the impres-

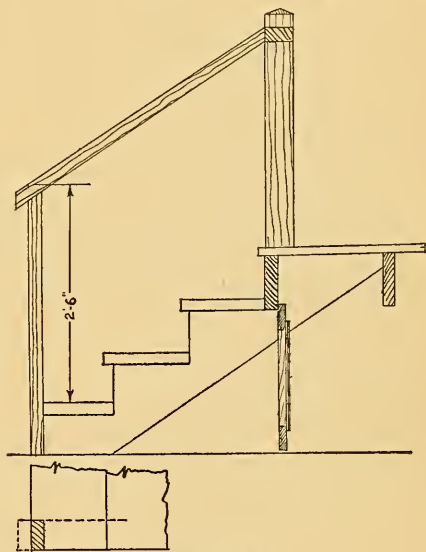


Fig. 534

sion on the mind of incompleteness or of something lacking. It does not matter where the reader might be, he needs not go far into the residence districts, before he will discover the same thing. The porch steps of recent years, as a rule, do not have railings; and, while some of them give a partially satisfactory appearance, there are many that look unfinished. There are perhaps two good reasons for the omission of step railings. One is, that it reduces the cost of building, and the other is that it eliminates a seemingly useless part of a porch that is over-much exposed to the elements. No other part of a building, as a rule, will take and hold water like step railings. Consequently deteri-

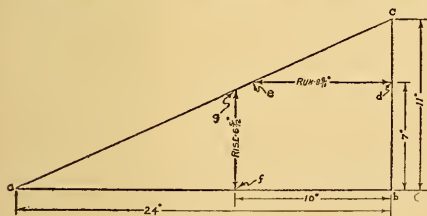


Fig. 533

that case would be $5 \frac{1}{2}$ inches instead of 6.) It would be an excellent practice for the student to make a diagram of this rule in a large scale and try it out in comparison with the rules given in the previous lesson. This brings us to our present lesson.

oration usually begins there. Even if kept well painted, steps with railings will have a shorter life than those left entirely free. On the other hand, though, there are also good reasons for having porch-step railings. The first one, as we stated before, is that the porch including the steps, will look finished. The second is, step railings, in many instances are a necessity. Not long ago we were called upon to build railings for the steps of a certain residence, because one of the occupants was, in her declining years, becoming so feeble that she could not, alone, ascend or descend the steps without the aid of

well as our tradesmen are losing, respectively, in art and in employment, every time steps are built without railings. But we must take up the illustrations.

Fig. 534 is a drawing of a very simple step railing, put up primarily for

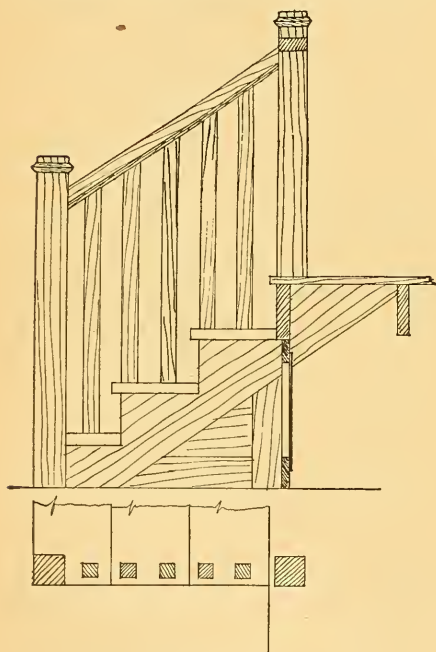


Fig. 535

handrailings. And since youth as well as good health are not permanent fixtures, one never knows just when step railings will be needed. It does not matter what other reasons are advanced for the elimination of railings for porch steps, in time of need the service reason will take precedence over them all.

In our observations of porches, we discovered that on steps made of material other than wood, although the expense is greater, the omission of the railings is less frequent than on wood steps. Writing from the standpoint of carpentry, we believe that our trade as

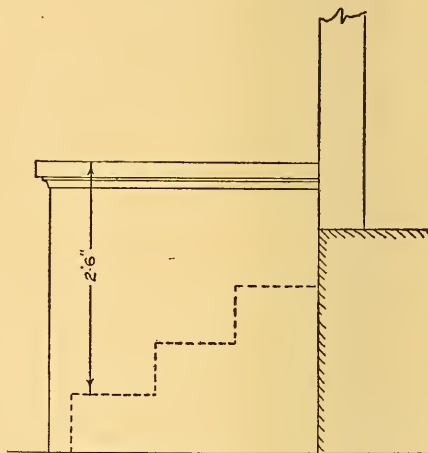


Fig. 536

service. The main drawing shows the height of the railing relative to the treads, while the bottom drawing gives the plan in part, showing the fastening of the lower support to the steps. Fig. 535 gives a little more complete construction, showing two 4x4 posts, a handrail and spindles. A plan of the layout is shown just below the main drawing. In both of these examples we

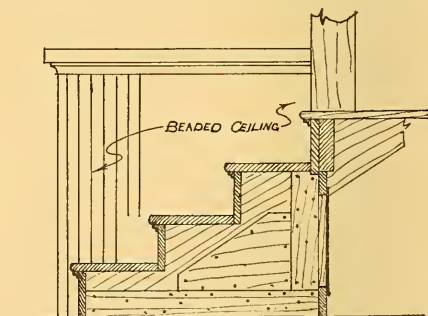


Fig. 537

are holding to the practical rule of service, but if a more elaborate railing is desired, a slight modification of Fig. 535, making it conform strictly with the rules of stair building, is all that is needed. We do not, as we stated in a previous lesson, intend to go into the

stair building field. Our purpose here is more nearly suggestive than technical.

Fig. 536 is a sort of diagram drawing of a porch-step railing that is frequently used. The distance from the top of the bottom tread to the top of the rail is 2 feet 6 inches. The rail is in a level position, making it suitable for holding flower pots or flower boxes. A cross section of the steps and the inside finish of this railing is shown by Fig. 537. We are suggesting beaded ceiling, which is often used, but various other materials can be used for finishing the inside of such railings, which should harmonize either with the inside or the outside finish of the porch railing.

Fig. 538 shows a very simple railing for steps. The rail is kept level and intersects with the top of the porch floor. Where there are more than three steps, a railing similar to what is shown by Fig. 539 gives quite satisfactory results.

Perhaps the greatest objection to porch-step railings is the one of rapid deterioration. This objection, though, can be partly overcome, by eliminating as many joints as possible and making

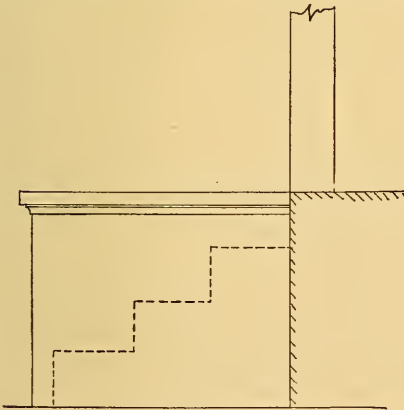


Fig. 538

the joints that can not be avoided self draining. The number of joints can be reduced on such work, by reducing the members in the construction to a minimum. We are speaking here in regard to steps that are designed by the carpenter himself, which is often a requirement on repair work and on small residences. When the architect does the designing, the responsibility rests with him. Another preventive measure

against deterioration is ample provision for ventilation wherever water is likely to catch.

The observations we mentioned before relative to porches, touched upon various localities in different states, and our conclusions indicate that much repair work has been neglected during

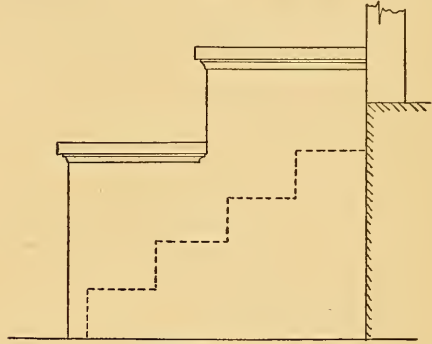


Fig. 539

the depression period. We feel sure there is a time coming when this work will be thrown on the building trades market, and when it does, carpenters everywhere will be more nearly regularly employed and times will be better.

In the next lesson we will take up latticework.

BLUE PRINT READING AND ESTIMATING

(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER ONE

The series of articles scheduled to appear in these columns under the above caption is intended for those members of the building industry who had no opportunity to acquire this knowledge which is so essential to their success.

Drawing is the language of industry. It is the language used by the architect and engineer in expressing their ideas in regard to the proposed structure. It shows by means of lines, symbols and figures what the structure is to look like, its size, how it is to be built, what materials of construction are to be used, the nature of workmanship and all such supplementary information that should enable the men to carry out the work in a most orderly, accurate, efficient and workmanlike manner.

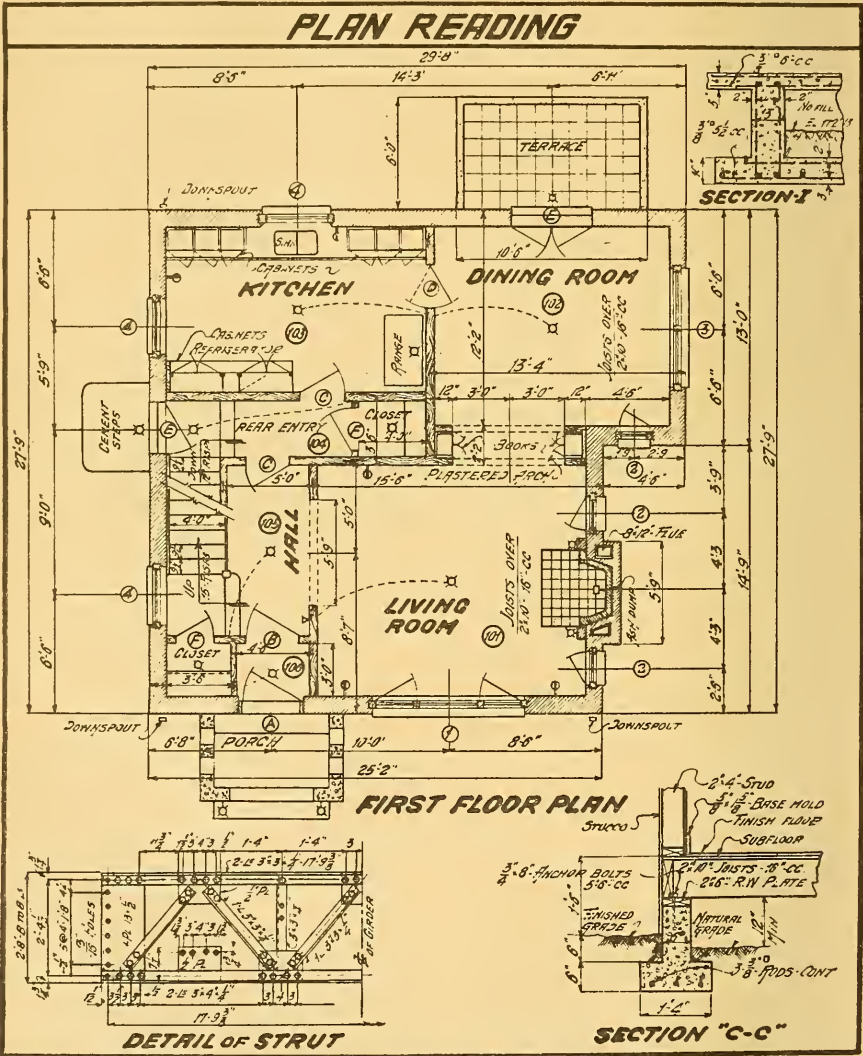
While this language is strictly graphical, all directions are made so clear and

complete that there is no possibility of misunderstanding. It would be utterly impossible to accomplish this by means of verbal or written instructions.

Drawing also is a universal language. Thus an idea conceived in the mind of a French architect or engineer and ex-

uniform throughout the world, similar to those of the science of mathematics.

Without drawings the architect would have no efficient means of expressing his thoughts to the builder. No work of any consequence, no structure of any kind can be erected without drawings, and



pressed on paper may be wrought into a material object by an American artisan who may not know a word in French but who has the capacity of interpreting or reading drawings. This was made possible because the laws and rules governing this method of expression are

from the making of special bolt or bending a reinforcing bar to erection of a monumental skyscraper drawings are necessary. It is hardly necessary to emphasize the importance of this subject in the mental equipment of every one connect-

ed with the building industry. One may be a splendid mechanic with many years of practical experience but if he does not know how to read drawings he will always take orders from some one who does know and as far as his rating is concerned he is "just another man on the job" who can be disposed of and very easily replaced by some one else of the same capacity.

If one has ever harbored the ambition of being advanced to the position of a foreman or to become a contractor, or to be elevated to any other responsible job, his dreams will never become materialized unless he has mastered the ability to read drawings as easily as a printed page of a book is read.

Why should a construction foreman know how to interpret drawings? Because he is handed a set of plans from which the work is to be done. It is his duty to study the drawings carefully, see that the proper materials are delivered to the building site at the proper time. He must verify the quantity and examine the quality of these materials so that they correspond to those called for in the specifications. He directs the building operations, assigns various parts of the work to the different mechanics under his control and supervises the job so that it is carried out in accordance with the drawings and specifications.

Is it imperative that a building contractor should be conversant with drawings? Yes, he must have a thorough knowledge of blue print reading, for it is his business to resolve the building into its component parts such as excavating, masonry, brickwork, carpenter work, millwork, plastering, painting, roofing, plumbing and heating, and to make complete and reliable estimates of the material and labor required for its construction.

Usually, figures are submitted by a dozen or more individuals or institutions, in the preparation of which there is the ever present human possibility of error. Now if an estimate is below the actual cost of the work, the contractor usually finds himself in hot water. If the figure submitted is higher than it should be, the contractor loses the business. It is, therefore evident how essential this knowledge is to this group of men.

The building material dealers and merchants who supply lumber, brick, stone, hardware and other materials for a building must have the ability to read blue prints and understand all the indications on drawings that show where their materials are being used. Quite frequently the dealer is called on to furnish a bill of material for a structure. If his estimate is higher than it should be he may lose the business. On the other hand if he overestimates the quantity needed he may get the business and lose a customer. If he knows how to prepare accurate figures he is in a position to get the business and establish himself favorably with the customer.

Blue print reading has appeared to many to be a very difficult study. There are great numbers of building mechanics who think that to become proficient in the understanding of drawings they first must have a technical education that will enable them to make drawings. This, however, is a very erroneous idea. The ability to read drawings should not be confused with the art of preparing drawings. Blue print reading requires less study than almost any other branch of useful knowledge and all the education necessary to master the subject is the ability to read and understand the English language and a working knowledge of the fundamental arithmetical operations.

The accompanying drawing is a typical exposition of a blue print used on a construction job. It is suggested that you study this drawing and ascertain how much of its contents you could interpret independently, or how far you could have gone if given the commission to construct the various items shown on this sheet.

Not New

(By H. H. Siegele)

Taking measurements with a pole, is no doubt, as old as carpentry itself. The ten-foot and sixteen-foot poles, though, have almost been rendered obsolete, by the advent of the steel tape. But notwithstanding that fact, the measuring pole is still in use by carpenters, but it is now mostly called a measuring stick. There are many instances where the tape or even the pocket rule must give way to the measuring stick, for the sake

of convenience. For instance, in obtaining distances between two objects, as between two closet walls, the measuring stick is much more convenient than either the steel tape or the pocket rule. For putting down base shoe, there isn't anything that can compare with the

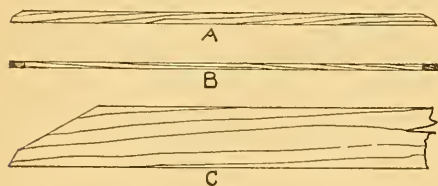


Fig. 1

measuring stick for obtaining accurate measurements.

Sticks used for measuring purposes should be light, but strong enough to hold themselves in a rigid position. Accuracy is impossible with a stick that is too flexible and springy. The ends of the stick should be cut somewhat on the order shown by Fig. 1. At A is shown a short measuring stick with both ends cut. At B we are giving a top-edge view of the stick. C gives a side-view detail of the cut.

How the measuring stick is used, is shown by Fig. 2, A and B, where the distance between a and b is to be obtained. The first operation is to place the stick, as at A, and put a mark at

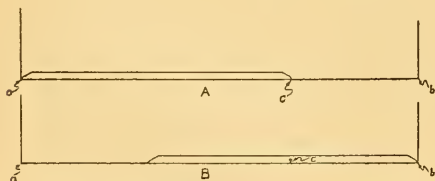


Fig. 2

point c. Then the stick is moved forward to the position shown at B, and the mark placed at c, is transferred onto the stick, as shown. Now we have the distance, which is the length of the stick, plus the distance between c and b, position B.

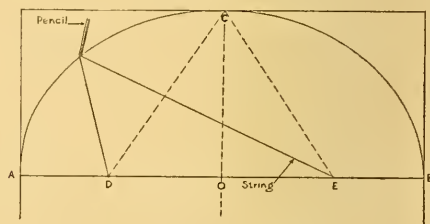
Whenever the marks on a measuring stick become so numerous that they confuse, they can be removed by planing them off with a plane.

Simple Method of Laying Out a Perfect Elliptical Arch

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The following drawing shows a simple method of laying out a perfect elliptical arch. The only equipment needed is a square and pencil, a string and two nails.

Notice that curve is drawn by using the line fastened to nails at D and E to guide pencil from A through C to B. The curve that the pencil makes in swinging through these three points forms one half of a perfect ellipse. Now to determine the length of line and location of the nails. The length of string



is easy—it is always the width of the arch—A to B.

Now, with the spring line AB drawn, and the point C located at top of arch—which are the only two measurements that must be known—take $\frac{1}{2}$ the spring line or the distance A—O and using this as a radius and the point C as a center, swing this radius through the spring line on both sides. Where it cuts the spring line, drive 2 nails. Join them with the line so that the slack length is equal to the width of arch, then swing pencil from A through C to B and you have the desired curve.

To check the work—the distance of D to C to E should equal A to B and with string attached to D and E. The pencil point should center on A, C and B.

Elmer E. Powers,

L. U. No. 90.

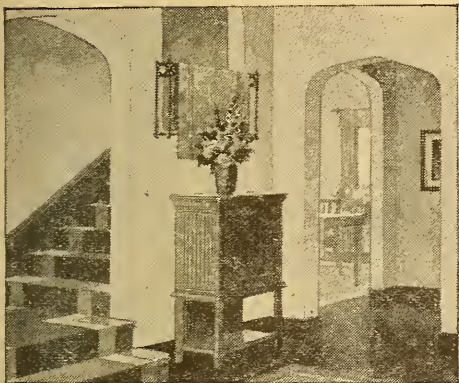
Evansville, Ind.

A Beam Problem

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am submitting a problem which was given to me recently, and after working it out, I thought it might interest some of the Brothers, and would appreciate it if you would publish it in "The Carpenter."

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RED TOP *Ready-Formed* METAL ARCHES

Problem:

The span of a reinforced concrete beam made of 1-2-4 concrete is 32'0". For three-quarters of this distance from the left hand support it is loaded with a uniformly distributed load of 6,000 lbs.

At a distance of 9'0" and 14'0" from the right hand support are located concentrated loads of 4,500 and 8,100 lbs. respectively. The beam is to be 22 inches deep, and built with a factor of safety of 5 in 6 months. How broad will the beam be? How many square inches of steel will it contain?

Neglect the dead load. Take the ultimate tensile strength of steel at 64,000 lbs per square inch.

Harry Watson,

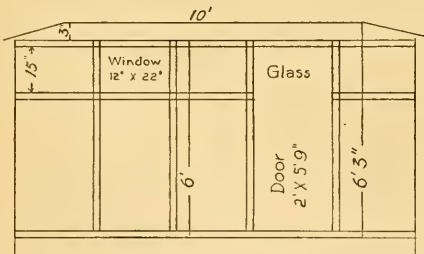
L. U. No. 1779.

Calgary, Alta.

House Trailer

Editor, "The Carpenter":

As a reader of "The Carpenter" I have enjoyed the articles appearing in the columns from time to time. As spring is here I know many carpenters may be working miles from home and no doubt would like to know how to construct an inexpensive house trailer such as I have designed. In order to give an idea of how it is constructed I

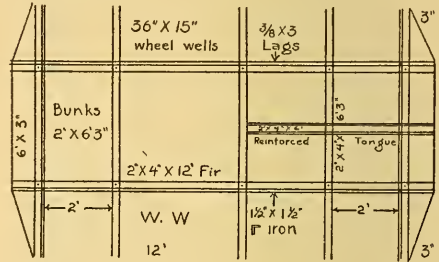


shall have to start at the ground and work to the roof.

Get a Chevrolet front axle and hind springs. Undersling the springs on 8" bolts with wood fillers. Then bolt two

2x4x12 (fir) to spring shackles 12" back of center to give proper balance. Five cross members 2x4x6 (fir) all to be reinforced by 1½x1½ angle irons (bed rails will do). Bolt all securely. Lay floor lengthwise, cutting out wheel wells 36"x15". The cost up to here, including tires, need not exceed \$12.

The frame to be made of 1x3 (fir). I am submitting a small sketch showing



how the frame is to be made. This is to be covered with ply board, thoroughly painted and fastened in place with 1" No. 4 wood screws.

There are 6 windows 12"x22"—one in each end and four in the sides. This cost will be about \$30.

Four bunks, two in each end, 2'x6'3". Seats with storage under them, cost about \$5. This does not include the labor.

Lloyd N. Innis,

L. U. No. 1067.

Port Huron, Mich.

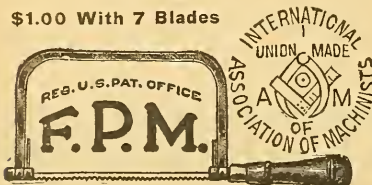
There are only two things in the world to worry over. The things you can control, and the things you can't control. Fix the first, and forget about the second.

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6

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Why You'll Like to Work with Celotex



● Stack Celotex Building Board up against other building materials right on the job—and we believe you will find at least six very definite reasons why you prefer to use it. Here they are:

1. Celotex is light—easily handled, saws easily, nails securely.
2. Requires less fitting on the job.
3. The large, light Celotex Cane Fibre Boards cover quickly—enabling you to do a good job in fast time (in contract work that is a big help to a better profit).
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5. Inside the framework used as interior finish, Celotex gives you an “in” on a profitable job. For Celotex Cane Fibre Board, decorative planks and tile make a beautiful interior. This is work that legitimately belongs to you as a carpenter.
6. And last but not least. Celotex used purely for insulation, nailed on roof rafters and studding to conserve heat in winter and protect against summer sun *is a carpenter's job*. It's a profit-making job you might not get if some other form of insulation were used.



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Celotex Cane Fibre Products are manufactured under the Ferox Process (patented) and resist damage by Fungus Growth, Dry Rot and Termites (white ants). Look for the brand name. Accept no substitutes.

You give better value when you build with Celotex because it insulates against heat, noise and destructive vibration as it builds and strengthens. Thus, it is a business builder for you.

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Blade $3\frac{1}{4}$ " long. Widths from $\frac{1}{8}$ " to 2". Wood handle, with head, shank and blade forged from one piece of tool steel. Also available in Pocket and Firmer types.



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New, distinctive chisels. 3" blade. Widths $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". Handle, of tough, transparent "Stanloid", designed for perfect balance and grip.



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Bevel Edge Butt—Blade and Socket forged from one piece. Handle comfortably shaped from selected hickory. Widths $\frac{1}{8}$ " to 2". Also available in Pocket and Firmer types.

See these tools at your hardware dealer's or write for catalog No. 134.

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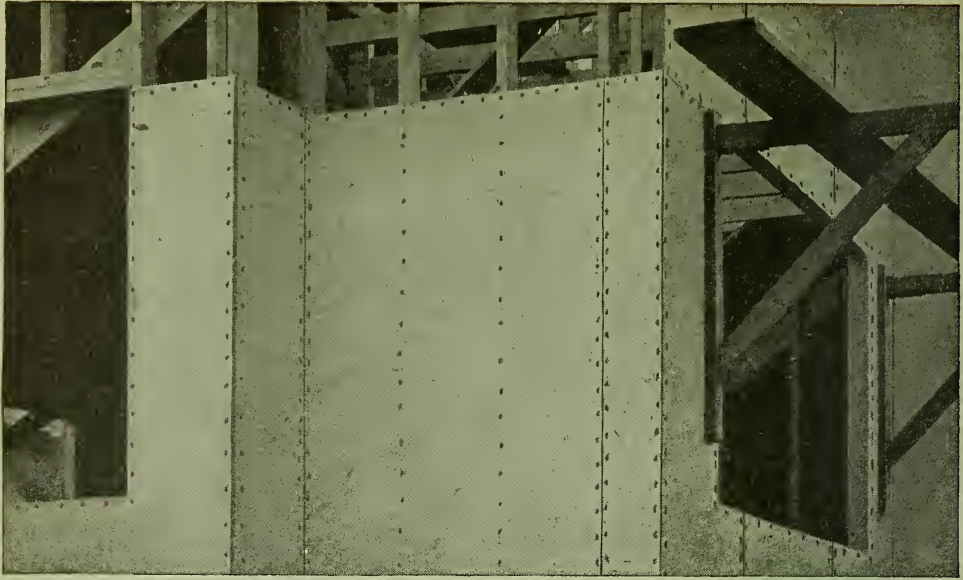
The CARPENTER



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Volume LVI. No. 6

JUNE, 1936



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THE CARPENTER

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

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Established in 1881
Vol. LVI.—No. 6

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1936

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

SOMEBODY SAID A LOVING WORD

Somebody said a loving word!

The dark skies turned to blue.

Upon Hope's harp-strings brave tunes
stirred,

And every aim was true.

Somebody spoke a thought that made
Into a kindly one.

And pathways opened to my gaze,
That led me to the sun.

Somebody spoke a thought that made
The gloomy outlook fair,
And scattered light where there was
shade,

And gladness everywhere!

(By Anne Campbell)

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM CALLED SUBTERFUGE

(By John Spargo)



READ in the Washington Post with great interest the notably fine editorial on the subject of the conflict within the ranks of organized labor in the February 5 issue. For its lucidity, fairness and sound understanding it has impressed me as being a most useful contribution to the discussion of a serious crisis within the labor movement that is important to all citizens, whether they are labor unionists or not.

Although many years have elapsed since I worked at my trade and took an active part in the union of my own craft and in the trades union movement in general, I have always retained my interest in the movement and regarded myself as belonging to it. During the years of the World War and afterward it was my privilege to be closely associated with Samuel Gompers and to serve him from time to time as occasion arose.

Since the passing of Gompers, I have followed the career of his successor, Mr. Green, with sympathetic interest and genuine respect. Lacking some of the qualities with which our memories of Gompers are associated, being less brilliant, and less capable of dramatic effect, he has not fallen below the high level of the record of his predecessor in any of the essentials of wise and statesmanlike leadership. Having heard many of the most effective speeches made by Gompers, including some upon the same great issue that now divides the labor movement, I have no hesitation in saying that the address which President Green delivered before the convention of the United Mine Workers compares favorably with the finest of the speeches of Gompers in his prime. I am quite certain that Sam Gompers would have applauded it and been proud of it. And I am confident that some of those who jeered Mr. Green when he delivered it will admire the speech, and regret their jeers of the speaker, in days not far distant when they read in calm leisure what they heard in fury and impatience.

I do not intend here to discuss the relative merits of craft or trade unionism on the one hand and industrial un-

ionism on the other. That is only involved in the present conflict as a shibboleth—I might say quite fairly a subterfuge. Time was when we had a real conflict upon the theoretical and practical differences between the two types of unionism, but long since the policy of the American Federation of Labor has made full provision for the full and free expression of whatever development away from craft organization to industrial organization has ensued, whether such development has been due to the urge of great underlying economic forces, inherent in mass production, or to ideological and intellectual factors. There is not the least obstacle to the functioning of industrial unions within the American Federation of Labor on equal terms with craft unions.

Having regard to the relation of the committee for industrial organization, under which the regrettable split in the ranks of American labor is being effected, to the workers in the automobile industry, as represented by the Cleveland Auto Council, under the auspices of which Mr. Lewis recently spoke, it is worth while noting that the charter granted to the Automobile Workers' International Union by the American Federation of Labor permits the organization of all except an insignificant number of workers in that industry in a single union. President Green claims, I think, that the charter gives this one union jurisdiction over 98 per cent of all the workers employed in every branch of automobile production. Personally, I should estimate the number of those not included as less than 2 per cent. Surely, here is industrial unionism within the federation.

From the point of view of those who have advocated industrial organization for greater efficiency, to meet the developments of mass machine production with its progressive elimination of the advantages once associated with individual skill, the action of Mr. Lewis and his present associates is regrettable beyond anything that has happened in the American labor movement in 25 years. Essentially it is a reactionary step.

Looking back over more than 35 years of personal association and observation, and applying the knowledge

acquired thereby to the present situation, I cannot blind myself to the fact that those who from outside the ranks of the organized workers are now applauding Mr. Lewis and his associates are of the same general type—in many cases, indeed, the same persons—who have joined in every attempt to weaken the A. F. of L. and the established labor movement in general. They applauded the Western Federation of Miners, and, later on, the I. W. W. with its "cartwheel diagram," for political reasons, precisely as they now acclaim the action of Mr. Lewis and his friends for political reasons.

The aim is to make the labor movement of this country political rather than economic. The idea of "one big union," upon which the I. W. W. was based, bore little relation to economic action as that has been understood by the labor movement of this country. It was the achievement of a political end, the building up of a political machine. There are lots of reasons why this should appeal to the miners with greater force than it appeals to workers in other branches of industry. There are what may be termed the immediately urgent reasons, such as the concern of the miners for the Guffey act. And there are the more general reasons arising out of the long-standing difficulties of the mining industry. But for American labor as a whole, and, I feel sure, for the miners in the long run, the transition of American labor unionism from a movement dealing directly with employers to one dependent upon governmental action will prove disappointing to its present advocates and disastrous to American laborers everywhere and of every occupational group.

Thoughtful friends of the American labor movement cannot fail to view with apprehension and regret the recent action of the United Mine Workers union leaders, and of its convention, or to hope that the American Federation of Labor will succeed, under the wise leadership of President Green, in the effort to maintain the independence of the labor movement. I am quite certain that a sober and candid survey of the history of the labor movement in this country, as well as in other lands, will bring no other conclusion than this. The way along which Mr. Lewis and his friends would lead the movement today

is not a new way, just revealed or discovered, but a very old way strewn with the wreckage of past adventures.

Credit Unions

There are few people with small incomes who do not now and then find themselves in emergencies that call for more money than they have in reserve—a sudden sickness, death, unemployment, dentist bills, oculist services, an initial payment on a home, a relative in need, etc. There are few who can turn to banks for a loan in times of need. The only place they can turn is to the loan shark, who charges most usurious rates. The result is practically always bankruptcy for the individual and his family. But there is a way for small groups to provide against such emergencies, known as the credit union.

Credit unions have existed over a considerable period of time and weathered the depression in good shape. They are simply co-operative efforts to save. A group of persons who want to save against emergencies plan to form a credit union—a "Thrift bank" as they are sometimes called—and agree to invest \$5 per month, or 50 cents a week or any fixed sum in stock in the credit union they form. Some person is designated to administer the funds or invest them. The savings funds grow and the members have the privilege of loans at reasonable rates. Many credit unions have quite outgrown the original purpose of loan agencies and have become primarily investment and financial institutions—co-operatively owned.

The Federal Credit Union Act of 1934 authorizes the chartering of credit unions by the Federal Government. These unions are not financed by the Government, but a Credit Union Division under the Farm Credit Administration is ready to give advice and technical assistance to groups wishing to organize self-help credit unions.

Quite a few unions have already organized credit unions as a service agency for their membership. They are simply co-operative saving and investment services organized along sound principles. They provide a financial service adapted to wage earners needs and calculated to make wage earners responsible, respected members of society.

IN THE UNION'S SERVICE

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)



THE labor movement is a folk movement with that timeless quality that assures its existence as long as men do work for others. It has continued during the ages in one form or another, sometimes achieving power and direction that brought rich, useful lives to its members, sometimes leading a crusade for political rights, sometimes forced to disappear underground as a revolutionary agency, but never dying. It represents a human desire for liberty and justice in all their phases. It is the idealism of the labor movement that inspires devotion and service; it is the practical utility of the labor movement that attracts those seeking security and betterment; it is the power of the labor movement that lures the ambitious; it is the representative quality of the labor movement that appeals to the politician; it is the responsible and creative qualities of the labor movement that offer opportunity to the constructive production management; it is the spiritual resources of the labor movement that concern the philosophers, the poets, the educators and all devoted to the service of mankind.

The quality of union life and activity at any one time depends upon the active union membership and its chosen representatives. Union executives are entrusted with the future destinies of the membership and their opportunities are a challenge to all that is best and highest in them. Their duties call for intellectual ability, resourcefulness, initiative. Experience which ripens into wisdom, increases their effectiveness. They must have a reputation for responsibility so that their word will carry conviction to all. Courage is indispensable but the crucial test is recognition of the consequences of their words and deeds to others with the ability and the courage to distinguish between good and bad—that is, moral standards. Such leaders will work always for the cause, seeking not their own advancement but that of their people.

The labor movement if true to its heritage of idealism, led by leaders who give wholehearted service to the cause, willing to subordinate the lesser

purposes to the advancement of the whole cause, has before it a priceless opportunity to advance the welfare of wage earners and have a determining part in shaping the structure of society of the future. Economically our nation is at the cross-roads: Shall we move toward recovery with a large standing army of unemployed, wealth for the few and privations for the many, or shall we set ourselves to the problem of producing plenty for all with opportunity for each?

If this country chooses the second way, it needs a strong organized labor movement. It is the responsibility of those who work for wages and their leaders to furnish this labor movement for their own betterment and for the service of society. What higher and more difficult mission could be delegated to any group of people? There is nothing of permanent value in the goals that sometimes lure men from union service. If union members and union leaders stand true to the idealism of Labor, all else will be added to the cause—economic and social security with the comfort of a live spirit in the service of the highest cause.

Sincerity

Sincerity is the very foundation stone of true friendliness. It is also a human trait that is hard to counterfeit, as the sincere friendly impulse comes from the soul of a man and not from the calculating mind. Think kindly and friendly thoughts. If you have a heart and soul, why be ashamed of them. Bring them in to the shop, and your daily life. The hand may be cunning, and the head may contain the brain that can conceive the most brilliant thoughts, but every good and worthy impulse comes from the heart. Strengthen your faith in men, think kindly of them, believe that they are your friends, and in the long run they will be.—Raymond Congrieve.

Bigotry is a disease of ignorance, of morbid minds; enthusiasm of the free and bouyant. Education and free discussion are the antidotes of both.—Thomas Jefferson.

THE WAY WARS ARE MADE

(By Albert H. Jenkins)

HE story of how we got into the World War seems to prove that we shall be sure to get into the next one, unless we adopt a definite policy that will correct the mistakes we made then. What can we do?"

This challenging statement is put to America in a book published by the Foreign Policy Association, an independent research body.

The last Congress, apparently, realized the danger and that we may be drawn into an European conflict, despite our determination to stay out. Never before was the whole field of legislation and taxation so ransacked in the hope of raising barriers against war and "war mongers."

After months of investigations and hearings, many bills were introduced and one was passed. Their nature and purposes will be briefly described here, but to understand them it is first necessary to understand how and why we got into the last war. The Foreign Policy Association and other students seem to be generally agreed on these facts, which have come to light since the propaganda and hatred of the World War died down.

As told by the Association, the boiled-down story is this:

"No one in America, 3,000 miles away, dreamed in 1914 that this country would be drawn into the World War. We were pleased when President Wilson issued his proclamation of neutrality.

"But our State Department told American merchants they were free to sell anything they liked to all the countries at war. Splendid, thought the business men, and proceeded to make the most of the needs of the European nations.

"First of all, they needed munitions. American munitions makers began to get huge orders from the Allies—guns, shells and explosives. Sales of explosives increased from \$10,000,000 in the year ending June, 1914, to \$715,000,000 in the year ending June, 1916.

"The nations at war needed many other things. We received huge orders for wheat, cotton, leather, aluminum,

dairy products, electrical machinery, wire and other products. Our factories hummed. There were plenty of jobs. Prices went up, wages increased, profits were enormous. The war in Europe had brought us prosperity."

We soon found, the book explains, that we could sell only to one side. Great Britain had command of the seas and declared "contraband" all goods needed by the enemy. British warships enforced a blockade of German and nearby neutral ports. America, hungry, for profits from both sides, "protested in vain."

"Germany's answer was the submarine," the story continues. "Her U-boats began to sink merchant ships on sight. We were shocked at these methods. Public opinion in the United States was inflamed. Newspapers urged a 'strong policy.' Theodore Roosevelt and other patriots proclaimed the necessity of defending our national honor."

Then American bankers entered the picture in a big way. "The Allies appealed to our bankers for credit to buy American goods. The profits in such business were great. So the bankers extended credit.

"J. P. Morgan and Company took the lead in financing the huge war trade with the Allies, Morgan became the purchasing agent for England and France. Over 70 per cent of the du Pont powder company's sales to France and England were made through the Morgans.

"By 1917 the total loans to the Allies amounted to more than \$2,000,000,000. The bankers had stretched our private financial resources to the breaking point. Either the government itself must take over the financing of the Allied trade, or the flow of goods to Europe would stop.

"The profitable business of selling supplies of war, grown up under the cloak of neutrality, had grown too big to be stopped. The annual net profits of American corporations increased almost \$2,000,000,000 in the years 1914 to 1916."

The average American was still supporting Woodrow Wilson because he "kept us out of war," the book recalls, "but our business interests had already gone to war."

A growing storm of propaganda finally swept Wilson and Congress off their feet.

What did the war cost us? Over 350,000 men killed and wounded, the book counts up. Over \$55,000,000,000 in money. More than the cost of all the churches in the United States, plus the cost of all our schools, colleges, hospitals and medical care for five years, plus the cost of all our good roads from coast to coast, plus an amount equal to all our fire losses for 20 years.

No human mind can grasp the immensity of such figures.

Drawing a lesson from our failure, the book approves the efforts of a group headed by Senator Gerald P. Nye, Senator Bennet C. Clark and Congressman Maury Maverick, to secure adoption of a definite policy before war begins, by means of legislation which would become automatically effective at the outbreak of any war. Its program included:

1. Forbid the shipment of all arms and munitions to any warring nation.
2. Prohibit American bankers from making loans to a warring nation.
3. Compel American exporters to ship at their own risk any article declared to be contraband by any belligerent.
4. Deny passports to American citizens traveling in war zones.

This program ran up against a stone wall, the book relates. President Roosevelt and the State Department "objected that such mandatory legislation might prove too rigid, and would not allow them any freedom to deal with future situations."

Finally, "the situation between Italy and Ethiopia became acute." The Nye program was still tied up in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Congress was about to adjourn without taking any action to insure our neutrality.

Nye and a number of other Senators grew desperate and threatened a filibuster. At last the committee brought out a "compromise resolution," and it passed.

This resolution provides that "upon the outbreak of any war, it shall be unlawful to export arms, ammunition or implements of war to any warring nations." It also sets up a National Munitions Control Board to issue government licenses for manufacture and export of munitions, and prohibits travel

of American citizens on ships of belligerents, except at their own risk.

The Foreign Policy Association points out that this new neutrality act does nothing to bar banker loans which were so powerful a force in getting us into the last war. Neither does it say a word about cotton, copper, wheat, auto trucks, or other products which, though not "munitions," are equally necessary to nations in modern war.

Moreover, the acts end on February 29, 1936, and unless permanent legislation is passed before that the country will again be without defense against a repetition of what happened in 1914.

The President recently declared this country desires and intends to remain at peace with all the world. Let's hope he's right.

Other Causes For Workmen's Compensation

In the old days—when labor was fighting for the enactment of laws to protect the victim of industrial accidents and his dependents, none of us dreamed that rattlesnake bites would be among the things compensated for. Yet a study of industrial accidents in Pennsylvania, made by Secretary of Labor and Industry R. M. Bashore in an effort to reduce their number, has revealed scores of peculiar mishaps.

Cats, snakes, spiders, turkeys, pigs and horses have aided in increasing the total injured workmen.

In West Homestead an employe found his employer's pet cat with its head caught in a salmon can. He tried to extricate the cat. His reward was a badly lacerated hand, inflicted by the cat.

A Philadelphia fireman tripped over a cat, stumbled from the first floor to the cellar, suffering cerebral concussion and contusions.

An Easton hotel employe, starting to the basement to attend the boilers, stepped on a cat and suffered severe sprains when he fell down the flight of stairs.

A bartender in Wilkes-Barre was badly scratched trying to put a cat out of the taproom.

A workman in a Philadelphia restaurant was severely bitten by a snapping turtle.

In Pittsburgh an employe preparing bags for the day's work, was bitten by a spider, a severe infection resulting.

GOLDEN AGE OF GILDS

(By Wilkinson Sherren)



HE Gild idea is presumed to be of Anglo-Saxon origin.

Combination for religious and social ends preceded combination for craft purposes.

An acknowledged authority, the late Mr. Toulmain Smith, says the early English Gild was an institution of local self-help which before the poor laws were invented took the place in the old times of the Benefit Society, but with a much higher aim.

The Gild met periodically under a master and wardens, the government being based on the same principles as those of the other free institutions.

A master presided and all sort of business relating to the welfare of members (if a Craft Gild) and the regulation of trade was considered.

The purposes of the Gilds and their rules and regulations, so tender in the main was the consideration extended to the under-dog and the unfortunate, so stern the punishment of fake and fraud, so high the pride in good workmanship.

Each Gild of any size had a chaplain. A new member on admission was given the kiss of love, charity and peace.

As to the regulation of trade, etc., no member was allowed to possess tools unless the same were testified to be good and honest; no one was allowed to work at night by candlelight; and brothers of a tailors' Gild had to help any member who did not know how to proceed with material entrusted to him.

No Gild associate was to entice away a brother's customers, or to work for a customer who was still indebted to a brother. Members were forbidden to mix inferior materials with a better sort to the detriment of the buyer.

The penalties for dishonesty are perhaps too well known to enumerate, but I cannot forbear from recording two or three instances. "A vintner named John Penrose, convicted in 1364 of selling bad wine, was ordered to drink a draught of the same wine which he had sold to the people," the remainder being poured over his head, and he had to forswear the calling of vintner forever. And about the same time a baker

for selling bread of light weight was dragged through the city on a hurdle with the offending loaf hung round his neck.

What a sight for Broadway or the London Strand!

Gilds had no part or lot in municipal government, and had to hand over offenders to the Mayor to be tried and punished, the offenses they scheduled having the force of law.

These are some of the small activities of the Gilds which in the aggregate made a fundamentally Christian civilization.

Other Gilds built and repaired churches, maintained altars, kept bridges in good repair and repaired roads. A very few were wholly religious.

And although every Gild did not set out to assist brethren overtaken by misfortune, the spirit which animated them must have made that a foregone conclusion. Some Gilds grew really wealthy by the sixteenth century and lost their early fervor, and others were abused in various ways. It is safe to say, however, that the bulk of the Gilds till the very end played the noble and useful part for which they were intended.

Income was provided by entrance fees, subscriptions, donations of money, endowments of lands and houses, and donations in kind. Some Gilds even "turned an honest penny" by investing in cows and hiring them out.

The wealthy London Livery Companies of today which still bear the names of ancient trades are all that is left of that beneficent past. They escaped the Great Pillage under the plea that they were trading societies, and they are at best rather sorry semblances of their forerunners.

A consideration of the old Gilds makes us realize the wisdom of the people who made them. Today many people swell out their chests when they talk of the progress of education, the discoveries of science, and the marvelous way in which things needed and unneeded are mass-produced—and partially distributed. Even so the question arises, does our civilization come out well in comparison with the days when most men and women were unlettered?

WHAT'S BEHIND CRY OF LABOR SHORTAGE

(By Edward J. Volz, President, International Photo-Engravers Union of North America)

IN spite of the tremendous numbers of unemployed in this country—admittedly well over eleven million persons—a recent conference of the American Management Association held in Chicago was advised of an acute and serious shortage of skilled and semi-skilled labor by its executive vice-president.

While the scarcity of skilled labor has been referred to by others, this is possibly the first time that a person in a responsible position has been so ridiculous as to likewise claim a shortage of the semi-skilled. This carrying of contentions to the extreme indicates its promptings and evidently leads the way to including even the unskilled in future declarations.

It was asserted that the throwing of skilled workers out of good jobs and into poorer ones, or on to relief rolls, had dulled these men to their former tasks for which they were no longer competent, and left the impression that they were beyond rehabilitation.

The records for October of last year—which have not been materially changed—show, that exclusive of those over sixty-four years of age, there were 6,112,529 workers on relief rolls. The foregoing figures do not include an additional 4,700,000 who are not receiving relief.

It is obvious that with so many unemployed there could not possibly be a

shortage of any kind of skilled workers, and particularly not of the semi-skilled.

Of those on relief lists, it was shown that 492,575 skilled mechanics were unemployed in the building industry, and 244,739 skilled mechanics in manufacturing industry, also that there were 310,401 semi-skilled workers in the building industry and 870,574 semi-skilled workers in the manufacturing industries unemployed.

There are those who would make the same complaint in regards to a shortage of skilled workers in the photo-engraving industry, although the latest records show 18 per cent of those previously engaged, are still without any employment, and an additional 20 per cent kept on a part-time basis.

All of these men were steadily employed prior to the business depression and some of them until a considerably later period, however, there are those who would now declare all of them incompetent, including those employed on a part-time basis.

Strange as it may seem, some of the very employers who have not found it convenient or practicable to operate their plants on a full-time basis for many months are among those lamenting the shortage of skilled workers and making pleas for new apprentices, although unable to furnish steady or full-time employment to their present reduced working staffs. It would appear as though the appeal is for cheaper labor.

NEED FOR ORGANIZING GREATEST IN OUR HISTORY, SAYS DR. EARL E. CUMMINGS

EARL E. CUMMINGS, who holds the chair of economics in Union College, says:

"The need for organization among workers will be greater in the coming decade than at any time in the history of the country."

"An important fact emerges when union membership figures are examined. Before 1923 trade unionism in the Unit-

ed States always showed growth in periods of prosperity.

"For example, from 1897 to 1904 the membership increased from a half million to two millions. No material change occurred between 1904 and 1910. An upward movement began in 1910 and by 1913 the membership had increased nearly 50 per cent.

"For two years there was no change, but in the four years from 1915 to 1920 union membership doubled, reach-

ing a peak figure of nearly five million. By 1923 union membership had fallen to about three and a half million. From 1923 to 1930 there was no appreciable change, and it is this last fact that is significant.

"This particular period brought the greatest prosperity in the history of the country, and on the basis of all past experiences there should have been a big rise in membership.

"Many reasons have been advanced for this phenomenon. A complete and altogether satisfactory explanation for the failure of trade unions to expand during this period cannot, of course, be given, for undoubtedly there were a number of contributing factors. The open shop drive following the war had its effects. The development of 'welfare capitalism' to a point never before reached in this country made the going pretty hard for the trade unions.

"Call the 1923-1930 period to mind and you will note another important phenomenon: there was no appreciable decline in unemployment. In fact, there is much evidence to support the contention that the percentage of unemployed during this period was larger than at any preceding period in our history.

"A strong demand for labor during this period would have greatly counteracted the effects of the open shop drive and 'welfare capitalism.' The key to this particular situation seems to be demand for labor.

"There seems to be general agreement among students of unemployment that whatever may be the ultimate effects of technological changes in industry, the immediate effect is usually a displacement of labor. During the twenties technological change was exceedingly rapid. Few, if any, periods have witnessed changes so far-reaching.

"Before the 1923-1930 period the increased demand for labor resulting from prosperity made it relatively easy for trade unions to advance.

"But if future periods of prosperity are to resemble more nearly the most recent one, a new and more deadly opponent of unionism must continue to be faced—a slackening in the demand for labor.

"There is a good deal of controversy at the present time as to whether or not we are actually started on the road to recovery. The various business indexes

seem to indicate that business recovery has been taking place for at least a year and a half. The most telling argument against this claim is that the immense volume of unemployment has remained practically untouched. It is argued that there can be no fundamental prosperity so long as these multitudes of men remain out of work.

"Something depends, of course, upon what is meant by prosperity. Certainly this is not prosperity for the unemployed and it may not be even for those who have jobs. But if prosperity is to be measured by production figures, car loadings, bank deposits, dividends, and profits, then experience has demonstrated that this kind of prosperity can exist in the midst of a large volume of unemployment.

"There seems to be convincing evidence that unemployment has been in progress for a good many years. Production ratios have doubled, trebled, and even quadrupled while employment indexes have remained unchanged. The machine has been steadily displacing human labor, and there seems to be plenty of evidence that this displacement has been accelerated during the past year or two. If such is the case then the years in the immediate offing will witness an even more unfavorable relationship (unfavorable, that is, from the standpoint of labor) between employment and production—prosperity for some but no jobs for many.

"Already the movement of prices shows quite definitely that the cost of living is going to rise.

"Taking into consideration all the factors in the situation, it seems quite evident that the need for organization among workers will be greater in the coming decade than at any time in the history of the country. Because of the slump in the demand for labor the individual workman will not find his wages increasing automatically.

"If they go up they must go up primarily as the result of organized action.

"At the same time the trade union leader will find his job the more difficult.

"The years just ahead will tax the courage and wisdom of both worker and leader. Only a clear-cut recognition of the great need for organization will provide the incentive for both to go forward."

LABOR

(By P. M. Draper, President, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada)



PROPOSE to trace in some little detail the **Reaction of Labor to the Problems of Today**, and in fact that might be taken as the sub-title of my address. The opinions which I shall voice are those which I have acquired by a long association with organized labor, a long first-hand contact with the problems of the working classes of Canada.

There is no need to dwell upon the importance of manual workers in our modern society. Our much advertised mass production, our giant structures of steel and stone, our transportation services or indeed any of the thousands of material things—necessities, comforts or luxuries—are only possible through the activities of manual workers. Machines may reduce the demand for workers, but the very machines themselves are possible only through the effort of manual workers. Thus, without belittling the importance of other sections of our modern industrial system, the workers can indeed claim to be an all-important part of that system, a part without which the whole modern industrial world would not, and could not, exist.

But let us look at another side of the question—the social side. To industry, the worker may be only a part of the entire machine, wages only a cost of production to be kept as low as possible. But those wages to the individual workman are his life-blood, so to speak. He founds his home, he rears his children, he enjoys a little of life's comforts, and all because he earns wages. His kind are numbered in the tens and hundreds of thousands. In our great cities his class make up most of the population. It is vital to society that his standard of living should be reasonable. It is important that his children—the citizens of tomorrow—should receive education. The advances of science and civilization become unreal unless he moves up in his standard of living. And yet, all these things depend upon the worker having a job, and upon the conditions of the job, the wages and the rest, being such as will give him the living standard socially desirable, the standard which our advances should entitle him

to. This is the human side of the problem of the worker in industry, the human and social problem. Any trade union worthy of the name invades the economic field in order to improve the social level of its members, and to the extent that it succeeds, society as a whole gains.

You may have heard of the complaints of Labor that Labor was being treated as a commodity of commerce. At times this was the cause of bitter argument in the United States where some years ago the Congress of the United States felt it necessary to define in the law that labor should not be treated as a commodity. You may have heard of the arguments on property rights as against human rights. In both these arguments the same point was at issue, namely: Whether the manual worker shall be just a part of our huge economic machine, with his wages taken as merely one of the costs of production, or whether, on the other hand, the workers shall be considered as vital partners in our system, with the wages and conditions they enjoy as vital to society as to themselves. Naturally trade unionism takes the latter view. Unfair working conditions are not only a concern of those who directly suffer under them, but they threaten society as a whole. They are not to be tolerated, for they are a reflection upon our civilization and to justify that civilization we must have a social conscience. We must try to see that protection is given to the workers in industry, that their partnership in our economic enterprise is admitted, and that no one class may benefit at the expense of the workers.

Therefore, the position of Labor in our society is that of a partner with other groups, with duties to society but also with rights and in the long run no other group will permanently benefit unless labor receives its just recognition. **Manual labor is a dignified calling and one that should be respected.**

Since the War much has been said and written on the replacement of men in industry by machines. Unfortunately no thorough going study has yet been made to show clearly to what extent men have been made unnecessary to in-

dustry by the introduction of further machines, but I think that the maintenance of industrial production at the level we have today, taken alongside our heavy unemployment of recent years, will be enough to convince anyone that labor has suffered as a result of machine methods, and that this affliction has been on a large scale. No outline of modern Labor opinion would be complete without some reference to this important question, even though the time has passed when one must apologize for not having a ready-made solution to offer. The phenomenon is there—we have reached a stage where we can produce more than we need, but we cannot distribute it so that we can use our product. How can this be accomplished? Well, I have mentioned that one need not apologize for not having a complete solution to offer, for no one else seems to have a solution either. But the problem will have to be solved. We must eventually get a solution or our civilization will suffer, possibly beyond recovery for some generations.

On this point it might be well to refer to the rise of Trade Unionism in Great Britain. As you know, early in the 1800's the Industrial Revolution in the Old Country, through introducing machines, had thrown many thousands out of work. With the rise of factories, the workers organized into unions. The unions secured reduced hours of work for those in the factories and thus created a demand for more workers. They secured increased rates of wages and thus increased purchasing power, and increased employment. Although the process was very, very slow, in the course of time jobs and workers were once more adjusted fairly well, and unemployment was all but banished. One solution of our problem today, in Canada and other countries, lies in the same direction. Decrease hours and increase purchasing power, and once more you will start the wheels of industry turning at a more rapid rate. You will smooth out production and consumption and you will have accomplished some improvement.

However, there is something else which needs to be said on this subject of economic maladjustment. Industrial leaders have shown remarkable intelligence in solving industrial problems of many kinds. Unemployment, the read-

justment of men and machines, is an industrial problem of the first class. But have our industrial leaders ever given any real concentrated thought to its solution? Society has some right to look to them for an answer.

In my previous section I touched upon some phases of unemployment. Now I should like to refer more generally to that great problem. The reaction of the average worker to unemployment is one akin to fear. He dreads the day when he may be cut off from his livelihood, when he may lose any little savings accumulated, lose his little home, see his wife and children face starvation. What society should do in detail on this most important question can not be taken up at the present time, but the need for a solution is too evident to require emphasis. As a safeguard we should have unemployment insurance, to make provision in better days for evils to come. In the meantime we must continue public relief, but we must recognize that public relief is only a stop-gap. It is necessary to maintain life, but it is liked no better by those who receive than by those who pay. Work, with self-respecting independence, is the only real solution, and the one we must seek.

I should now like to summarize the general aspirations of Canadian labor today, under the more important headings, just to give you concretely what the manual workers of our country are thinking about and what they seek to accomplish. This is by no means a complete statement of our views on all matters of economic and social interest, but it is an indication of the general lines our ideals follow:

1. Work at reasonable rates of pay and under progressively improving general conditions as to hours, etc., thus sharing in modern scientific and other advances of our civilization.

2. Better social conditions as to housing, sanitation and so forth.

3. The protection of a complete scheme of social insurance, as to health, unemployment, old age, etc.

4. The best available educational opportunities for the children of all families.

5. The legal right to organize for all manual workers.

6. In the international field, world peace.

Just a word in conclusion on the

union viewpoint. It is to be noted that in Canada, unlike the policy in Great Britain, unions in the main have followed a non-political policy. Their activities have been confined to the social and economic field, and they have not sought to act as a united force in political activity. Yet they have influenced legislation for the workers and the main purpose of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which I now have the honor to head, is to further the action for Labor in the legislative field by

contacting Governments. But in all, we are strictly economic in character.

Also, the great body of trade union opinion in Canada is definitely anti-radical. We see no place in the Canadian picture for Communism, nor indeed for Facism or Nazism, or any sort of dictatorship. We are democratic to the core in all that that implies. We ask only the recognition to which the workers are entitled and we are willing to grant equal recognition to all other classes of citizens.

THE RUGGED INDIVIDUALIST

(By H. H. Siegele)

 HE unorganized working man who has no sympathy with organized labor, can be called the rugged individualist of labor," the philosopher went on, after delivering the previous discourse. "He is, however, more to be pitied than to be scorned, because despite his individualism, he is always fighting everything that is to his best interest, and supporting many things that are detrimental to himself and his family. He is doing this, not so much through ignorance, as through a matter of policy, thinking that thereby, perchance, he will be favored. His reasoning, too, is not altogether misplaced; for the enemies of organized labor are always on the lookout for workingmen who will denounce shorter working hours and better wages, and who are indifferent, so far as working conditions are concerned. They will favor such men, because they make excellent tools, through which they can more nearly gain their objectives. In cases of labor disputes, such men are always on the side of the employers, selling out their fellowmen for, as it were, 'a mess of pottage.' At the polls, and before they go to the polls, you will find them supporting such candidates as are opposed to measures beneficial to the working people, and they will oppose other candidates, who are for such measures."

The philosopher in making the last remark, remembered how at a certain election, a workingman, as a candidate, was defeated, not because he was not for the best interests of the people he

sought to represent, but because he was a union man. There were enough working people eligible to vote, who could have elected him, but the rugged individualists of unorganized labor would not support him.

"It is true," the philosopher continued, "that organized labor as a matter of policy, should never become involved in politics. But there is an unwritten principle which demands that union men should support such candidates as are known to favor the demands of organized labor. This same unwritten principle, should be found, and often is, even among the unorganized working people; people who are in sympathy with organized labor, but because of unfortunate circumstances can not go any farther. Tragic as it may seem, the rugged individualists of unorganized labor, will not vote for their best interests. In the first place they have no reliable means whereby they can be informed as to the qualifications of candidates; and in the second place, even if they should be reliably informed, they are not willing to cast their votes with organized labor. These unorganized men, figuratively speaking, are afloat, grabbing at straws, to save themselves from unscrupulous employers; they are like harnessed horses, running loose, hitched to nothing. But when they talk, they are like the pebbles that think themselves bigger than the beach on which they lie. They usually can tell the union man all about his organization, especially, its weak points. Should they be approached on the subject of joining the union, they, almost without exceptions, are ready to lay down the

laws under which they are willing to come in. As a rule, the laws they lay down, are antagonistic to the principles of organized labor in general, and detrimental to the local trade rules in particular. There is little that can be done for them, those rugged individualists of unorganized labor. They go on, fighting their own best interests, by cutting off their proverbial noses, to spite their proverbial faces."

The philosopher was amused as he spoke, because as a carpenter, and a union man, he knew a number of those rugged individualists personally. They were carpenters, and to hear them tell it, they could suggest trade rules that would make the union a union indeed. If the union men could only do away with their own rules and adopt the rules suggested by them, everything would be all right; that is, it would be all right for the individualists, who would be the sole beneficiaries.

"There are many rugged individualists among the unorganized, each differing somewhat from the other," the philosopher went on. "I will give a few examples, relative to our own trade, which are based on actual experiences:

"First, we have the 'has-been' union man, who, to hear him tell it, is just as good a union man on the outside as those who are paying dues. He will come in, provided it will bring him a job, and the local organization will be 'lenient' with him on the initiation fee,—because he had 'hard luck' when he went out. However, if the case is investigated, it will be found that he went out because there was 'better picking' on the outside, and the hard luck story is mostly a myth.

"Second, we have the share-the-work individualist, who also once belonged to the union, but the members who had work most of the time, didn't have enough 'brotherly love' to share it with him. He believed the union should pass the work around, so that each member would have an equal share. The truth of the matter is, this individualist had no business in the organization in the first place. He couldn't hold a job, even for a single day, should the regularly employed turn it over to him. He is what is commonly called, a saw-and-hatchet man, not a carpenter."

The philosopher was not opposed to sharing work, especially during slack

times, but that should be accomplished in a fair manner. The Saturday holiday, a shorter work-week and the elimination of overtime work, excepting in cases of extreme emergencies, would help a lot. Besides that, the contractors can do much to remedy this, by using a greater number of men on a job, so as to give more men employment, and pass unemployment around a little more equitably. They could even themselves refrain from working with tools, and thus show their fairness to the journeyman carpenters. But how many contractors who still work with tools will do that?

"I remember one contractor," the philosopher smiled, "who was an individualist himself. He did most of his work himself, and when he didn't have a contract, he worked as a journeyman carpenter. He occasionally hired a union carpenter to help out, on the strength of which, he advocated that contractors who hired union men should be allowed, in case they had no work, to work on union jobs as journeymen carpenters on a par with dues-paying members. He didn't think he ought to belong to the union, even though he worked with tools a great deal more than with a pencil. What he really wanted, was to reap the benefits of the union, without paying the initiation fee or the monthly dues.

"The local unions," the philosopher concluded, "ought to mark well the rugged individualists of unorganized labor, who want the benefits of organized labor, but do not want to pay their part,—be on the lookout for them when a good job comes up."

The doctor was examining school children. One youngster was under weight.

"You don't drink milk?"

"Nope."

"Live on a farm and don't drink milk at all?"

"Nope, we ain't hardly got enough for the hogs."

A strong organization means easier negotiation for wages, hours and conditions.

Don't boycott the merchant who does not sell Union-made goods. Just stop trading with him!

LITTLE THINGS

Lord, let me do the little things
Which may fall to my lot;
Those little inconspicuous ones
By others oft forgot.

A staff for age to lean upon,
Strong hands to help the weak;
A loving heart with open door
To all who solace seek.

To sit beside some silent bier
And share their lonely grief;
To hold the palsied hand of care,
Until there comes relief.

To hold my tongue when hot words rise,
Speak kindly ones instead;
Nor harshly judge my fellow men
In what they've done or said.

To share another's heavy load
By word of courage given;
To help a fallen brother rise
And bring him nearer heaven.

If, like the Master, I can give
Myself for those I love,
Rich joy and peace shall come to me,
Sweet rest in heaven above.

I know not when the day shall close,
But when life's curfew rings,
I want my Lord to find me then
Still doing little things.

Fra Morton Sims.

Editorial



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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1936

Strikebreakers

FURNISHING strikebreakers, often armed with deadly weapons, to anti-union employers for use in labor disputes is an old practice.

Recently a large baking company in Philadelphia hired a group of these strikebreakers to "settle" a dispute with its employes regarding wages and hours. To the surprise of the company officials, the Philadelphia Police Department ordered the strikebreakers placed under arrest as a menace to industrial peace. This unusual method of handling strikebreakers was commended by the Philadelphia Record in an editorial entitled "To Preserve Order in a

Strike."

Pointing out that "it is common enough for police to be called upon 'to preserve order' during a strike," but that they "rarely do that job as logically, as sensibly as Philadelphia detectives did" in the bakery strike when "they acted to prevent disorder by arresting 13 strikebreakers, apparently imported by a labor agency," the editorial continued:

"It takes two to make a fight, in a strike situation or any other. All too often one of the parties is a professional strikebreaker. Fomenting strike violence in an attempt to cause pickets to lose public sympathy is a well-understood angle of the strikebreaking game.

Philadelphians who believe industrial disputes should be settled in an atmosphere of peace will not take kindly to the discovery reported by the police that these strikebreakers were men used in the recent New York City elevator strike, and that they have been shifted around from city to city, as needed.

"We don't want that element in this town and we are sure that the employers in this case did not know the past histories of the men supplied to them by the agencies. A Council so worried about crime as to force every ex-convict to register, even though he be presently enjoying a clean record, has something to get its teeth into in this problem.

"Whether by city ordinance or State law, or both, the traffic in strikebreakers should be kept under strict official watch. Employment agencies dealing in strikebreakers should be held accountable for the acts of every man they supply, and should be subject to fine every time they supply a man with a criminal record. Safeguards of this order are under consideration in New York. They are needed here.

"The registration requirements and supervision should be strictest in the case of the notorious New York City strikebreaking agencies, which are now ploughing the Philadelphia field."

Fireworks Blindness

AN attempt to reduce the number of injuries to eyesight has been initiated by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness by the introduction of two bills in the New York State Legislature. One of the bills prohibits the sale of fireworks to persons under 21 years of age, the other authorizes municipal authorities to permit "competent persons" to exhibit a display of fireworks when a bond is posted to provide financial protection for those who may be injured.

Lewis H. Caris, managing director of the Society, says the measures "represent real progress toward the elimination of fireworks accidents," adding:

"Every season about 50 persons throughout the United States lose the sight of one eye or both, and another 500 receive minor injuries from fireworks. The indifference of Americans in allowing these injuries to occur is a national disgrace. It is done to celebrate Independence Day, but a safe and sane method of commemorating the event would be a whole lot more patriotic."

British Labor Party Again Shows Communists the Door

Word comes from London that the British Labor Party, which by no stretch of the imagination may be termed reactionary, has again turned down an application of the Communist Party for affiliation, which asked to be recognized in order to present "a united front against Fascism."

In rejecting the application, J. S. Middleton, secretary of the party, wrote to the Communists:

"The National Executive Committee had before it at its recent meeting your letter applying for the affiliation of the Communist Party to the Labor Party..

"After full consideration, the National Executive Committee came to the conclusion that no circumstances had arisen to justify any departure from the decision registered by the Annual Conference at Edinburgh in 1922, when, after a lengthy discussion, a similar application for affiliation was rejected by 3,860,000 to 261,000.

"On that occasion it was clearly stated that the fundamental difference between the democratic policy and prac-

tice of the Labor Party and the policy of dictatorship which the Communist Party had been created to promote was irreconcilable. No events which have taken place in the intervening period have served to reconcile that profound political distinction.

"It is true that Facism has conquered power in various European States. In the opinion of the National Executive Committee, however, the victories of the Fascists dictatorships were in part facilitated by the campaigns for Communist dictatorship that preceded them—campaigns which effectively split the working class movements and rendered their overthrow possible.

"Moreover, the National Executive Committee cannot fail to take note of the proclaimed fact that the present application for affiliation is but an evidence of the deviation in the tactics which have been pursued by the Communist International in recent years, and that affiliation is sought, not for the purpose of promoting the Labor Party's declared policy and program but, on the contrary, to utilize party facilities on the platform, in public conferences, and in the party press, to displace their essential democratic and Socialist character and substitute a policy and program based upon Communist Party principles.

"The National Executive Committee is as firmly convinced as were their predecessors that any weakening in the Labor Party's defense of political democracy, such as the affiliation of the Communist Party would imply, would inevitably assist the forces of reaction, would endanger our existing liberties, and would retard the achievement of Socialism in this country.

"In these circumstances, the National Executive Committee is unable to accede to your application."

Strong talk that, but sound, and worthy of consideration when some honest, perhaps, but ill-advised person arises to tell us the hope of American labor is in Communism.

We do not wish, and we won't have Facism in this country. But as a possible preventive, we won't swallow Communism any more than will our British brethren.

Official Information



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Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
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GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
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GENERAL TREASURER
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Third District, **HARRY SCHWARZER**
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Fourth District, **JAS. L. BRADFORD**
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Fifth District, **R. E. ROBERTS**
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Sixth District, **A. W. MUIR**
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, **ARTHUR MARTEL**
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE
To All Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils.
Greetings:

The twenty-third general convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in the auditorium of our Home at Lakeland, Florida, beginning Monday morning, December 7, 1936, and will continue in session from day to day until the business coming before the convention has been disposed of.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY
General Secretary.

The Furniture Industry As It Is Today
(By Howard Bennett, Business Representative, Furniture Local 1719)

Local Union No. 1719, Furniture Workers, Tacoma, Washington, was organized in August 1933. At that time our wages were very low but through organization we have made material gains. Prior to being chartered by the Brotherhood we worked overtime as long as the Bossess wanted, but now we have a forty-four hour work week and much better working conditions. We all know that to increase wages and establish shorter working hours it must be through organized effort.

In all localities where there are furniture factories and the workers unorganized, it is to the interest of the rest of the organized workers that they be organized as quickly as possible. This is especially true in the southern states where the wages are low. In an industry where the product is so competitive as furniture, every effort must be put forth to keep the wages on a comparable basis. If one locality gets its wages above the other it will increase production cost in that locality and necessarily the price to the retailer. Then that locality will lose orders to the lower paid district, and in this way those who have succeeded in bringing about wage increases will be affected. But if

all localities will raise wages none will suffer and one group of workers will not be forced to compete against another group. There will be nothing left to compete for, only the quality of the merchandise manufactured and the type of salesmen employed.

Let's all work toward a common goal —100 per cent UNION and the entire furniture industry organized.

Sinclair Oil Company Builds Service Stations with Non-Union Carpenters

According to information received from Local Union 151, Long Branch, N. J., through its recording secretary Wm. B. Lackey, the Sinclair Oil Company is erecting six service stations in Long Branch on which they are employing non-union carpenters. All efforts on the part of the officials of the Local Union to have the Sinclair Oil Company employ our members have failed and the Local Union desires our members to be informed of the unfriendly attitude of this company towards our organization.

Local Union 286 Takes Action on the Installation of Union-made Trim

Carpenters' Local Union 286, Great Falls, Montana, at a regular meeting held April 22, 1936, passed a motion that all members of Local Union 286 shall install and handle only Union labeled mill work. Due to the fact that material men have a stock of mill work now on hand that is not made by Union labor, it was agreed that they will install and handle said stock until June 1, 1936, but on and after that date only Union labeled mill work will be installed by the members of the Local Union.

Chas. J. Hendrickson, Pres.,
L. U. No. 286. Great Falls, Mont.

Traveling Members Attention

Recording Secretary Charles Schnelle of Local Union No. 3, Wheeling, West Virginia, informs this office that there is no building boom on in that city, notwithstanding newspaper statements to that effect. While the recent floods caused much damage in Wheeling, a considerable part of it was to property owned by people who are not in a financial position to make the necessary repairs and much of the work now under

way is being done by men provided by the Red Cross, who are working for a wage considerably below the minimum, and there is no opportunity for traveling members securing work at Wheeling at this time under union conditions.

Texas Centennial Exposition

The first Worlds Fair ever to be held in the Southwest, the Texas Centennial Exposition, opened on June 6 at Dallas and will continue until November 29, 1936.

The Exposition is celebrating, primarily, the one hundredth anniversary of Texas independence as a Republic and a State, but has as its background four centuries of colorful history. Flags of six nations have flown over Texas soil —Spain, France, Mexico, the Republic of Texas, the Confederacy and the United States.

In 1836, Texas became an independent republic by breaking away from Mexico. The Centennial Exposition of 1936 is in celebration of this event and the century of progress since achieved.

Not in one town alone, but throughout the entire Lone Star State many celebrations are being held at various places of historic and patriotic interest. The cities and towns located on sites which were scenes of battle during the period of exploration and colonization preceding the days of the Republic, will commemorate their historic past with appropriate fetes and the placing of permanent monuments.

Texas invites the nation to visit the Lone Star State during this their big year.

Testimonial Dinner Given By L. U. 135 In Honor of Business Agent Joe Siegelau

Saturday, May 2, 1936, will remain a memorable event in the history of Local Union 135 and all other Local Unions in greater New York. About 600 members of various Local Unions, with their families and friends, gathered at the spacious Beethoven Hall and filled same to capacity.

The whole affair was a grand symphony of a beautiful evening, fine music, excellent food and a crowd of happy and smiling carpenters who gathered to pay tribute and honor to their able leader and loyal friend "Joe" Siegelau.

Local Union 135 acknowledges with thanks its appreciation to all Local Unions, their officers and friends who by their presence and co-operation were responsible for the success of the dinner. Brother Charles W. Hanson, chairman of the New York District Council was a real inspiration as Toastmaster of the evening.

Due to the splendid efforts of the Arrangements Committee the banquet was a most outstanding affair. The only regret of Local Union 135 was the real fun and grand time missed by those unable to attend.

Massachusetts State Council Convention

The Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters met in annual convention at the Manger Hotel, Boston, Mass., March 14-15, 1936. Former conventions of the State Council lasted four days, but during the last three years the time limit has been set at two days, in order to curtail the expenses of the delegates. However, the convention was well attended, there being ninety delegates present from all parts of the state, even though flood conditions created transportation difficulties.

President Edward Thompson of the State Council presided at the meeting and welcomed the delegates, and Father Derby delivered the invocation. Committees on the various officers' reports were appointed by the chair, after which the convention settled down to routine business.

Secretary E. A. Johnson of the Boston Building Trades Council, as guest speaker, addressed the delegates on the W. P. A. and P. W. A. conditions of the state. He clearly outlined the ramifications of the W. P. A. rulings and releases as issued by Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator. He stressed very strongly on the various complications and destructive effect on labor organizations caused by the rules governing the employment of mechanics on Public Works Administration projects, pointing out that it was a continuous battle for labor to combat these rules and regulations in order to maintain the conditions of employment that have been built up through years of effort.

Robert Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, advised the delegates as to the progress of labor legislation now pending.

State Senator James J. Meehan, secretary of the State Building Trades, was also a speaker. He complimented the organization for their co-operation during the past year in supporting the labor committee on various labor measures.

Jas. T. Moriarity, State Commissioner of Labor and Industry, as a guest speaker, expressed his pleasure of being in the position where he could predetermine the wage rate of mechanics, under Chapter 461, General Laws, which provides that preference be given to veterans and others, in the employment of mechanics, teamsters, chauffeurs and laborers, on certain Public Works, and providing also for the prior determination by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry of the minimum wages to be paid to said employes on such Public Works. It establishes that the union rate of wage must be paid on any Public Works sponsored by the State, County, City or Town.

General Representative Charles N. Kimball outlined the conditions existing in the New England States and lauded the achievements of the State Council, wherein all the Local Unions of the state participated to some extent in the results obtained.

Election of officers took place in the afternoon of the second day. There being little opposition, seemed to signify that the delegates were contented and satisfied with the present roster of officials. Brother Kimball acted as installing officer. The choice of the next convention city was left for the Executive Board to decide.

Local Union 165 Celebrates Golden Anniversary

Local Union No. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with a banquet and entertainment in the Georgian Room of Hotel Webster Hall, Tuesday evening, April 14, 1936, with a large attendance of members.

Among the honored guests present were: N. F. Storm, president Pennsylvania State Council; W. A. Crissman, president Pittsburgh District Council; A. F. Gailey, ex-president Local Union No. 165; M. D. Cashdollar, secretary District Council and William J. Kelly, business representative.

A diversified entertainment consisting of songs, dances and gymnastic offerings was greatly enjoyed.

The Committee on Arrangements is to be congratulated upon the success which attended their efforts in making the anniversary such an outstanding event.

Local Union No. 543 Celebrates Thirty-Sixth Anniversary

On April 25, 1936, Local Union No. 543 of Mamaroneck, N. Y., celebrated its thirty-sixth anniversary with a dinner. Over one hundred were in attendance. The dinner was a grand success not only from a financial standpoint, but the many who attended had a wonderful evening.

Interesting talks were made by a number of guests as well as members of the Local Union which were greatly appreciated by the large attendance.

The celebration is regarded as one of the most successful events in the history of the Local, and much credit is to be given to the Committee on Arrangements of which Louis R. Tolve was chairman.

Local Union 756 Celebrates 35th Anniversary

Situated at the extreme North West of the United States, in 1901, was a small community known as New Whatcom. Here were towering snow-capped mountains, virgin forests of Douglas fir and giant cedars.

The buildings were few and far between; roads were simply trails; but the carpenter was here. As always he was the pioneer; he was needed to build this community. But times were hard, hours were long and wages low.

However, in spite of this, after hard work on the part of several carpenters, Mr. Henry Quanti applied for a Charter, with the result that it was issued on March 23, 1901, to Local Union No. 756 of New Whatcom, Wash.

In the next few years three small communities joined together to form what is now known as Bellingham. The faithful few at once replaced the Charter with one reading Bellingham, Wash. That Charter has hung continuously in the meeting halls of L. U. 756. And

we are proud to say that we still have three Charter Members who hold office in the union. They are: Brother Lewis Haggen, trustee; Brother Fred Steiner, president of Skagit Valley District Council and Brother Geo. F. Charlot, recording secretary.

Now in 1936 the founders are able to look back and see a steady growth and progress. In 1901, the wages were 25c per hour; 10 hours per day. In 1936 the wages are \$1.12½ per hour; 6 hours per day.

We are proud to say that we have never had an extended strike here. We have had our differences, of course, but these have been settled within a few days at the most. One reason for this is that several of our contractors have been former members of our Local Union.

So on March 27th we held our anniversary dinner and dance in the lounge of the Bellingham hotel, where the members and their wives and friends to the number of 165 sat down to a most delightful banquet.

The Ladies Auxiliary had decorated the tables with daffodils and maiden hair fern, and the setting was one long to be remembered.

The Rev. Ordahl gave the blessing and we proceeded to do justice to a delightful meal, well served. When it came time for dessert Brother Quanti cut the huge Birthday cake which was donated by the Ladies Auxiliary. At the close of the dinner, Brother O. L. Haggen, president of L. U. 756, took charge and proved an able toastmaster. We were entertained by John Roy Williams String Ensemble, composed of 18 young ladies, all students of Whatcom High School; Boyden Spees accompanied by Mrs. Spees sang a group of songs; Mayor W. P. Brown gave a very interesting address which showed that he had been more or less connected with Organized Labor since its beginning here. Two members of Freeborgs Orchestra gave a piano and piano accordian selection; Brother Pickel, who was the first president of L. U. 756, gave a talk on the early days; Miss Shirley Cannon gave a group of readings; Brother Leo F. Flynn, President of State Council gave a short stirring talk, during which he recited (dad) Young's favorite poem and dedicated it to (dad) who was un-

able to attend on account of sickness. Dancing was then in order, and Spees Orchestra rendered good music which was much enjoyed. The two committees one from the Auxiliary Mrs. A. B. Johnson, president, Brothers E. A. Hall, J. T. Francis, Fred. Dunstone, E. Skogstrand, and Brother G. L. Wills are to be commended very highly for the able manner in which the whole affair was carried through.

G. L. Wills, Fin. Sec.,
L. U. No. 756. Bellingham, Wash.

DEATH ROLL

ALBERT COCKEFAIR—Local Union No. 119, Newark, N. J.

JOSEPH J. ERKLIN—Local Union No. 2174, Chicago, Ill.

FRANK PINDER—Local Union No. 2174, Chicago, Ill.

WM. A. ROSE—Local Union No. 119, NEWARK, N. J.

AUGUSTUS WILSON—Local Union No. 29, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Charter Member of Local 80, Passes

Joseph Peck, charter member of Local Union No. 80, Chicago, Ill., and the first business agent of the Local passed beyond the "line of demarcation" on April 14, 1936.

Brother Peck, before organizing Local Union No. 80 in May, 1889, was an active member of the Knights of Labor. He was born near Cambridge, England, September 21, 1850. He came to the United States when he was a young man, spent some time in West Virginia, later coming to the Chicago district where he continued in active work in the labor movement until June 1933 when he voluntarily retired from office. He held various offices in the Local Union, and in 1905 was elected financial secretary, an office he served in continuously until his retirement. From a membership of ten, Brother Peck saw the Local increase in membership until they numbered at the peak 2,090. During the forty seven years of activity in the Local he was privileged to represent his Local as a delegate to the District Council and a number of general conventions of the United Brotherhood. He also served as Vice-President of the

Illinois State Council of Carpenters for several terms.

Funeral services were held Friday, April 17, and the pallbearers were members of the United Brotherhood who had been his associates for almost fifty years.

16,500 Workers Killed in Industry Last Year

Accidents in the United States last year caused approximately 99,000 deaths, the National Safety Council estimates. There were 365,00 permanent disabilities and 9,100,000 temporary disabling injuries. The cost of these accidents, including wage loss, medical expense and property damage, was approximately \$3,400,000,000.

Motor vehicle accidents led as a cause of death, with home accidents second.

The motor vehicle death total last year registered an increase of one per cent over the 1934 figure.

Two-thirds of all traffic accidents last year occurred in small towns under 10,000 population and in rural areas. Rural fatalities have increased 44 per cent since 1924, whereas deaths in cities have advanced 27 per cent.

Only among children of school age were there fewer motor vehicle deaths last year than in 1934.

The numbers of workers killed last year, 16,500, was less than half the number of deaths in occupational accidents 25 years ago. The National Safety Council estimates that during the years of organized industrial safety work, from 1913 to 1935, the lives of about 250,000 workers have been saved.

Home fatalities in 1935 registered a reduction of nearly nine per cent from 1934. The decrease came largely from the fact that in 1935 the summer temperature was more nearly normal, and consequently deaths from excessive heat were relatively few.

Public accidents not involving a motor vehicle remained the same as in 1934. Drownings and firearms accidents accounted for a large percentage of the total.

The Union Label is an eternal strike against low wages, long hours and unfair conditions.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 258

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The members of Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 258 of Bloomington, Indiana, are an active group and wish to greet the sister auxiliaries through "The Carpenter."

On the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month we meet in the Woodman Hall and, in order to promote fellowship, a party is given every two months for the carpenters and their families.

Since work is now becoming more normal and the Carpenters' Union 1664 has been adding new members to the Local, we have been able to welcome several new ladies to our auxiliary.

To add to the Christmas cheer our members made a nice woolen comforter which they presented to a needy and worthy aged lady, and in addition to this made an attractive quilt which they sent to the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Florida.

We enjoy reading the letters from the sister auxiliaries and extend best wishes to all.

Mary Shields, R. S.,

L. A. No. 258. Bloomington, Ind.

A. F. of L. Urges New Federal Housing Group

The establishment of a new independent housing authority by Congress was urged in a statement by the American Federation of Labor Housing Committee, recently appointed by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor.

Definite opposition to extending the Federal Housing Authority's program to include a "co-ordinated" national housing plan was expressed by the committee on the ground that the activities of the FHA constitute the opposite "of a real housing program."

The committee said the policy of the Federal Housing Authority "benefits

neither low-income families who need better housing nor professional building trades workers." It was the conviction of the committee that "a permanent public housing authority is needed," but that "nothing is to be gained and much may be lost by any attempt to combine the activities of the FHA with the program of such an authority."

The FHA does not act, the committee added, "as a stabilizing agency in the building industry," and "evidence shows that practically all construction under its auspices has been built by labor working at far less than prevailing wage rates and under substandard working conditions."

"Finally," the statement said, "the FHA has not provided, nor can it provide, any housing for low-income families. It has insured mortgages throughout the whole country on only 640 houses available to families with incomes of \$1,500 or less. Its only completed 'large-scale' project (Colonial Village, Washington, D. C.) rents at \$12.50 per room per month—in spite of the fact that building labor received about half the prevailing wage rate in its construction.

"Moreover, even if the FHA were able to provide housing with low initial rentals, it has no means for permanent future control over such rentals."

The committee approved the program recently adopted by the Labor Housing Conference, which, in addition to establishment of a permanent Federal housing agency, recommended a system of Federal subsidies in the construction of houses for low-income workers and strict Federal labor standards on all publicly assisted housing projects, including prevailing wages for all workers.

No matter how small the article, look for the Union Label. Every little bit helps!

A Living Wage

The wage question, one of the oldest in human affairs, is always with us. It has its place in Holy Writ, and was, indeed, a matter of considerable concern to Jesus of Nazareth. There has been a good deal of reference in late years to the subject of living wage. Men talk glibly about it today, but what is a living wage, and how is it made up? A writer in the "Australian Christian World" complains that in his country it is pitifully inadequate and grossly misnamed. For it does not allow for a man having any leisure time, any sickness expenses, any chance of making provision for the future, or of giving his children an education beyond that which they receive at the state school. But his most grievous complaint is that the common conception of a living wage allows a man nothing to give away. "We only give him his working expenses—that is the crying shame."

There is more in this complaint than might appear to every one at first sight. We can easily imagine some people expressing surprise, and even disgust, at the idea that "ability to give" should be considered when setting the limit of the minimum wage. In theory a living wage is generally understood to be that which will supply a man and his wife and family with the necessities of life. But the trouble is that here the word "Life" usually means bare existence, without any thought of development, and especially development along intellectual and spiritual lines. How many of those who seem so sure and satisfied about what constitutes a living wage take any account of the fact that man simply cannot live by bread alone, or that one of the fundamental needs of human life is the need of giving?

And yet of nothing are we so sure as that our success in life will be measured by what we have given, and not by what we have received. Our deepest satisfaction and our highest pleasure will come by way of giving rather than by way of getting, and the fullness of life will have come from what we have been able to give out of our pockets as well as out of our minds, and out of the overflowing sympathy and friendship of heart and soul. We can easily understand the complaint against a so-called living wage which does not allow for a man giving anything to anybody else.

We can easily see that it is not a living wage at all, nor is it set by men who have any conception of what life really means.—The New Outlook.

Housing, Here and in Britain

The housing program—as distinguished from the rehabilitation program—has been about the least successful of New Deal reforms. Some splendid things have been accomplished; the loan shark's grip on home building has been loosened if not stricken off. The PWA has brought down costs to a rental of \$4.50 per room per month; and of course there is the renovation and repair work.

But, broadly speaking, there has been no slum clearance which comes within a thousand miles of satisfying our needs. Housing offers greater opportunities than any other public work. At least a quarter of our whole population live in dwellings unfit for human habitation; and constructing fitting dwellings on a rapid scale would put millions of idle men to work.

The feeling is growing that the real obstacle to comprehensive housing is the landlord; and the experience of England is confirmation of that feeling.

England has a way of her own in dealing with slums. Under English law, the local authorities can declare any district a slum. The moment that is done, all improvements in that slum lose all value, except for salvage. The government wrecks the buildings and sells what it can. If the salvage more than pays the cost of wrecking, the landlord gets a check for the surplus. If it doesn't pay the wreckage cost, he is called on to send the government a check to cover the deficit.

Then, the land is valued according to its worth for low cost housing. No speculative booming is allowed. No land that the government has been forced to rate as a slum can be valued as a business center or a wealthy suburb.

The result is that England has made greater progress in housing than any other country, except, perhaps some of the smaller states of Europe, which never wandered so far from the track of common sense as the greater powers. England has built herself out of the worst of the depression—that is the report of practically every observer. Why cannot Uncle Sam do the same?

Craft Problems



CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XCII

The best preventive of dry rot is air—ventilation. Altogether too little attention is given to this feature by many architects and by even more builders. However, in recent years artificial ventilation and air conditioning have become strong branches of the building industry. This is especially true of air conditioning in larger towns and in cities. The apprentice, who is looking around for something definite to specialize in, will find this branch of the industry a fertile field, which so far as exploration is concerned is still in its infancy. Air conditioning for residences has hardly begun, and only a small percentage of business houses and office rooms are equipped with this latest modern comfort and convenience. The young fellow who can work out

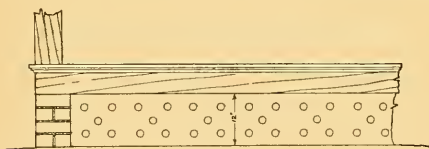


Fig. 540

a system of air conditioning for residences, that can be installed in already-existing residences so that the cost will not be prohibitive, will have himself established for a lifetime career—a career in which he will be able to make even more than a comfortable living. Air conditioning, while it is in our midst, has yet to experience its climax. Therefore, both the apprentice and the journeyman carpenter will do well to give this new feature a thorough study for much of the work pertaining to it belongs to the carpenter. But we had in mind ventilation, not the artificial, but the natural kind. That is to say, the ventilation that takes care of itself, after proper provisions have been made. For example, attics of buildings should be provided with ample ventilation.

This is altogether too often neglected. Have any of my readers ever been called upon to enter an unventilated attic on a hot summer day, only to find the air oven-hot and dead? And, as they cautiously moved about, discovered that the attic was thoroughly festooned with cobwebs, a veritable fire trap. Such a

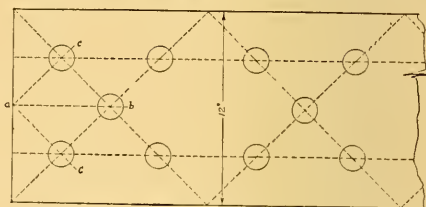


Fig. 541

condition in an attic, in case of fire, would instantly burst into flames, where on the other hand, plenty of fresh air, a good supply of light and an occasional cleaning out would almost make a fire impossible. It should be remembered, here, that ventilation for an attic, should be with the outside air, rather than with the inside. For example, if the air can freely circulate between the studding from the basement to the attic, or the reverse, it becomes a menacing aid to fire. Under such conditions, a fire in the basement would in a few moments be carried to the attic; while an attic fire would quickly spread

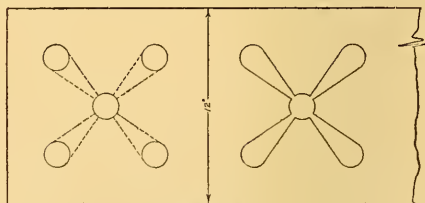


Fig. 542

to every part of the building. So let it be understood, here and now, that just circulating air does not constitute ventilation, in the sense that we are using the word. Ventilation, in the practical sense, means a circulation of air, by means of well-placed air passages, in order to protect the materials of a

building by keeping them surrounded with moving pure air. This brings us to the subject of our illustrations, lattice-work.

Taking it in general, lattice-work, in addition to providing for ventilation, aids in the appearance of a building, that is, if the designer makes it harmo-

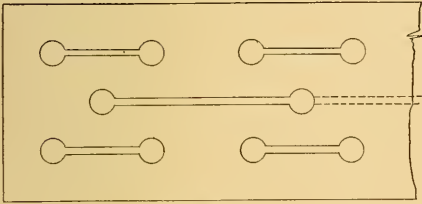


Fig. 543

nize with the rest of the work. Where lattice-work is used as a screen, it provides privacy, by cutting off the means of outside observations. One of the, or the chief purpose of lattice-work, though, is to provide ventilation for joists and other material used on porch platforms, or under the superstructures of buildings without basements. Strictly speaking, what we are showing by the illustrations of this lesson, is not lattice-work, but it comes under that category, and therefore we are treating it here.

Cheap porches, or porches that come close to the grade line, instead of built-up lattice-work, often have just a $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch board placed between the piers, with holes provided for ventilation. Fig. 540 gives an example in part. In this figure a 1x12 board with five holes to every lineal foot, constitutes the lattice. The dotted lines of Fig. 541, show the manner in which the holes are located

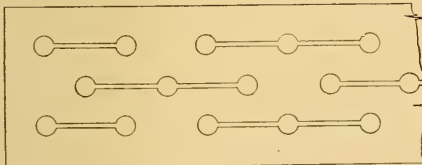


Fig. 544

on the board. The first operation is to strike the full 45-degree lines. Then strike the center horizontal line, which is shown to the left, between a and b. From a, strike the two 45-degree lines that end in c c. Where these lines cross the full 45-degree lines, draw the upper and the lower horizontal lines, locating

the centers of the upper and the lower holes.

Fig. 542 shows how the design shown in Fig. 540 can be developed into a different figure. To the left of this drawing, we are showing by dotted lines, the marking necessary for cutting out the design to the right. Fig. 543 shows another modification of the first design. Here every other two holes are connected horizontally by a slot ripped out between them. This can be further developed by connecting all the center holes by slots, as we are indicating by the dotted lines to the right.

Fig. 544 shows still another modification of the first figure in this lesson. Here every other center hole has been added, with a little different arrangement of the slots. Fig. 545 shows how the original design can be still further modified so as to increase the capacity for ventilation.

In this lesson we have taken only one design out of many that are used, or that can be used, and have shown how

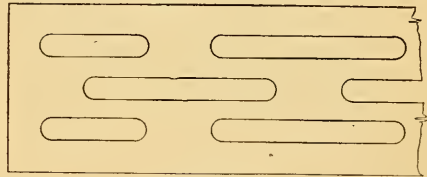


Fig. 545

this simple design can be modified in various ways. The modifications we have shown are not the only ones that can be made. We are merely suggesting the possibilities that lie all round any design that one happens to see. The carpenter who is at the same time an artist, can bring out of almost any design he sees, whether he likes the original or not, something that will be original with himself and pleasing to the eye. I am prompted here to repeat a good definition of "originality in literature." Here it is: "Originality in literature, is saying something you have read in a different way, and forgetting that you have ever seen it before." In architecture, originality means relatively the same thing.

In Fig. 546 we are showing cross sections of four methods for fastening the lattice-work we have been dealing with into place. The one shown to the extreme left is a good one. Here the joist

answers for the outside finish of the porch platform, and the lattice-board is fastened to it by means of cleats nailed to the back. How the lattice-board should be braced is shown in part, at the bottom and to the right of the drawing. The second drawing from the left, shows how a lattice-board should be fastened where the outside joist is concealed with a finishing board. In this method, a 2x2 is notched over the joist in such a manner that when the lattice-board is fastened to it, the outside finishing board will lap over the upper edge, as shown by the drawing. The

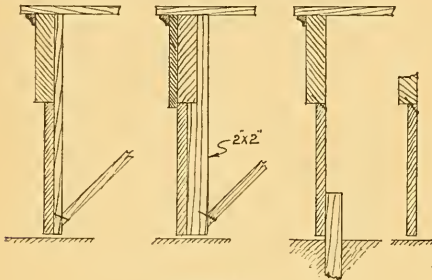


Fig. 546

third drawing from the left, shows a method that is often used, but not a good one, excepting for temporary porches. The lattice-board is toe-nailed to the outside joist, and held in position at the bottom by means of a stake driven into the ground. The method shown to the extreme right is no good, inasmuch as the board is hung to the joist by toe-nails, without bottom stays. Bad as this method is, we have found such work on porches we were called upon to repair.

BLUE PRINT READING AND ESTIMATING

(By L. Perth)

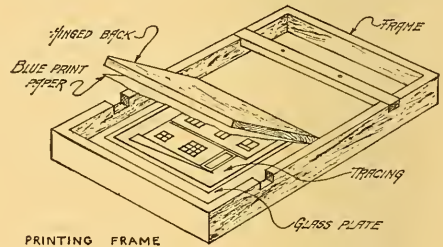
CHAPTER TWO

"Blue print reading" while being a legitimate expression in the trade parlance is somewhat misleading. The term "blue print" was derived from the color of the paper, which is blue. However, the importance of this instrument has nothing to do with its color. It is the "drawing" shown on the blue print which is all important. The graphical representation of ideas may be executed in many ways; it may be drawn with pencil on paper, white or any other

color, it may be demonstrated with chalk on the blackboard, or with a crayon on the surface of a piece of lumber. The drawing, then, is the essential part.

So far as prints are concerned, these are not limited to blue prints only for there are brown prints, brown lined reproductions, photostats, ozalid copies and numerous other types of drawings which may be obtained by various processes. Therefore instead of saying "reading blue prints" it would be proper to say "reading drawings." This conveys the correct idea irrespective of the material or color of the vehicle upon which the drawing has been executed.

"Blue prints" always have been a sort of a mystery to the average building operative who is watching with awe his superiors constantly referring to a set of plans in discussing construction problems. Many a carpenter is wonder-



ing what are those mysterious blue sheets of paper, what is the significance of the numerous lines, symbols and figures, where they come from, how they are made and whether it is within the reach of the ordinary building mechanic to become proficient in interpreting their content.

We will endeavor to clarify these questions and doubts, and dispel the clouds of mystery surrounding the subject.

It was emphasized in the previous article that no special ability, education or talent are requisite in order to undertake the study of plan reading. Any one who can read and write and is familiar with the elementary arithmetical operations may learn how to interpret working drawings provided he applies himself diligently and with determination to master the subject at hand.

The ideas originating in the mind of the architect or engineer are being expressed in the shape of rough sketches.

These go to the draftsman who works out not only the general features but also every one of the multitude of details that are connected with the erection of a structure. Depending upon the size and character of the job it takes a considerable length of time to complete the drawings. In the course of the design changes are taking place, the work may be enlarged or reduced in size, one type of materials may be substituted for others, building operations may vary. It is the duty of the designing draftsman or engineer to incorporate all this in his original drawings. These drawings are usually made in pencil on heavy detail paper which facilitates the task of making changes. These drawings are called "pencil drawings." When the work is completed there is the "original drawing" the one and only drawing made by one or a group of men who spent several weeks accomplishing the task.

"If the original or "pencil drawings" were sent out to the job to be used as "working drawings" from which the structure is to be erected, they would soon become torn and soiled, the pencil lines and figures would be rubbed out to such an extent that they would become useless for the intended purpose. It would then become necessary to make new drawings.

To avoid this unnecessary repetition of the work of the draftsman and the expense connected with it it was necessary to devise some cheap and rapid method of making copies from the original drawings. These are called "Prints" or "Blue Prints."

A "blue print" is a sheet of paper, one side of which is blue and on this side in "white" lines is the exact reproduction of the architects drawing.

The process of making blue prints is similar to that of making photographs. A photographic print is made from a plate or a film taken by a camera while a blue print drawing is printed from a "tracing" made by the draftsman. Consequently in order to make a blue print it is first necessary to make a tracing of the original or pencil drawing.

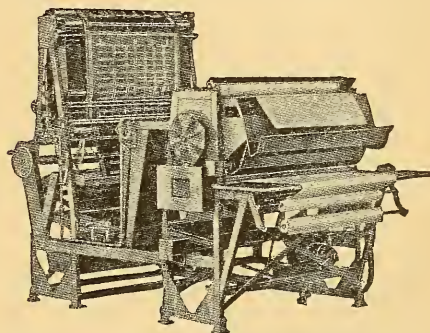
To accomplish this the pencil drawing is placed on the drawing board and a sheet of transparent cloth or paper is smoothly stretched over it. On this transparent sheet known as tracing cloth or tracing paper a copy of the

original drawing is made with black India ink.

The finished tracing is then laid flat over a sheet of sensitive paper prepared for this purpose, having one side coated with a chemical substance which gives it a pale yellowish-green color and which is easily affected by light.

This sheet of sensitized paper with the tracing over it is exposed to the rays of the sun or a strong electric light and after a proper interval of time the tracing is removed and the blue print is taken out and thoroughly washed in clear water for several minutes and hung up to dry.

The finished blue print is composed of two basic colors: blue and white. The background is of a deep blue color



and everything shown in ink will appear in white. That means the drawing on a blue print appears in white lines on a blue background, as everything shown in black ink on the tracing will appear in white lines on the blue print and all blank or transparent spaces on the tracing will turn blue on the print.

The action of the light has been this, the coated face of the paper before it was exposed to the light was of a pale, yellow-green color and if it had been put in water the coating would have all washed off, leaving the paper white because before being exposed to the light the coating was soluble. The light penetrated the transparent spaces of the tracing cloth and acted upon the chemical substance of the coating changing its nature so that the chemicals became insoluble; that is, when immersed in water the coating instead of being washed off merely changed its color, turning blue.

The light, however, could not penetrate the ink with which the lines and

figures of the drawing were made, consequently the coating under them was protected from the action of the light, it therefore remained soluble and washed off when placed in water, leaving a "white" copy of the tracing on a blue background. This copy is called a "Blue Print."

It is evident that a blue print is an exact reproduction of the original drawing. Any desired number of prints may be made from the tracing. Thus if a blue print becomes soiled or torn, or is lost, it can be easily and cheaply replaced by a new print made from the tracing which is usually kept on file in the architect's office.

The mechanical process of making blue prints is being accomplished in two ways: by means of a solar printing frame or a continuous blue printing machine.

The printing frame shown on the accompanying drawing consists of a wooden frame on the bottom of which rests a glass plate. The tracing is placed face up on this glass and on top of the tracing a sheet of blue print paper is placed. Both the tracing and the paper are being held in place by the removable folding back supplied with strong springs. These springs lock and cause the back to press down on the glass, thus causing a perfect contact between the tracing and the paper. The frame is then turned with the glass up and exposed to the sun.

The inconvenience of depending on the sunlight and consequently the impossibility of making blue prints on cloudy days, when copies may be badly needed, has led to the development of the electric blue printing machine, which is capable of delivering 10,000 square feet of blue prints per day.

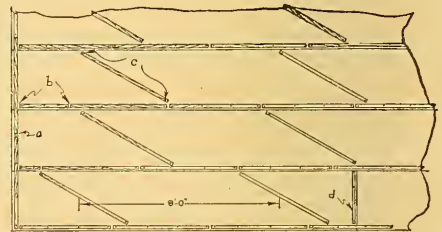
This machine does not depend upon the sunlight but generates strong electric light instead. Consequently it may be used whenever desired. It also automatically performs all the operations of printing, washing and drying, delivering the prints at the end of the dryer in a loose roll ready for trimming and distribution.

Large blue printing establishments operating a number of such machines are in a position to supply blue prints at a very reasonable cost, and consequently it is hardly warranted to waste one's time in making blue prints.

Fastening Roofing Temporarily

(By H. H. Siegele)

So long as permanent buildings are erected, just so long will it be necessary to erect temporary buildings, such as, bunk houses, display houses for fairs and the like, buildings for large gatherings,—political or religious. The tabernacle is perhaps the best known of these buildings. Whatever the temporary building might be used for, after it has been erected, does not matter here, the fact is that all such buildings, after they have served their purpose are salvaged; that is, the material is cleaned up, following the wrecking of the building, and sold. For that reason it behooves every builder of temporary



building to keep in mind that the material must be salvaged in the end.

The illustration shows a system of fastening on roofing so that it can be taken up and used again on other work. The roofing, after it has been put into place is held down by means of wood laths. At a, on the drawing is shown how the laths are put on at the gable-end of the building; at b, we are showing how the horizontal laths are kept apart to prevent buckling, and at the same time leave a passage way for the water, in case of rain or snow. These laths should be kept close to the edge of the roofing, in order to prevent puncturing the roofing, anywhere, other than the edges. At c is shown how the diagonal laths are nailed—a nail at each end, only. The purpose of this is the same as what we have just explained about the horizontal laths. The diagonal laths are placed about 8 feet apart as shown by figures toward the bottom of the drawing. At d is shown how the end-joints of the roofing are made—note the nailing here—also on the other laths. The heavy dots represent the nails. Common lath nails will answer the purpose.

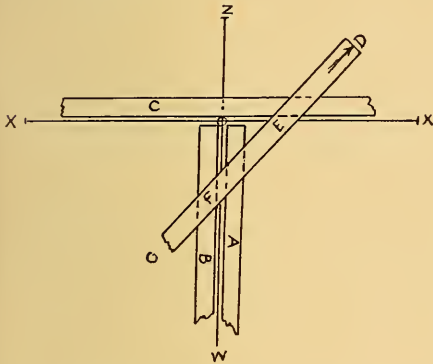
To Lay Out a Perfect Ellipse

Editor, "The Carpenter":

To lay out a perfect ellipse with material you can pick up anywhere:

On the floor, or any flat place, draw line XY equal to width or major axis. At right angles to the center draw line W.Z. making O.Z. equal to the rise or minor axis. Tack on strips A and B leaving just room for a nail point to slide between.

Tack on strip C so a nail point will follow line X.Y.



Now take a strip GD and drive a nail at E making ED equal to the rise OZ; also drive a nail at F making D.F. equal to O.Y. Let these nails project through strips about $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch. Now place your pencil at D and sweep your ellipse keeping nail E pressed against strip C the nail F will take care of itself.

J. H. Pease,
L. U. No. 308. Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Work This One

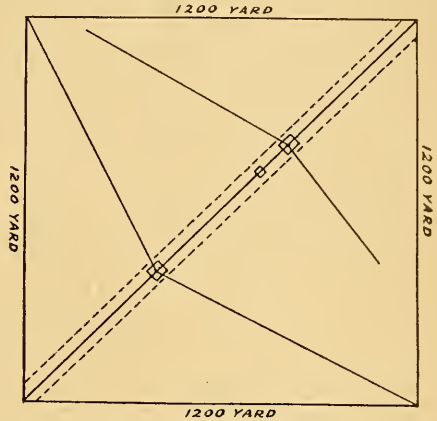
The following problem which appeared in the April issue is re-printed (with sketch) by request of the author. Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am submitting the following problem to the members, which I would like to have demonstrated:

A farmer has a large farm and six children. His intention is to divide the farm into six parts, a correct amount for each child.

Around the farm is a big road. The children do not like to build their houses by the big road, so they wish to make a private road from one corner across to the other corner.

I want to know the correct place for the posts and the correct place for the lines, so that each child will not have one millionth of an inch too much or



less. A fence could be built all around at the diagonal line.

So we must have the correct diagonal line also, which leaves the question: "How many yards in length does he need for the fence?"

$1,200 \times 1,200$ equals 1,440,000 divided by 6 equals 240,000 square yards.

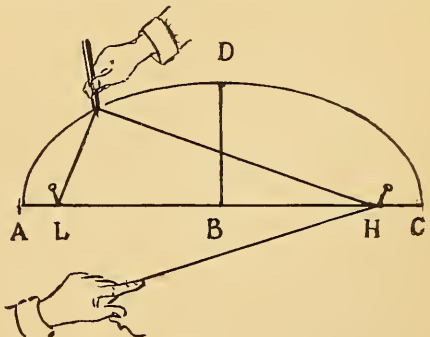
For every child 240,000 square yards.

William Bosser,
L. U. No. 416. Chicago, Ill.

Answers and Explanations to Questions and Problems Appearing at Various Times in These Columns

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the April issue of "The Carpenter," F. J. Love, Local Union No. 36,



Oakland, Cal., asks for the method of describing an elliptic arch.

Let AC be the long diameter; and BD the short. Set the compasses to AB: and, with that distance, take D for center. Then intersect at H and L. Stick a nail in each. Tie a string to that in L. Bring it around nail in H, as shown. Next, stretch the string with a pencil, until its point touches D. Now sweep the curve toward A. Return to D, and complete the curve to C.

The pencil should have a notch near its point, in order to keep the string from slipping. The string should be of a material that would stretch the least.

Two pins and a linen thread struck this arch.

John J. Higgins, Sr.,
L. U. No. 715. Elizabeth, N. J.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Having read Brother Guyer's dissertation upon a method of forming an Elliptical Arch, for carpenter work, etc., which, though doubtless fully accurate and scientific, would, I fear, be too intricate for ready use on the job, and not as condensed as another method that was developed quite a number of years ago in Local Union No. 105 of Cleveland, Ohio, which I shall ask you to publish in the interest of fraternal helpfulness. This method can easily be carried in the workman's personal "nut-shell":

Having determined the width of desired arch, and the height of "spring," from the base at center; provide a stick for a templet exactly one-half the length of that width distance. Then lay out a base-line on a board or floor, as a Major axis, the desired length for the arch; from the center of this base-line or major axis carry up a line at right angle, the height of spring desired for a Minor axis, setting a mark or brad at the top of arch. Now set one end of the templet up against the brad and set firmly, a small head nail exactly at the low end of templet, on the Major axis or base line. Repeat this at the other side, and you have your desired points from which to use the string for striking the elliptic outline. Using a strong thread that has little stretch, hang the loop end on one of the head nails and tie the two ends exactly at the line of full width of arch (past the other nail), and by a careful handling of the pencil and line, using the two head nails as

pivot points, you can readily carry the loop around the arch from base to base.

Having carried this method through once, it seems almost impossible to forget it. The same procedure can be used to obtain the outline for an entire oval for a picture "Mat," over a photo.

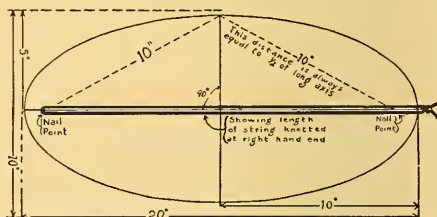
John J. Phare,
L. U. No. 105. Cleveland, O.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I saw with great interest in the February and April issues of "The Carpenter" the articles of Brother John Guyer, L. U. No. 299, Union City, N. J., and Brother A. G. Foenar, L. U. No. 608, New York on "How to form a round Arch," also the plea of F. J. Love, L. U. No. 36, Oakland, Calif., for the "practical" formula on the string and nail method explained by Brother Guyer.

I do not suppose that Brother Guyer can supply the formula on where to place the nails in a simple, direct way, otherwise he would have given it in-



stead of his tables. So I am glad to supply the brothers with the very simple formula to find the points for the nails and the length of the string and to draw any kind of an ellipse in a short time to any given measurement. I learned it years ago in Germany and made all my ellipse shapes I needed in the trade since then, in the following way:

As the length and width of the ellipse wanted (or half an ellipse as Arch) is always known in advance, let us suppose it is to be 20"x10". Well, then mark your 20" length on the board where the ellipse is to be and also your 10" width where you want it to be. Then imagine your ellipse shape there and draw a straight line exactly through the center of the whole length and another exactly square to the first one through the center of the whole width. By a length of 20" the center of it will

be 10" from either end. Now measure these 10" from one of the 2 outside points of your largest width in a diagonal way on your long center line at both sides and there where the 10" meet the center line is your point for the nails. Drive them in and bend your string around one of the nails and following the long center line knot the 2 string ends at the other end of your imaginary shape where the length is marked. Then run your pencil inside around your string while it is held on the 2 nails and you will have the ellipse just the size you want and there where you want it. (See illustration.)

No tables for other measurements are needed, and provided a good string is used that does not stretch and provided the measurements were made exact, the ellipse will always be true to desired size and shape from very narrow to nearly circular even if it is the size of a city block or the dial of an oval-shaped wrist watch.

Henry Moetzing,
Hamilton, Ont., Can.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In answering Brother William A. Heimer's inquiry in the February issue, I would suggest that he put two louvre vents at the ends of his roof. This will cause a cross ventilation which will take care of the dampness and frost. The vent at the tops tends to increase the suction but does not get rid of the air fast enough, whereas the through ventilation keeps the air in circulation. Do not remove the existing vent that is on top.

W. L. Clark,
L. U. No. 246
New York, N. Y.

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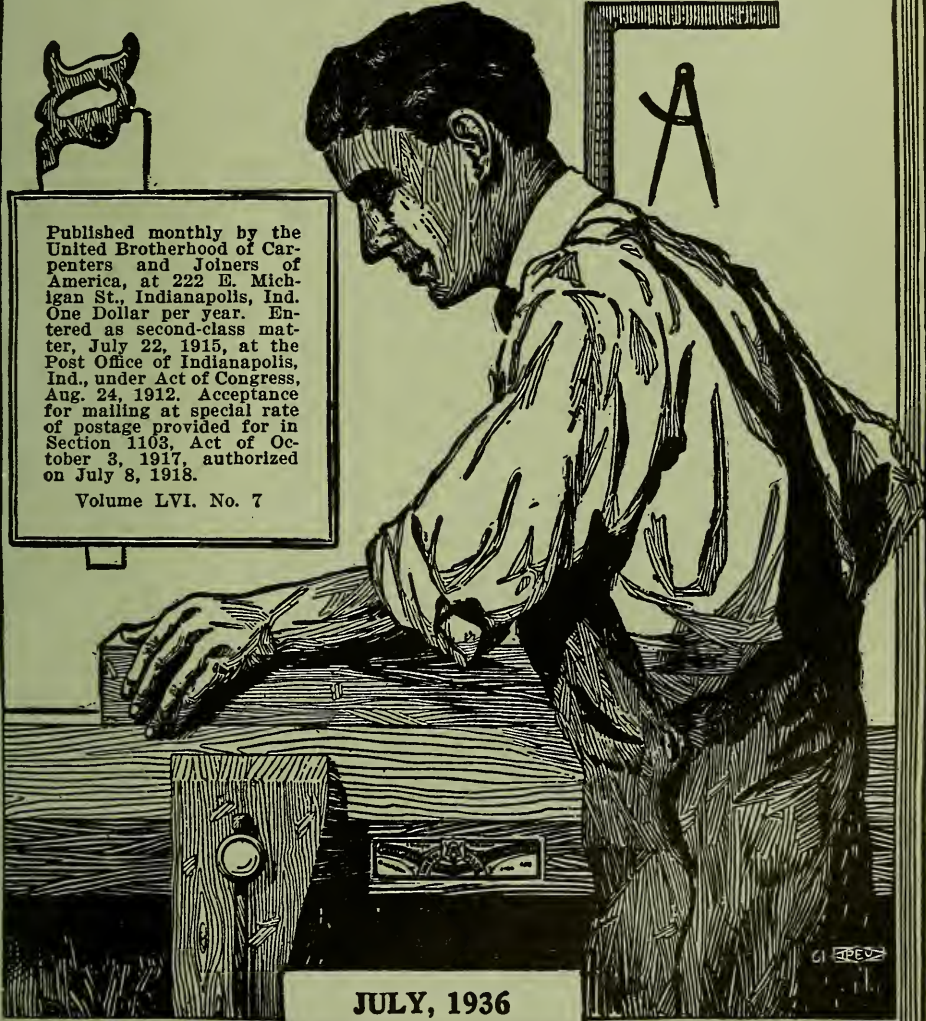
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The CARPENTER



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Volume LVI. No. 7

JULY, 1936



HOORAY FOR THE FOURTH!

(By James Edward Hungerford)

July the 4th—ah, the tingle and tang of it!
July the 4th—ah, the racket and and bang of it!
Firecrackers booming, and pinwheels a-sizzing;
Skyrockets zooming, as skyward they're whizzing!
July the 4th—ah, the zip and the zest of it!
Fireworks, ah yes—but that isn't the BEST of it!



July the 4th—ah, the drums, and the THRILL of them!
July the 4th—ah, the fifes, and the thrill of them!
Soldiers a-drilling,
And musketry flashing!
Gee, but it's THRILLING—
With band-music crashing!

July the 4th—ah, the whiz and the “whang” of it!
Hearts beating fast to the tingle and tang of it!

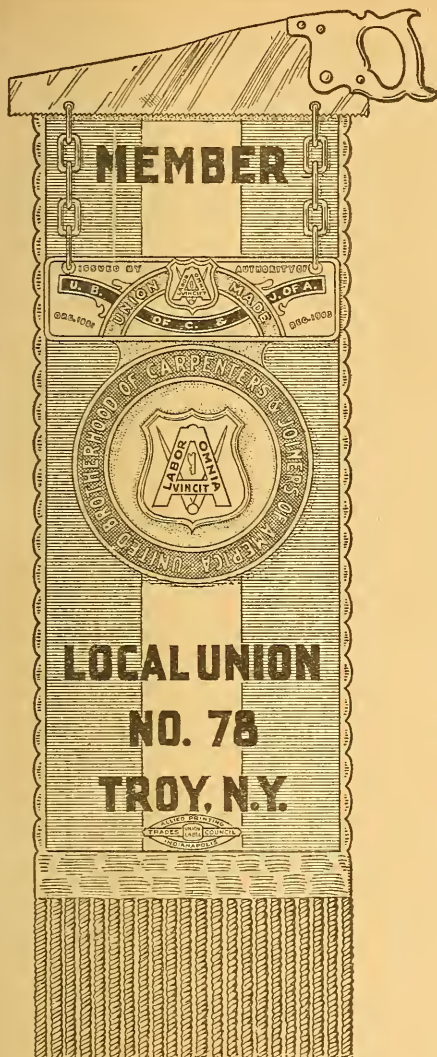


Flags floating free o'er the land that was made for them!
Ah, the stars and the stripes, what a dear price we paid
for them!

Guns and swords flashing,
And sabers stained ruddy;
Musketry crashing
On battlefields bloody!

LIBERTY! Lord, how our forefathers PRAYED for it!
FREEDOM!—ah, friends, what our country has PAID
for it!





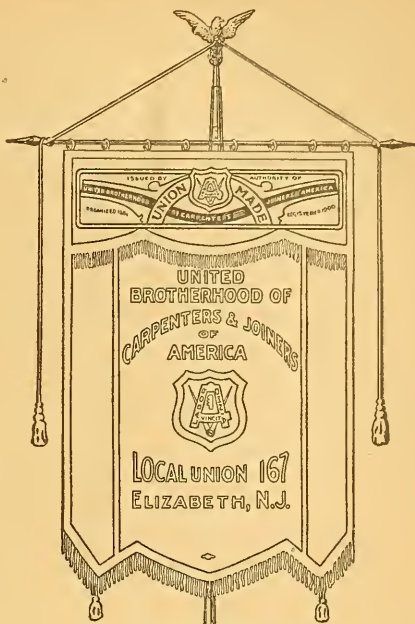
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50 badges or more	--- .94 each
100 badges or more	--- .83 each
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FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.



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NOTICE

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BEGIN TODAY

Dream not too much of what you'll do tomorrow,
How well you'll work perhaps another year;
Tomorrow's chance you do not need to borrow—
Today is here.

Boast not too much of mountains you will master,
The while you linger in the vale below;
To dream is well, but plodding brings us faster
To where we go.

Talk not too much about some new endeavor
You mean to make a little later on,
Who idles now will idle on forever
Till life is gone.

Swear not some day to break some habit's fetter,
When this old year is dead and passed away,
If you have need of living, wiser, better,
Begin today!

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION AND DUAL ORGANIZATION

(By John P. Frey, President, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.)



SINCE the day that trade unions were first organized, there have been differences of opinion between the membership over questions of policy. These differences have been helpful, for their discussion created a better informed and a sounder knowledge of the union's problems. Out of the discussions came the union's decisions as to purpose, policy and methods.

The first trade unions, like those of today, learned from experience that they must have some method of control if there were to be unity of purpose and action. Unless individual workmen had found some way of uniting their strength, so that they could act as an organized body, there could have been no trade union movement, for trade unionism in action must be based upon collective purpose and effort. This fact is so self-evident that it requires no further statement to make it convincing.

The method which trade unionists adopted, and which they still apply, and which they must enforce if they are to exist as bodies of organized workmen striving for a common purpose, is the examination of the facts which are brought to their attention, the arguments presented, the educational use of discussion, and the decision of what shall be done by the action of the majority.

When individuals or groups believe that their program or policy is better than the one applied by the majority, the minority present their views and arguments at the meetings and conventions of their organization. They have the unquestioned right, and, in addition, an obligation to present their views, and they would be poor trade unionists indeed if they failed to insist upon the exercise of this right. Practically every change which has taken place in trade union policy, method and tactics began with a minority who were forced to carry on their educational efforts until a majority agreed with them.

When a trade union organization, from a local union to the conventions

of the American Federation of Labor, reaches a decision upon any question as the result of the majority vote, the officers are instructed to carry out the decision which has been reached.

At times a minority may become so impatient and indifferent to the necessity of respecting democratic methods and principles, that they set up separate or dual organizations and create division within their organization. Such separate and disruptive action is always welcomed by employers opposed to trade union organization, and is equally welcomed by other hostile groups, as by the Communists in our country at the present time.

Since the Atlantic City Convention of the American Federation of Labor, 1935, two self-appointed committees representing a minority, have set themselves to the task of division. One of these assumes to announce the organizing policy which the trade union movement must apply. The other assumes to determine how the non-partisan political policy of the A. F. of L. is to function this year.

These two self-appointed committees, consisting of national officers who profess to speak for their respective memberships, have established organization with a central office. One, the Committee for Industrial Organization, employs a staff of paid representatives, and from its Washington office issues a steady stream of printed matter to local unions, Central Labor Bodies, State Federations of Labor, and International Unions, with unctuous phrases and virtuous protestations of loyalty to the American Federation of Labor. In addition, statements are given to the public press.

The spokesmen of the self-appointed Committee for Industrial Organization, continually attack the American Federation of Labor and the majority of International Unions which compose it. They vigorously assert that the organizing policy of the American Federation of Labor, and the majority of International Unions, is vitally wrong. They charge the officers with lacking vision and with incompetency.

Their salaried representatives tell the organized and unorganized in the automobile, steel and other so-called mass production industries, that the form of organization approved by the majority of the A. F. of L. would be a handicap instead of service to them. That the organization policy of the American Federation of Labor would divide instead of unite them. Yet, in the next breath they demand that the American Federation of Labor organize these same workmen, who are being informed that the A. F. of L. organizing program would be disastrous to them if applied.

No protestations of loyalty to the A. F. of L. No sticky mess of honeyed words can disguise the fact that the efforts of this self-appointed committee is creating division and friction within the trade union movement at a time when it was never more necessary that the trade union movement should act as a whole so that practical organizing among the unorganized can be carried on.

The division in trade union ranks which has been created by this Committee for Industrial Organization, is not only gratifying to many employers, and particularly those in the so-called mass production industries, but the tactics applied, the deliberate conflict with the policy adopted by the majority at the last convention of the A. F. of L., has, for the first time, opened the door of opportunity for the Communist Party to play a direct part in connection with a trade union organizing campaign.

No sooner had the Committee for Industrial Organization announced its formation and its purpose, than the Communist Party gave its official approval to the purpose of the C. I. O.

The leaders of the Communist Party immediately sent instructions to its membership to cease attacking the American Federation of Labor. The Communists were instructed to immediately join the trade unions in the American Federation of Labor, and there to work in the interests of the movement for industrial organization, and the launching of a labor party by the trade union movement. Since then members of the Communist Party have faithfully carried out these instructions.

Already the Communist Party has sent numbers of its trained workers into the iron and steel, the automobile and

some of the other industries to preach the necessity for co-operation of the C. I. O.—organization on the industrial basis with communism temporarily a side issue.

This Communist approval and activity may be as distasteful to the leaders of the C. I. O. as it is dangerous to the trade union movement as a whole.

Because of the tactics adopted, the setting up of a separate organization, the C. I. O., to force the opinions of a minority upon a majority in violation of democratic safeguards the trade union movement has adopted for its guidance, the leaders of the C. I. O. find it difficult or impossible to repudiate this self-volunteered Communist support. Up to the present time the C. I. O. has made no reference to the Communist approval and the Communist activities in connection with their parallel participation with the C. I. O. in its campaign for so-called industrial organization.

The question of what form of organization is most advantageous to workmen—so-called craft and so-called industrial—are most proper ones for discussion and consideration in conventions of the American Federation of Labor where there is freedom of debate, and where the vote of the majority and minority can be duly recorded. But so far as the trade union movement is concerned, the question is one which trade unionists should confine to trade union meetings, instead of endeavoring to carry on propaganda through the public press.

Trade unionists who remain loyal to the principles of voluntary organization and democratic methods, will remain loyal to the principle of majority rule, the determination of policies by the vote of the majority. Where members of trade unions disregard this fundamental principle of democratic self-government in their trade union activities, they may easily be led to disregard other material principles and methods which are so essential if men are to develop and maintain confidence in each other, and, through this established confidence, work together for a common cause.

When the trade union movement is united in its purpose, the wage earners' combined strength is developed to its highest capacity. When divided by internal conflict of purpose the whole

structure of trade unionism is weakened.

Nothing can be more clearly evident than that there can not be two national organizing committees with conflicting policies, without disaster to one or the other in their organizing efforts.

It is a time for clear thinking and clear speaking. Sanity and democratic methods and principles must be made to prevail. Free institutions, the right to free press and to voluntary organization, involve responsibilities. No one can be permitted to enjoy the rights of freedom who refuses to accept the duties and the responsibilities of liberty. Those who set aside these duties and responsibilities must learn that trade union discipline is necessary if the right to freedom of discussion and the privilege of enjoying the methods of democracy are to be preserved.

We are entering into a period where the gravest national problems must be faced, including the responsibility for organizing the unorganized. Without unity of purpose and action, based upon the decisions of the majority, we can make little if any progress. Those who form a minority organization for the purpose of publicly opposing the policy deliberately adopted by the majority, are engaged in a movement for division and disruption which gives the opponents of trade unionism a powerful weapon to use against us, a weapon placed in their hands by members of trade unions who have turned their backs upon the foundation and the structure of free institutions, the methods of practical democracy which provide that decisions of policy must be determined by the decision of the majority.

A house divided against itself must fall. Those who organize minorities for the purpose of attacking the structure upon which American trade unionism has been erected, are blindly and impulsively endeavoring to establish methods which, if they were successful for a time, would work to the destruction of the very organizations they are endeavoring to build up, for they are casting overboard the very safeguards without which it is impossible for voluntary collective action, as in the trade union movement, to be effective.

The leaders of the Committee for Industrial Organization have adopted poli-

cies intended to destroy the democratic principle of majority rule.

No pious protestations of loyalty to the American trade union movement can make amends for the division in labor's ranks which they have deliberately created.

The policy of minorities organizing so that the policy and purpose of the majority can be set at naught, is so closely akin to the policy of rule or ruin, that the distinction cannot be seen.

Building Mounts Sharply in South

The Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore, Md., of May 4 says:

"Building, construction and engineering contract awards in 16 Southern States totaled \$311,405,000 during the first four months of 1936, a gain of 117 per cent over a similar period of last year and the greatest in the last 10 years.

"Awards aggregating \$78,210,000 in April represent a five-year high. The April awards showed a gain of more than 29 per cent compared with the preceding month and 137 per cent compared with the April, 1935, figure.

"In the resumption of construction activity, the South, as in 1921, is pointing the way. With building work increasing in volume, every line of business will begin to feel the effects of the new flow of money which the purchase of construction materials and equipment and the employment of construction craftsmen develops.

"No greater demonstration of faith in the States from Maryland to Texas and in the future of the South can be found than the investments being made by nationally known institutions and local interests in new and expanding building and industrial enterprises."

"The outstanding development in the construction industry in the South last April was "the remarkable increase in dwelling apartment house and hotel construction."

The increased activity of building in the South as well as elsewhere has led to men being put to work in the lumber industry where shipments show a substantial rise, all of which points to the fact that when the building trades are busy other industries also show increased business.

PROVIDE AGAINST OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)



THIRTY-TWO by forty-six foot tunnel through three miles of mountain at Gauley Bridge, West Virginia, dug for a subsidiary of the Union Carbide and Carbide Company supplied sensational headlines that shocked the Nation—the worst silicosis tragedy of all time. There were approximately 2,000 members of the work force—without masks in a cloud of flour-fine glass dust which lodged in their lungs and destroyed the lung's protective organisms and formed hard centers that destroyed the flexibility of the lungs and made them liable to pneumonia and tuberculosis.

Nearly five hundred died; nearly 1,500 are slowly dying, others with shortened breath and lagging vigor returned to the mountains and to home states probably to die. So the full death toll will never be known. Two negroes were the first victims; the company asked the county to bury them in the potters' field. Then the county rebelled and left the company to pay the funeral costs. Some of the victims were buried in a nearby cornfield—without markers to disclose the number.

Finally when the community realized the cause of the horror, 400 damage suits charged the company with gross negligence. The company maintained that silicosis was an occupational disease and hence the victims should apply for compensation to the state compensation division. When the State Supreme Court overruled this contention, trials began in the county court where the jury was confronted with a parade of the living dead—those doomed by silicosis. When the jury failed to agree, the cases were compromised out of court. The reported settlement was \$250 to each victim and large sums to the attorneys negotiating the settlement.

West Virginia amended its compensation law to provide a benefit of \$500 to victims in the first stages of silicosis; \$1,500 to second stage; and a life pension for those in the third stage. Silicosis is only one of the many occupational diseases. We know and have known for years a great deal about the

hazards to health and life that certain occupations involve, but business will not go to the trouble and expense of utilizing known and effective protection for workers unless some force threatens punishment. Only fear of penalties and fines will make corporate business have concern for human life.

Every state compensation act should provide compensation for occupational diseases. Some we have known for centuries and could identify by name, but changing processes and materials provide new and changing hazards. A blanket authorization to the compensation authority to determine occupational diseases will keep protection adequate and constant.

When Is a Building Under Construction

A question of "When is a building under construction, legally?" came up recently in the Supreme Court of New York. Henry E. Blum, architect, had brought a mandamus proceeding to compel the tenement-house commissioner to approve a plan for an apartment house. Blum's contention was that, excavation work completed, and the foundations laid, the building was under construction. The corporation counsel, on the other hand, contended that a building is not under construction until the second tier of bricks is in place.—From Architecture.

Labor Relations Human, Not Legalistic

Dr. Stewart Scrimshaw, Marquette University economist and former Milwaukee Regional Labor Board director, says:

"My experience shows that employers too frequently think that an agreement with labor must be a contract in the legal sense. These are matters primarily of human relations, not of legal battle. Therefore, the more the legalistic attitude is taken out of bargaining, the more progress can be made.

"After all, if you have to go to court over a labor agreement, it isn't much good, any way. Labor contracts should be thought of as mutual agreements and in most cases, if the parties talk around the table long enough, they'll reach such an agreement."

CORRECTION IMPERATIVE

(By Matthew Woll)



WHILE there is no doubt that the present social order and the present economic system, based upon private profit and individual initiative, will continue to function and will before long be actually supplying our humanity with a standard of living corresponding to the present capacities of production, nevertheless, time and experience have pointed out serious weaknesses, which if not corrected in time may undermine the whole structure.

It is not enough to say that the justification of our present industrial discipline must be found in an adequate distribution of the products of mechanical equipment whose operation necessitates that discipline. We must go further and acknowledge that this economic set-up cannot continue to function unless there is such a distribution of the commodities produced as will balance and utilize the production.

Correct returns showing the relation of increasing rates of production per man-hour are not reassuring in the absence of anything to show that these increasing streams of commodities produced are being distributed in the form of benefits to the national welfare. Increases in employment are taking place; but the increases in rates of production run far ahead of the changes in employment.

In the period from January, 1933, to January, 1936, figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that while man-hours of employment in blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills have increased 135 per cent, the product of these enterprises has increased 198 per cent. Automobile man-hours increased 82 per cent, but automobile production increased 171 per cent. Production of cement increased 27 per cent, while man-hours in that industry increased 14 per cent. Cotton goods production gained by 20 per cent, while man-hours therein was added to by only 3.3 per cent. In the production of cigars and cigarettes man-hours actually diminished by 9.4 per cent, while production increased by 32 per cent.

In the field of manufacturing industries, the refining of petroleum added

to man-hours of its employes by only 7.2 per cent, while increasing its output by 29 per cent. Crude petroleum producing reduced man-hours by 2.3 per cent, increasing its product meanwhile by 37 per cent. Mining of anthracite coal added 18.8 per cent to the working time spent, while adding 32 per cent to its production. Similarly, bituminous coal mining added 35 per cent to its volume of production, while taking on an addition of 28.1 per cent of working hours.

It is true that the same sources show an increase in total pay rolls amounting to 83 per cent for the same period; but that represents a rise from the deepest low of the depression, and does not bring the total of wages paid back even to the 1929 level.

If we are not to have just an ephemeral recovery, there must be an average increase in the rate of wages paid to the workers of the nation which will correspond to the increasing rate of production per man-hour made possible by the technological changes of the depression and post-depression period.

There seems to be no general acceptance of this truth on the part of industrial management. They seem to be concerned only with restoring the "good old days of 1929" again; with no realization of the fact that what seemed so good in those days was exactly the thing which brought on the smash from which 20 million people have not yet recovered.

It seems simple enough for them to understand that foreign trade can be had only on terms of exchange of commodities with other countries. To sell other countries the products of our factories, we must take from them in exchange the product of their workers. That is only a way of paying wages—at a cheap rate, to be sure—to the workers of the other countries.

But there is an American market, for American products. It can be developed only by taking American labor, at a price which will enable laborers to buy the products of American factories and farms. That seems simple enough. But this light has not as yet been seen by our American financier and industrial magnate.

"AMERICAN CREATED" WORK

(By Hon. Karl Stefan, M. C.)



SECRETARY of Commerce Roper in his annual report recently stated that; "American Industry and Business can help by intensifying its efforts in the fields of research and invention. I believe that through creative work, a characteristic for which America is known throughout the world, we can create proper new needs, new markets, and new employment. This will lead to safer prosperity and progress."

Americans who work with their hands and those who are skilled and trained should study this statement carefully. They should study it most curiously if they really believe that their "creative work" will bring back employment and prosperity. True, American "creative work" would bring back some semblance of employment and prosperity "if" that "American created" work were in demand and "if" that "American created" work were properly protected by "American industry" and "American business."

Standing on the docks at Nagoya, Japan, only a few weeks ago, I was amazed at the hundreds of crates and gigantic boxes of chinaware and other Japanese-made merchandise loaded into the hold of an American-subsidized vessel. Every crate and box was addressed to American industry and business, among them being F. W. Woolworth and S. S. Kresge Companies.

Today in Japan there is no unemployment. Men and women, boys and girls work unlimited hours at a few cents a day. They turn out manufactured goods by the shipload, much of which finds its way into the business houses of the United States. American imitated "created goods" are turned out in innumerable quantities.

As a result, press dispatches from Tokio show prosperity in Japan. In Tokio it is announced that "Japanese trade is at a favorable balance" (exports exceed imports). Not only is Japan capturing a gigantic amount of trade in the United States, which rightfully belongs to the workers of America, but she is slowly, steadily and surely capturing most of the trade which was once enjoyed by Americans in the

far East.

Untold numbers of "created" articles based on "American created work" which could be made in the United States are now being made by slave labor in the Orient and sold to American men and women whose "creative ability is unprotected at home. No American who believes that we should continue the American standard of living can agree that American labor will ever submit to competing with the labor of Japan, China or the Philippines.

Nevertheless, unless American labor is protected against the importation of the tremendous quantity of these very cheaply manufactured goods our "creative ability" is of no avail.

The visitors to Japan today, if they are industriously curious, can find that in that prosperous country there are names of such cities as "Paris," "Berlin" and "U. S. A., spelled in capital letters, marked on manufactured goods. The names of these industrial centers of Japan have had their uses in the sales of Japanese-made merchandise sold all over the world.

There are over four hundred million people in China today, unable to find enough food to go around. It is a mecca for those "industries" who search the earth's surface for cheap humanity. Here, for a few cents a day, human beings can be employed to work on "American Created" goods which are shipped back to the United States to be sold to men and women who are looking for jobs. People in China who hold nets under the drains of ships to find something to eat, gladly work for pennies. Shall American labor compete with these "Coolies?" Every shipload of Japanese-made goods which can be manufactured in America means the loss of many jobs to American workers.

America today finds itself in a position of endeavoring to find work and food for millions of unemployed people. Work as well as charity should begin at home. Since this is so, American industry and American business must take steps at once to protect "American Created" work.

With the assistance of American industry and business, cheaply made goods in China, and other Far-East

countries, come by the ship-loads into American ports. American industry and business, with factories in China today employing slave workers, cannot lay claim to being the champions of the cause of high standards of American living. To qualify this statement, it should be said that cargoes of textiles are being shipped to China and other countries, by American business, which employs cheaply paid Chinese laborers to finish these goods. Then the goods are sent back to the United States for sale. The industries of America are in danger of being wiped out forever unless adequate protection comes soon.

The Far-East will not be satisfied with the capture of the "Finished-Goods" business of America. American industry and business, which is now encouraging this foreign-business because

of cheaper humanity—beware! "We have reached almost the maximum of creating manufactured goods," Fukumoto, a Tokio newspaperman, says. "We now must become independent of the world in raw materials." Today the Far-East, with the backing of certain powerful American interests, is waging a campaign to limit the use of American raw material.

This is but the beginning of a mighty campaign by the enemies of American producers and workers to once and for all kill the American standard of living, and to take advantage of the present depression and this Nation's misery to hammer down manhood and American resistance, in order that we be returned to the days when the labor of men and women could be bought on the auction block of slavery!

PROFITS

(By Ernst Jonson)

PROFITS is the stimulus which keeps business going. Depression is a state in which business has become unprofitable—that is certain branches of it at any rate. It is important, therefore, that we should have a right idea of profits.

There are people who think of profits as money exacted from the consuming public. These people overlook the fact that we all came into the world without a cent in our pockets, and if we try to issue currency we are locked up. The only approved way of getting money is to get it out of business, directly or indirectly. It is evident, therefore, that business cannot get any more money out of the consumer than it has disbursed to him. We think of profits as moneys retained by business because we forget that the owners of business, who receive the moneys are themselves part of the consuming public. It is the sum which business has disbursed to us as wages, and salaries, and interests and dividends and profits which it can extract from us. More than that it cannot get out of us.

The better way is to see money income as a stream which flows continuously through the consumers' pocket and the till of business, each particle of it becoming first consumer income and

then business income and then again consumer income and business income. When so seen the folly of cutting wages and then looking for revival of business becomes apparent. When so seen it becomes clear that the only way to revive business is to add to the wage-fund.

The real profits of industry and business are not money at all. The real profits are that part of the product of industry which the workers do not consume, and which is left to the owners of industry to be consumed by them. This is the reason why machine production is profitable. The peculiar profits of the machine age consist in the services rendered to the owner class by those workers whom the machine has released from the task of providing a livelihood for the wage-earning masses.

Or to put it another way, the profits of machine industry consist in the labor and the services of the technologically disemployed. The more technological disemployment the more profits there are to be gained out of industry, provided, of course, that the owners avail themselves of the services of the technologically disemployed. When—as at present—they have them unemployed they fail to collect their profits, let their profits go to waste by default.

Maximum profits, then, will be gained when industry has become automatic in

the highest degree, when a factory will be operated by a single technical expert attended by a couple of repair men and two or three other aides. At the same times wages may reach a very high level if the number and the size of the factories be not unduly restricted. The prejudice against the machine which still lingers in the minds of many people, therefore, is wholly unfounded and unjustifiable.

I say, not unduly restricted, because there is a right restriction. Unrestricted industrial expansion would draw all labor into mass production, which means that profits would dwindle and disappear, which again means that business would languish for lack of inducement so that the capitalistic order of economy would break down.

Our economic security depends upon adequate profits. In the first place our jobs will last only so long as our employers gain profits, or at least hope to gain profits. In the second place it is the lack of adequate profits that is the chief obstacle in the way to such security arrangements as job insurance and old age pension. High profits justly distributed by means of right taxation wisely expended for the benefit of the nation should be the aim of all, of workers, as well as of employers.

However, the prejudice against high profits is not wholly unfounded. There are individuals who take profits which are wholly out of proportion to the services which they render. These are the profiteers, who, by extorting excessive prices from the public curtail its power to consume goods and thereby rob their fellow industrialists of their legitimate profits. The profiteer therefore is a parasite on the general body of business.

We must have job insurance and liberal old age pension and many other security arrangements, and for these we need good and dependable profits. There also lies before us waiting to be done a vast amount of public works. For these also we need profits. We are not any too well educated. We need more teachers and good profits make the lives of teachers easy. We want art too, or rather we would want it did we know more about it. Art needs leisure, and good profits is one of the sources of leisure.

And is not leisure itself a final aim of machine production? Abundance of material things is good, no doubt, but abundance of leisure rightly used is better. Here is one of the chief tasks of organized labor, to see to it that a just portion of our technological disemployment is converted into leisure for working class. Organized labor must shorten the hours of labor. At the same time it must be realized that too drastic action in this direction will lower the scale of living. As a nation we are undernourished and not too well clothed or housed. We need more material goods. And we can get these things only by working for them. The right way to leisure is not to curtail mass production but it is to seize a just share of the technological disemployment which the inventor and the capitalist provide for us.

Chamber of Commerce President Overlooks the Point

"Pillorying of business must stop!" shouts Harper Sibley, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in an appeal to business men to get into politics and "ignore party lines."

Mr. Sibley charges politicians "with deliberately attempting to drive a wedge between employers and employees." Of course, he has in mind the legislation guaranteeing workers the right to organize and outlawing "company unions" and "yellow dog" contracts.

Mr. Sibley is placing the cart before the horse. In passing the measures he condemns, Congress was not seeking to drive a wedge between employers and employees. The wedge was already there. It consisted of the refusal of benighted employers to recognize the most primitive rights of those who labor for them.

Congress realized that industrial peace was impossible until that un-American wedge was removed, thus making collective bargaining a reality and not a farce.

Depends Upon Character

The many ways of doing things,
A casual glance discloses:
Some folks turn up their sleeves at
work,
And some turn up their noses!

LABOR BOARD WILL NOT INTERFERE IN JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTES



HE National Labor Relations Board will not mix in or attempt to decide jurisdictional disputes.

This, the most important decision yet made by that body, sets at rest the fear, entertained by the shrewdest labor men, that one section of the Act would work to the disadvantage of legitimate unions and to the advantage of dual or company unions, was made in a decision involving machine fixers employed by the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company and the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation of Louisville, Ky. Jurisdiction over these workers was claimed by the Tobacco Workers' International Union and the International Association of Machinists.

In the jurisdiction controversy regarding machine fixers employed by the tobacco companies, the Board stated the question as follows. "The Machinists' Union claims that machinists proper and the machine fixers constitute together a 'unit appropriate for the purposes of collective bargaining' in the terminology of Section 9 (b) of the Labor Relations Act. The Tobacco Workers' Union contends that the tobacco workers and machine fixers belong together and as such constitute an appropriate unit, as do the machinists alone."

As the basis for its ruling the Board cited its decision in the Aluminum Company of America case in which the principal question was whether the local officers or the officials of the American Federation of Labor should represent a Federal labor union in its dealings with the employer.

In that case the Board decided that "such a question, involving solely and in a peculiar fashion the internal affairs of the American Federation of Labor and its chartered bodies, can best be decided by the parties themselves," and said, "it is preferable that the Board should not interfere with the internal affairs of labor organizations.

Declaring that its decision in the Aluminum Company case is fully applicable to the controversy between the International Association of Machinists and the Tobacco Workers' International

Union the Board continued:

"Both of the labor organizations involved in the instant cases are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and possess charters from that body. In view of the structure of that body the instant controversy is simply a dispute involving the internal affairs of a labor organization, here the American Federation of Labor.

"That dispute resembles the hundreds of other jurisdictional questions handled by the Federation and is clearly of a type which it has power to decide. There thus exists a body to which these two organizations belong and which has the authority to render a binding decision on the dispute between them. Under such circumstances the Board is of the opinion that it should not intervene in the dispute for the reason stated in the Aluminum Company case."

The doubtful, and in the minds of many, dangerous section of the Act authorizes the Labor Board to determine, under certain conditions, what group of workers constitutes a "unit appropriate for the purposes of collective bargaining."

We do not, of course, pretend to say what the Board would decide in a case of dual or company unionism. We are not prophets.

But we can and we do say that in declining to interfere in the internal affairs of a labor organization the Board is on safe ground, and doing quite as much if not more for itself than for the labor movement.

Diet Affects Teeth

Many old people past seventy and eighty, still have their teeth in good condition. Experiments on animals indicate that diet has much to do with keeping teeth from decaying. Lime, phosphorus and vitamin D are needed. Lime is provided by milk, cheese, leafy vegetables and egg yolk. Foods rich in phosphorus are milk, cheese, egg yolk, meat and whole grains. Vitamin D may be found in butter, egg yoke, liver, green vegetables and cod liver oil, according to the Medical society of the state of New York.

WOOD NO LONGER FUEL; NOW FIRE-STOP— PREVENTING FLAME SPREAD



IREPROOFED Lumber, a dream for centuries, is at last a reality.

This recent contribution of science which practically robs wood of its ability to burn and renders it instead an obstacle in the path of fire, is made known after a comprehensive examination completed by Underwriters' Laboratories, 207 E. Ohio St., Chicago.

The importance of this development in fire protection is at once evident. Ravages of fire in homes, commercial buildings and on shipboard result in an appalling annual loss. In 1935 alone 10,000 lives and \$245,000,000 in property were sacrificed in this country's bonfire. In this great conflagration the chief fuel is usually wood, man's most widely used building material.

A method of preventing large losses is to limit the amount of available fuel at the point of origin of the fire. This can be done by the extensive use of fire-retarding or incombustible materials. As the majority of the fires in buildings, ships and dwellings have their beginnings in the interior of these structures, the use of fireproofed wood for floors and interior trim would be an effective method of combatting loss.

"Practically noncombustible and non-flammable" is the evaluation of the effectiveness of the fireproofed wood tested by Underwriters' Laboratories. Walls or floors of this material, tests show, will act as fire-stops and prevent the passage of fire through them, thus confining the conflagration to its point of origin and preventing its spread. It is further stated in the report approving this material that its fire-resisting properties will last throughout its useful life. These and the other conclusions drawn are the results of a great variety and number of tests.

The material investigated and approved is fireproofed lumber of red oak and maple flooring and interior trim. The successful fireproofing of this lumber is effected by a method unlike that used in the treatment of telegraph poles, railroad ties, fence posts, etc., with creosote for protection against decay, except that incombustible salts are used in the case of the fireproofed

lumber. The technique of the process is exacting as its success depends largely upon getting just the correct amount of salts into the wood as a greater or lesser amount fails to give the desired results.

Properties of this lumber other than its fire-resisting qualities were also investigated. Its workability was found to be equal in every way to that of untreated lumber. Its ability to take paint and varnish is not altered, its appearance is unchanged and its weight is only slightly greater than that of untreated material.

In the tests conducted at Underwriters' Laboratories actual fire conditions were created. Whole floors of the fireproofed lumber, and others of untreated lumber, were subjected to a roaring inferno in gas-fired furnaces especially designed for such work. Through windows the behavior under fire of the fireproofed and the untreated floors was observed and compared by one group of engineers, while a hundred feet away other engineers recorded the temperatures of the floors by means of meters connected with thermocouples.

The fireproofed floors came from the furnace at the completion of the tests like a phoenix rising from the flames—blackened and charred on the exposed surface but intact and otherwise sound, having successfully stood as a barrier against the fire and prevented its passage. The untreated floors did not fare so well. They ignited and, on completion of the tests, were burning on both the exposed and unexposed surfaces, the fire having eaten through them.

Fire spread tests in a horizontal furnace, where the flames were played on one end of the flooring, were also conducted. Chemical and calorimetric tests were performed on numerous samples conditioned in various ways. Test floors were repeatedly washed to determine the lasting quality of the fireproofing. For thirty days an automatic machine scrubbed them with cleaning compound, flushed with clear water and dried the surface every thirty minutes and then repeated the operations. All of these tests, as well as the Dunlap Fire Tube, Timber and Crib tests conducted on a great number of samples, showed the merits of the fireproofed lumber.

INDUSTRIAL SPIES



HERB BLANKENHORN, of the staff of the National Labor Relations Board, nearly stopped the show by his testimony before the Senate subcommittee probing the industrial spy system.

"Federal Laboratories," said Blankenhorn, "is a sort of holding company for all anti-union and strike-breaking activities. Employers can buy almost anything from one concern.

"Item 1, tear gas.

"Item 2, a squad of deputy sheriffs.

"Item 3, any required number of experienced stool pigeons.

"Item 4, one Liberty League Lawyer."

From Senator La Follette in the chair to the policeman at the door, the whole room laughed. And the deadliest part of the joke is that Blankenhorn had already given testimony which proved the joke true.

Blankenhorn began with quotations from witnesses before other hearings, showing that many employers are willing or anxious to hire thugs to "put that labor organizer in the hospital." He pointed out, as other witnesses have done, that the chief cause of the bitterest strikes is the industrial spy system, and next to that is the hiring of professional thugs.

"The Akron strike is an example of this," he said. "That was unpremeditated. The union did not take charge of the strike until it had been on for three days. The whole population resented the spying and thug hiring of the rubber companies, and approved the strike.

"The strikers knew just what they were up against. A year before in 1935, there was a threat of a strike in all the rubber plants. The managers of these plants got together, and hired the most notorious of all strike breaking agencies, that of Pearl Berghoff. Berghoff proposed a 'new idea,' to form a Law and Order Association of people in the town to break the expected strike, instead of importing strikebreakers.

"The three rubber companies raised \$50,000 to try out this idea. Berghoff put 50 high pressure salesmen in Akron and its environs to round up recruits

for the Law and Order Association. He got \$25 a day for each 'operative' and Sheriff Fowler was to get the usual kickback of one dollar a day from every deputy sheriff. But the expected strike did not materialize."

"Leo and I got drunk as h—l," Blankenhorn read from a book which might be called the memoirs of Pearl Berghoff. "George Willfams was sick for two days. We could have made \$250,000 out of that strike."

When the actual strike came this year, an effort was made to use the Berghoff plan. But the workers and the people had learned all about the matter, and their resentment flamed so high that there was no getting away from it. Former Mayor Sparks tried to get a "Law and Order League;" men who would sign an agreement to "help us gang up for law and order, and tell outside agitators to get the h—l out of this."

The scheme didn't work, and the strike was settled pretty much on the strikers' terms. But not one Akron newspaper had warned the public in a front page editorial that Akron had "no room for vigilantes."

Federal Laboratories, Blankenhorn said, furnished the tear gas for the Republic steel strike at Canton. School children were gassed on that occasion; and corporation lawyers, some of them members of the Liberty League, defended such actions.

Robert E. Watts, assistant general counsel for the NLRB, told how the corporations "ganged up" to keep the Board so busy with injunction suits that it could not do its work. Sixty-two suits, all drawn on the Liberty League model, were brought to enjoin the Board in 21 districts. Of these, 34 have been decided in favor of the Board, and 12 against it. Of the 12, 5 were made by Judge Geiger of the Wisconsin district, a notorious reactionary; and 3 by Judge Woodward of Illinois, not so notorious, but apparently of the same mind. Four cases have been appealed to the Federal Circuit Courts, one of these is still pending, and the other three have been decided in favor of the Board.

Watts told some things about the famous Bradley Lumber Co. case which

were overlooked in the first accounts. This is the case in which the company got an injunction from a county judge, and the representative of the NLRB adjourned the hearing to New Orleans, and took a bus load of witnesses with him. The Bradley was working its men 40 hours a week under the lumber code when the Supreme Court knocked

out NRA. Within three days, the Bradley raised hours to 60 a week, and cut wages at the same rate.

In spite of this constant harassment, Watts added, the Board has taken up 870 cases, decided 476 of them, and issued about 200 complaints of the same general kind that were served on the Bradley Co.

MAN, THE MACHINE, SHORTER HOURS, HUMANITY

(By Walter M. Citrine, General Secretary, British Trades Union Congress)



SETTING forth European labor's case for the 40-hour week, Mr. Citrine presents arguments that are equally applicable in the United States for the 30-hour week, now an objective of American labor. While the 40-hour week is common here, European nations have still to adopt it.

The main argument now being brought forward against the 40-hour week is that of extra cost to the manufacturer. This kind of protest was, of course, heard even at the time of the introduction of earlier laws reducing hours. In fact, there has been no law proposed for benefiting the welfare of the workers that has not had to face opposition arising from fear of extra cost, and of inability to meet competition. Manufacturers were sure they would be ruined and everybody thrown out of work.

Recently, when the 40 hours was being debated at Geneva, and later referred to in various Parliaments, the same arguments were presented.

For the last 100 years improvements of machinery have been proceeding, displacing men. The tragic results of this process are made known to us every day.

Recently we read in the papers that if the total amount of coal production in 1934 in Great Britain had been the same as in 1913 (that is, over 20 years ago), 100,000 fewer miners would have been required. Everyone can give such instances from his own experience.

It is not denied that higher costs will result in some cases, from the introduction of the 40-hour week, but we have the opinion of reputable economists that

the proportion of extra cost will not be so high as employers maintain. Forty-eight hours reduced to forty does not mean that costs will be increased proportionately.

There are many factors in production. The manufacturer has to keep in mind that his first necessity is the expansion of his market. Extend this and the cost per unit of output decreases proportionately. Labor costs are higher when production is small.

If more men are taken into employment, and if they are given the same wages, the extra volume of purchasing power will enable the necessary increase in consumption to be brought about, thus reducing costs.

Is it not incredible that we find machines being purchased, and at the same time men deprived of resources, so that they are unable to purchase the goods produced by those machines—even when the selling prices have been considerably reduced?

But above all these questions there is the supreme one of maintaining the existence of the nation itself. An aggregate of millions of workless men and women are a standing menace. It upsets the balance of forces within a nation making for disruption and confusion, for dictatorship and revolution.

To bring about a more equal distribution of work and leisure is an act of social justice upon the basis of which ultimately each nation depends.

The world is a looking-glass, and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face. Frown at it, and it in turn will look sourly upon you; laugh at it and with it, and it is a jolly, kind companion.

Editorial



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA**

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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1936

Advantages of High Wages and Short Hours

WITH leading manufacturers in the United States persistently advocating the reactionary policy of lengthening hours and opposing higher wages, in some instances even enforcing wage reductions, it is encouraging to learn that certain progressive British manufacturers take exactly the opposite view and hold that in connection with the introduction of labor-displacing machinery and methods there should be a continual shortening of the work week and a continual increase in the remuneration of the workers, who,

in point of fact, do most of the useful labor in production and distribution.

An illustration of this commendable position is the strong advocacy of higher wages and a shorter work week which featured a recent speech in London by Colonel A. C. Davis, chairman of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce and works managing director of Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd.

Speaking under the auspices of the Industrial Co-Partnership Association, he stressed the point that some industrialists feared high wages as a menace to industry and accepted the illogical theory that there must be a supply of labor at what they called an "economic wage," meaning a low wage.

In denying the validity of this theory Colonel Davis said "low wages are not economic in this age of mechanization," adding:

"High wages go with the rationalization and efficiency of industry; and high wages with elimination of wasteful methods lead to good demand, which is generally the short cut to industrial recovery."

Emphasizing his position that "high wages increase the buying power of the people," and that usually shorter working hours under machine production increased output, "thus making it possible for every class of the community to share in the resulting prosperity," Colonel Davis said that if industrialists would put their house in order, they would at once eliminate suicidal competition and restricted markets, avoid wasteful and obsolete methods of production, and insure that the conditions of the workers were improved as a consequence.

Union Label stock is going up in the market. It will continue to rise in just the degree that workers buy Union-made goods.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Official Information



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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
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200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To the Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greetings:

The Twenty-third General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in the auditorium of our Home at Lakeland, Florida, beginning Monday morning, December 7, 1936, and continuing in session from day to day until all the business has been completed.

The Convention Call has already been issued. Delegates and alternates must be elected during the months of June or July preceding the convention as specified in Paragraph E, Section 18, of our General Laws and their names and addresses sent at once to the General Secretary.

Your attention is called to Paragraph D, Section 63, of our General Laws which specifies that:

"All amendments to the General Constitution submitted by Local Unions, District, State or Provincial Councils for the consideration of the convention shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July preceding the holding of the convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our Official Journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secretary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any Section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee."

Please be guided accordingly and oblige,

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of July, August and September; the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Proposed Addition To Our General Constitution and Laws

Local Union No. 946, Los Angeles, Calif., submits the following Resolution containing an amendment to Section 44 of our General Laws:

RESOLUTION

**Be It Regularly Moved and Seconded By
The Undersigned That The Following
Resolution Be Adopted**

WHEREAS: The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has at numerous conventions and by referendums of the membership admitted, in a limited sense, its responsibility towards its aged members, and

WHEREAS: In evidence of this the Brotherhood has established its "Home and Pension Fund," of which the "Home" has proven a success and a boon for a limited number of aged members, and the "Pension," because of financial difficulties beyond the control of the Brotherhood, has not proven the success that was expected of it, and

WHEREAS: The awakening social consciousness of the people of the United States gives rise to the hope that in the near future that the care of the aged will have become the concern of the whole people of this nation and not as at present the concern only of small political sub-divisions or social minded groups, none of which are able to adequately handle this pressing problem, and

WHEREAS: If this well wished for hope should be realized the necessity for groups or organizations of the type of the United Brotherhood to concern themselves with the care of the aged will in a great degree have ceased, and

WHEREAS: Although the above hope may or may not be realized, the necessity of using every means in our power to insure the continued growth and to retain the present membership of our organization will remain, and

WHEREAS: One of the most successful methods used by other organizations and Insurance Companies to retain membership is the Life-Membership and paid-up policy plan, and

WHEREAS: During the present world-wide economic depression with its attendant chaotic industrial conditions many members who, for economic reasons, were forced to drop their membership may have made greater sacrifices and retained their membership if they could have looked forward to eventually receiving a paid-up-membership, and

WHEREAS: The adoption of such a rule will in the majority of cases have the effect only of granting to those now receiving a pension a paid-up-life membership.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:
By Studio Carpenters Local Union No. 946 of Hollywood, California, in special meeting assembled that the following amendment be proposed to the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

To add a new paragraph to Section No. 44, to be known as Paragraph "G" which shall read as follows:

"On and after July First, 1938, any member who has held continuous membership as a beneficial member for a period of thirty (30) years or more shall be entitled to a 'Paid-Up-Life-Membership.' Applications for 'Paid-Up-Life-Memberships' shall be made through the Financial Secretary of the applicants' Local Union to the General Secretary, upon blanks supplied by the General Secretary, for approval. All applications shall be accompanied by a fee of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) which shall be applied equally to the 'Home and Pension Fund.' In case of a dispute or a disallowed application, proof of such continuous membership shall rest with the applicant. If the General Secretary

shall approve an application he shall certify the same to the General President who shall cause to be issued to the applicant a suitable 'Paid - Up - Life - Membership-Card' over his and the General Secretary's signatures. A life member shall be subject to all the laws and rules and be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of the United Brotherhood and its subordinate bodies, but shall be exempt to the payment of all dues, per-capita taxes or assessments with exception of strike or general assessments."

Adopted March 18, 1936.

Henry A. Lofquist, R. S.

The above amendment was endorsed by—

San Diego County District Council, San Diego, Calif.

District Council of Portland and Vicinity, Portland, Ore.

Essex County District Council, Newark, N. J.

Local Union 25, Los Angeles, Calif.

Local Union 1296, San Diego, Calif.

Local Union 465, Ardmore, Pa.

Local Union No. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Local Union No. 1927, Delray Beach, Florida.

Biles-Coleman Lumber Company Refuses to Negotiate with L. U. 2570

On April 27, 1936, the executive committee of Local Union 2570, Omak, Washington, called on the Biles-Coleman Lumber Company of that city and presented a proposed agreement for their consideration. The president of the concern in his reply denied every proposition.

A strike was called May 4, since which time the members have met with the company officials several times. However, they have refused to sign any agreement or will not reinstate members who have been discharged because of union activities.

The wages paid by this company are from 15 to 40 cents per hour less than those paid by competitive companies, and the hours worked are 9 per day and 50 per week.

Local Union 2570 desires the members of our organization to be advised, through the columns of "The Carpenter," of the unfriendly attitude of the Biles-Coleman Company towards the Local Union.

Strike Still on at Westfir Lumber Co.

For more than a year, Local Union 2616, Lumber and Sawmill Workers, has been conducting a strike against the Western Lumber Company of Westfir, Oregon. The company has reorganized recently and is now the Westfir Lumber Company. This concern has refused to grant to its employes the right to organize and join a union of their own choosing and is now operating with a strike breaking crew which has been organized as a Company Union.

Local Union 2616, through its recording secretary, C. A. Paddock, requests members of our organization to render to the union their moral support in its efforts to bring about union conditions in the plant of the Westfir Company, and at the same time acquaint them with the attitude of this firm to organized labor.

Strike Against Lumber Company Remains Unsettled

Local Union No. 2627 of Cottage Grove, Ore., wishes to inform our membership that a strike against the J. H. Chambers & Son Lumber Company has been on since January 6, 1936. All efforts on the part of the Local Union to bring about a settlement have failed. According to W. H. Cochran, president of Local Union No. 2627, most of the lumber produced by this company is shipped inland by rail, and it is essential to the success of the union that our members render what assistance they can by cooperating with the Local Union to bring the strike to a successful end.

Redwood Manufacturing Company Refuses to Hire Union Labor

We are in receipt of information from Local Union No. 2046, Martinez, California, that the Redwood Manufacturing Company, whose plant is located at Pittsburg, California, and whose main office is located at San Francisco, absolutely refuses to recognize the Local Union or have any agreement with organized labor.

As the products of this company are sold in the United States, Canada and South America and are all of wood fabrication, it is the desire of Local Union 2046 that the members of our organization be advised through the columns of our journal of the unfriendly attitude of this company towards organized labor.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1936

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon.

February 26, 1936.

Waterloo, Iowa, L. U. 1835.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.05 per hour, effective May 4, 1936. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

East Texas District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1936. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

March 5, 1936.

Albany, N. Y., L. U. 117.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1936. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Great Falls, Mont., L. U. 286.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.15 for Millmen and \$1.20 to \$1.35 per hour for outside men, effective April 15, 1936. Section 59 not having been complied with, official sanction denied.

Sioux Falls, S. D., L. U. 783.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1936. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Muskegon, Mich., L. U. 824. (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 47c and 53c, to 57c and 63c per hour, effective April 15, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Newburyport, Mass., L. U. 989.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1936. Official sanction granted.

March 6, 1936.

Helena, Mont., L. U. 153.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour and 40 hour week, double time for Saturday and time and one-half for Sundays, effective May 1, 1936. Official sanction granted.

March 16, 1936.

Bradford, Pa., L. U. 124.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Memphis, Tenn., L. U. 345.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 6, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Lake Charles, La., L. U. 953.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1936. Official sanction granted.

March 18, 1936.

Lisbon, Ohio, L. U. 1288.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 75c per hour, effective April 15, 1936. Official sanction granted.

March 23, 1936.

Reading, Pa., L. U. 492.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.20 per hour, effective May 1, 1936. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

April 6, 1936.

Cortland, N. Y., L. U. 1019.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½ per hour, effective May 11, 1936. Official sanction granted.

April 8, 1936.

Bridgeport, Conn., L. U. 1520.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 80c per hour, effective June 1, 1936. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

April 16, 1936.

Ridgway, Pa., L. U. 947.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 65c for Millmen and 75c to 90c for Outside men, effective May 1, 1936. Official sanction granted.

April 17, 1936.

Princeton, Ind., L. U. 935.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective June 1, 1936. Official sanction granted.

April 20, 1936.

Santa Clara Valley, California, D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective June 1, 1936. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

April 27, 1936.

Wyoming Valley, Pa., D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour effective May 1, 1936. Official sanction granted.

May 25, 1936.

The General Executive Board met in regular session at the General Office on the above date, Board member Allen of the Second District was absent due to sickness.

The General President reported that since the last meeting of the G. E. B. he had accepted the resignation of Second General Vice-President James Gauld.

San Francisco, Cal., L. U. 42.—(Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.12½ per hour, 5 day week and Union Shop, effective June 27, 1936. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Eric, Pa., L. U. 81.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour, effective July 1, 1936. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Vallejo, Cal., L. U. 180.—Movement for an increase in wages from 93½c to \$1.12½ per hour, effective June 13, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Lafayette, Ind., L. U. 215.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.10 per hour, effective July 1, 1936. Official sanction granted; without financial aid.

Asheville, N. C., L. U. 384.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective June 15, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Alameda, Cal., L. U. 550. (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.12½ per hour, effective June 27, 1936. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Pittsburg, Kan., L. U. 561.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective June 10, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Everett, Wash.—L. U. 562.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.37½ per hour, effective June 24, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Lincoln, Ill., L. U. 568.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½ to \$1.00 per hour, effective July 1, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Ottawa, Ill., L. U. 661.—Movement for an increase in wages from 47½c to 65c per hour, effective June 6, 1936. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Fresno, Cal., L. U. 701.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective July 6, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Carbondale, Ill., L. U. 841.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½ to 75c per hour, effective May 18, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Emporia, Kan., L. U. 1224.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per

hour, effective July 1, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Messenger and Interior Robbery Insurance Policy No. MIR 80160 expiring March 15, 1939, was received and referred to the General Secretary.

Continuation of Bond, H. O. No. 27661-04-536-31 in the sum of \$2000.00 on behalf of Bookkeeper, expiring April 1, 1937, was received and referred to the General Secretary.

Request of the British Columbia Coast District Council Vancouver; Lumber, Sawmill Workers and Shingle Weavers for permission to issue an appeal to all Local Unions of the Brotherhood for relief of men on strike was referred to the General President for investigation.

The regular quarterly audit of the books and accounts was begun.

May 26, 1936.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

Vancouver, B. C., L. U. 452.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes was denied and the matter of organizing was referred to the General President.

Quebec, Que., Can., L. U. 730.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes was denied and the matter of organizing was referred to the General President.

Glasgow, Mont., L. U. 1211.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes was denied and the matter of organizing was referred to the General President.

Port Angeles, Wash., L. U. 1303.—Request for an appropriation for the purpose of maintaining a Business Agent. Request denied.

Requests received from several Local Unions of the Pacific Coast Furniture Workers for assistance in organizing were referred to the General President.

Request of L. U. 884.—Los Angeles, Cal., for financial aid for organizing purposes was referred to the General President.

Requests of the Chicago District Council, L. U. 58, Chicago and L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., to hold our next general convention in Indianapolis, Ind., instead of Lakeland, Florida, were denied.

May 27, 1936.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

May 28, 1936.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

May 29, 1936.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

June 1, 1936.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

Des Moines, Iowa, L. U. 106.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour for Millmen. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, L. U. 329.—Request for an appropriation to be expended for organizing purposes. Request was denied and the matter of organizing referred to the General President.

Inquiries have been made as to when delegates to our next General Convention should be elected; the G. E. B. rules that although the General Convention will be held later this year, there is no necessity for changing the time of electing delegates. The Constitution specifies that delegates be elected in June or July preceding the convention. Therefore delegates will be elected as our laws specify.

Request of the Columbia River District Council, Oregon, for an appropriation to assist in the payment of litigation in defense of their members who were on strike. The Board appropriated the sum of \$2,000.00.

Appeal of John Nelson of Local 950, Lynbrook, N. Y., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of John Nelson vs. Nassau County District Council. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the Westchester County, N. Y., District Council from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Dan Ferrara vs. the Westchester County D. C. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Request of the Utah State Council of Carpenters to extend the age of apprentices to 26 years was denied, as the Board does not consider it advisable to change our present law on this matter.

Request of the A. F. of L. for an appropriation to help organize the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers was held in abeyance pending further information.

June 2, 1936.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

June 3, 1936.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

The General President was authorized to consolidate the Local Unions in Kansas City, Mo., in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph G, Section 10, of our General Constitution.

Appeal of Miss Pansy Hartwright from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim for funeral donation of the late James Hartwright, L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn. The decision of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Miss Meta Behnke from the decision of the G. T. in the case of the late John Behnke, L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill. The decision of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 879, Elmira, N. Y., from the action of the G. T. in disapproving disability claim account Rudolph Shedel, L. U. 879. The decision of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

The following report was received from the subcommittee of the G. E. B.

"June 3, 1936.

"We, the undersigned Subcommittee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of the U. S. Treasury Bond, Canadian Bonds and Certificates of Deposit held by General Treasurer Thomas Neale, in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank, as follows:

1 U. S. Treasury Bond.....	\$ 60,000.00
1 U. S. Treasury Bond.....	40,000.00
100 Canadian Bonds \$1,000.00 each	100,000.00
1 Certificate of Deposit.....	50,000.00
1 Certificate of Deposit.....	50,000.00

T. M. Guerin,
J. L. Bradford,
Arthur Martel."

There being no further business, the minutes were approved as read and the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Celebrates Birthday With Burning of Mortgage

Studio Carpenters Local No. 946 of Hollywood, California, held a celebration in their new Home at 5164 Santa Monica Blvd., Friday night, May 29, 1936. The event was the celebration of the mortgage burning and also served as a Birthday Party as the Local had been in their new home just one year. The building is of reinforced concrete and earthquake proof construction. It has a large auditorium, day room, offices, and a completely furnished kitchen.

Ceremonies started at 8:30 P. M. with a program of entertainment, after which refreshments were served and then dancing until 2 A. M. It required ten Union waitresses, three bus boys, along with the ten members of the entertainment committee to serve the refreshments which consisted of 3,000 sandwiches, potato chips, pickles, 16 barrels of beer, gallons of coffee, wine, and dozens of cases of Coco-Cola.

The number in attendance was estimated to be in the neighborhood of 2,000 including members of Local Union No. 946, their families and friends.

This celebration was a very gala occasion and will long be remembered by the Labor Movement and its friends in Los Angeles.

Local Union 1073 Celebrates Anniversary

Local Union No. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., celebrated its thirty-fourth anniversary on Saturday, May, 16, 1936, with a banquet. It was a gala affair and well attended by the members and their wives.

Greetings on behalf of the General Office were extended by General Representative M. J. McDermott. The Philadelphia District Council and the various Local Unions were represented by their officials.

Adolph Hirschberg, president of the Central Labor Union, and other labor leaders of Philadelphia were also present.

With the co-operation of the General Office in lowering the initiation fee of ex-members, the Local Union has been successful in increasing its membership and is now one of the largest in the city. With improved conditions the Local Union hopes to go still further in organization work.

General Executive Board Member Answers Last Call

W. T. Allen, a member of the General Executive Board from the second district, and a member of Local Union 277 of Philadelphia, Pa., died June 7, 1936, at the age of 64, following several months' illness.

Brother Allen was born in Davisville, Pa., November 16, 1871, and took up his residence in Philadelphia in 1908, in which year he joined Local Union 277 and immediately took an active in-



W. T. ALLEN

terest in its affairs, and for a number of years represented the Local Union as delegate to the District Council.

In 1914 he was elected secretary-treasurer of the Council, having previously served as president. He held the office of secretary-treasurer until January, 1925, when he was appointed by General President Wm. L. Hutcheson a member of the General Executive Board for the second district to fill the unexpired term of the late Daniel A. Post of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

While serving as secretary of the District Council he started a movement for that organization to procure its own building, which resulted in the purchase of the property at 1803 Spring Garden Street, which has been the headquarters of the District Council for a number of years.

At the twenty-first general convention held at Indianapolis in 1924 he was nominated as a candidate for member of the General Executive Board, and in accordance with our laws, in the month of November following he was elected to that office which he held until the time of his death.

Brother Allen's funeral was held Thursday, June 11, and was attended by the officers of the Philadelphia District Council and of its affiliated Local Unions.

The following also were present:

First General Vice-President George H. Lakey; General Secretary Duffy; T. M. Guerin representing the first district; A. W. Muir representing the sixth district; J. W. Williams, president of the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., Washington, D. C.; James Myles, Vice-President Operating Plasterers' International Association, Washington, D. C.; General Representatives — Henry Blumenberg, Washington, D. C.; M. J. McDermott, Philadelphia; John Flynn, New York City; Nelson Ford, financial secretary, Local Union 101, Baltimore, Md.; W. E. Roberts, recording secretary, Local Union 101; J. A. Bode, business agent, Local Union 101; John J. Molloy, secretary, Washington, D. C. District Council; Wm. J. Kelly, business agent, Pittsburgh District Council; Frank A. Dangler, business agent Local Union 750, Asbury Park, N. J.; Geo. F. Coughlin, business agent, Local Union 715, Elizabeth, N. J.; John J. Walsack, secretary-treasurer, Essex County District Council, Newark, N. J.; Louis Tarchis, business agent Local Union 1782, Newark, N. J.; Wm. Glass, business agent, Local Union 432, Atlantic City, N. J.

Beautiful floral offerings, manifesting the great esteem and respect in which Brother Allen was held, were sent by the Philadelphia District Council, New York District Council and Washington D. C. District Council; also the following Local Unions: Nos. 8, 122, 160, 277,

359, 1050, 1073, 1856, and 2194, Philadelphia, Pa.; 246, 257, 385, 1456, New York, N. Y.; 101, Baltimore, Md.; 393 Camden, 432, Atlantic City, N. J.; Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 35 of Philadelphia, Pa., and the General Office, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Death Takes Financial Secretary of Local Union 111

Local Union No. 111 of Lawrence, Mass., lost one of its old time members and a conscientious and faithful officer in the passing of Joseph Labelle whose death occurred at his family residence April 7, 1936.

Brother Labelle was born in Canada, September 5, 1863, came to the United States when a young man and resided in Lawrence and vicinity for the past forty years. He joined Local Union 111 April 2, 1900, and at the time of his death was financial secretary of the Local Union, which office he had held for many years.

Brother Labelle's funeral was held April 9 and attended by a large number of friends and members of the Local Union.

Death Takes Former Financial Secretary of Local 710

L. D. Dawley the oldest member of Local Union 710, Long Beach, Cal., died at his home in that city May 7 at the age of 87. Brother Dawley was the nearest to a charter member of the Local Union, having joined in 1903 just two years following the formation of the local. For twelve years he served as Financial Secretary, and as the membership in those days was small it was necessary to hold the meetings at the homes of the various members. There being no office or safe place to keep the records he stored them in his home until Local 710 built its new hall in 1925, at which time they were transferred there. Through his care the members now have a complete record of their history. Incidentally Brother Dawley at various times paid from his own pocket the dues of many deserving members so that the Local Union would have a sufficient number of members to retain its charter.

Soon after giving up his office as Secretary, Brother Dawley entered the con-

tracting business with a brother member and this partnership lasted until about 1924 when age forced their retirement from active participation at the trade. However, Brother Dawley held his membership in good standing through all the years.

The fact that Brother Dawley joined as a semi-beneficial member, being over 50 years of age, was in continuous good standing in one Local Union, and lived to draw the pension for the past three years, makes his record stand out as one to be envied and aspired to by all younger members of today.

With his sincerity, his loyalty to Unionism and his wonderful character, his passing is mourned by all who knew him, and memories of his long and active life will long remain in the minds of his fellow members of organized labor.

DEATH ROLL

EMIL BLOMQUIST—Local Union No. 257, New York, N. Y.

G. E. CRAWFORD—Local Union No. 2517, Maben, West Virginia.

HUGO FREIER—Local Union No. 1246, Marinette, Wisconsin.

JOHN MAGILL—Local Union No. 608, New York, N. Y.

CHARLES E. MULLANY—Local Union No. 608, New York, N. Y.

HARRY SLIM—Local Union No. 393, Camden, N. J.

Celebrates 50th Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Behnke, of 2552 Wilson Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on June 30, 1936. Brother Behnke is financial secretary of Local Union 416, and has been an able officer and a member of the Local Union for many, many years.

A large number of co-workers, other friends and well-wishers gathered at the home of the couple on this happy occasion and expressed their warm felicitations. Good cheer prevailed during the evening and all seemed to enjoy the event fully.

We wish to add our congratulations to the numerous others and to say that our best wishes will follow them to their journey's end.

New Charters Issued

1993 Crossville, Tenn.	1001 Poteau, Okla.
2779 Jasper, Ala.	1002 Hanover, Ont., Can.
2780 Cumberland County & Vic., N. J.	2792 Neah Bay, Wash.
2781 Spirit Lake, Ida.	2793 Mulga, Ala.
2782 Cowichan Lake, B. C., Can.	1008 Louisiana, Mo.
2783 Vancouver, B. C., Can.	1009 Olympia, Wash.
2784 Port Alberni, B. C., Can.	2794 Brookings, Ore.
2785 The Dalles, Ore. Can.	2795 Burns, Ore.
1994 Columbia, S. C.	2796 The Pas, Man., Can.
2787 Hindman, Ky. C., Can.	2797 Courtenay, B. C., Can.
1999 Groesbeck, Tex.	2798 Krollitz, W. Va.
2786 Port Arthur, Ont., Can.	2799 St. Louis Park, Minn.
2788 Los Angeles, Cal.	2504 Sudbury, Ont., Can.
2789 Pierceville, W. Va.	2507 Timmons, Ont., Can.
2790 Dallas, Ore.	
2791 Lynn, Ala.	

A Good Record

Among the members of Local Union No. 1765 of Orlando, Florida, holding creditable records is Brother J. M. Viehman who joined the Local Union on May 23, 1911. During his twenty-five years of continuous membership he has never permitted himself to go in arrears or transfer to any other Local.

The friends of Brother Viehman point with pride to his splendid record and set it as an example for others to follow.

Learn To Let Go

If you wish to be healthy morally, mentally, and physically, just let go of the little bothers of everyday life, the irritations and the petty vexations that cross your path daily. Do not take them up and nurse them, pet them, and brood over them. They are not worth while. Let them go.

That little hurt you got from a friend, perhaps it was not intended, perhaps it was; but never mind, let it go. Refuse to think about it.

Let go of that feeling of hatred you have for another, the jealousy, the envy, the malice; let go of all such thoughts. Sweep them out of your mind, and you will be surprised at what a cleaning up effect it will have upon you, both physically and mentally. Let them all go; you house them at a deadly risk.

But the big troubles, the bitter disappointments, the deep wrongs and heart-breaking sorrows, the tragedies of life; what about them? Why, just let them go, too. Drop them, softly maybe, but surely. Put away all regret and bitterness and let sorrow be only a softening influence. Yes, let them go, and make the most of the future.—Publisher Unknown.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local Union 2632 Wins Victory

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The strike at Ione, Washington, of Local Union 2632 against the Panhandle Lumber Company has been amicably adjusted to the satisfaction of the Local Union, and we are pleased to inform the membership through the columns of "The Carpenter" that the Panhandle Lumber Company, Ione, Washington, is now fair to our organization.

We take this opportunity to thank all the Locals who so generously assisted us in the past struggle for existence and Union recognition. A great victory has been won for organized labor in this vicinity. No doubt new locals will be organized on the strength of this victory in this territory. Local Union 2632 has been the testing ground for organized labor in this vicinity and by winning this fight for recognition and collective bargaining a forward step has been made for better working conditions in the lumber industry for the future.

Local Union 2632 justly is proud of the fact we played a major part in bringing this test case to the attention of the entire Northwest Lumber industry and proving to the unorganized in this territory that organization must survive if those employed in the lumber and saw mill industry are to enjoy the American standard of living.

E. J. Brasch,
Recording Secretary.

Overholt Distilling Company 100 Per Cent Union

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It is the desire of Local Union No. 321, Connellsville, Pa., that, through the columns of "The Carpenter", our members be made acquainted with the fact that the Overholt Distilling Company with plant located at Broad Ford, Pa., is 100 per cent union, employing members of Local Union No. 321

J. F. Dechambeau, R. S.

No Building Boom in Port Huron

Editor, "The Carpenter":

As recording secretary of Local Union 1067, Port Huron, Michigan, I have received numerous inquiries relative to work in this city. Many seem to think there is a building boom which is far from correct. However, there is strong talk of proposed work such as the International Bridge, the DuPont Powder Plant and the Plate Glass Plant, and if these plans materialize it will also result in the building of about one thousand private homes and considerable repair work. At this time, however, there are signs—"Nothing Doing" all over the city. If the proposed work gets under way it will not be earlier than September or October.

Anyone wishing to know the facts should communicate with the undersigned, enclosing stamp for reply.

Lloyd N. Innis, Rec. Sec.,
1833 Thomas St.,
L. U. No. 1067. Port Huron, Mich.

Another Birthday

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary No. 251 of Fresno, California, celebrated its fourth anniversary in the month of May. Each recurring anniversary has shown a record of consistent growth and continuous progress. At this one a large table decorated with May Poles and spring flowers and centered with a large birthday cake was surrounded by a group of members who sang "Blessed Be the Tie that Binds" accompanied by Betty Brenner, daughter of one of our members. While the candles burned on the cake, Mr. Clarence Dowd, Secretary of the Fresno Labor Council, gave a talk on labor activities and the good accomplished for the labor movement by the forming of Ladies Auxiliaries. He outlined the history of our Auxiliary as organized on May 3, 1932, and doing much to start a firm foundation in the following three years, along with aiding in places of

need and advocating the use of Union goods.

This year we have more than doubled in membership.

The cake was baked by one of our members, Mrs. Zilda Beecham. After eating, dancing and card games followed. Music for dancing was furnished by Mrs. Nina Paul who is a member and Rovilla Gatewood whose mother is a member. During intermission Charlene Purdy, local dancing teacher played while one of her pupils Philis Daugherty sang "Lights Out."

We have a Sewing Club in connection with the Auxiliary. There is usually an attendance of around twenty.

We have a business meeting the second Wednesday night of each month and a social meeting each fourth Wednesday night.

The members gathered at the home of the president Mrs. Mae Barnhart before Christmas and each member brought a small gift which was exchanged. Our Christmas party was held later at the hall at which time the children were especially honored.

There is a significance in each anniversary of the organization. It is a day upon which it may well study anew its past record and resurvey its achievements, and its past progress should inspire a desire to go forward to greater heights of achievements.

We would be pleased to have visitors call on us from any other Auxiliary at any time they might be in Fresno.

Mrs. Alice Sweet, Secretary.
L. A. No. 251. Fresno, Calif.

Information Wanted

Mrs. Pennycook, Box 175, Route 5, Portland, Oregon, is anxious to learn the whereabouts of her brother Robert Geddes, a carpenter by trade who left California some time ago supposedly for Salt Lake City, Utah, which was the last his relatives heard from him.

Since his disappearance his mother and oldest brother have passed away and a sister is ill in Scotland.

He is 5 feet 6 inches in height, has reddish hair and grey eyes. He is also an expert artist painter and fond of playing the violin.

Anyone in possession of information that will lead to his present whereabouts is requested to communicate with

his sister at the above address, or with Brother W. C. Baxter, 410 Hendry Street, Portland, Oregon.

* * *

Information is wanted of Howall Flory, born in New York State in 1889; 6 feet tall, weighs 160 pounds, has black hair, brown eyes, a carpenter by trade who did work on country homes and always worked for a contractor. He disappeared in 1923 and since then has not supported his wife, Anna, and their son, Archy. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts is requested to communicate with the National Deserition Bureau, 67 West 47th Street, New York City.

"If America Should Go Red"

Under the above caption the Utah Labor News prints an editorial by a friend of the American Federation of Labor which says in part:

"There isn't any question about your desire to Think Right and Build Right for your family and your neighbor's family. Few men that have enjoyed the advantages of individual initiative in these United States of ours would exchange their state for one of Communal bondage, where the individual becomes a number and the family a memory—yet, under the stress of repressed wrongs, injured feelings and dire necessity many races have stepped from freedom into bondage that was smeared with the crimson stain of Revolution, have placed themselves at the mercy of dictators, men and systems from which it was a long, long trail back to liberty.

"If America should go Red—what would be your role? Think it over. Heed the warning signs about you."

In Liberty's leading editorial for April 4th Bernarr Macfadden says:

"Practically half of the riches of the world have come to us because our form of government was such that it encouraged individual genius. Dormant talents were aroused. Dreams were made to come true through the enthusiasm and inspiration that come to freemen who find a sphere in life that arouses fervid, keen interest. When you love your work you put your very soul into it. It becomes a game that is stimulating and sometimes thrilling."

"These editorials contain many fine expressions although one might not agree with all they say.

Craft Problems



CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XCIII

The termite pests thought by many to be something new, we are told by those who ought to know, have existed in this country even before the Indians. It is claimed that fossil remains of these little destroyers of wood have been found in rocks by the Smithsonian Institution experts, which, they have estimated, lived over fifty-five million years ago (and that is a long time). We are of the opinion that much of what was called dry or wet rot previous to the ad-

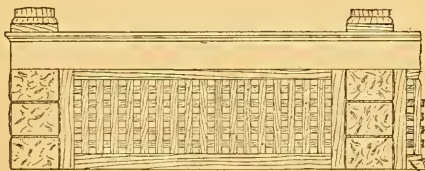


Fig. 547

vent, in this country, of the termite menace in 1926, was the work of these pests. "Termite," is the technical name for the pests, which commonly are known as "white ants." But they are not ants, and, according to the scientists, not even related to ants. They are in a class of their own. There are over three-thousand different kinds of termites, which again can be put into two classes, the "wet" and the "dry." Those that have wings are the drys, and work in dry wood, such as telephone poles and other wood kept entirely off the ground. The wets, of course, are in the majority. They must have moisture in order to do their work. Therefore, to keep out the wet termites from any kind of wood, it must be kept off the ground. A sheet of tin laid in the foundation wall just above the ground, it is claimed, will keep the pests from working their way up to the wood in the superstructure of a building. No wood is entirely termite-proof, but some woods have a stronger quality of termite-resistance than others, such as

oak, cedar, hedge and hackberry. A treatment of creosote for wood that must contact the earth, the authorities claim, will keep the pests from doing their destructive work on it. Webster defines termites as, "pseudoneuropterous," whatever that means, "insects," of which he says this:

"They are very abundant in tropical countries, are noted for their destructive habits, their large nests, their remarkable social instincts, and their divisions of labor among the polymorphic individuals of several kinds. Besides the males and females, each nest has ordinary workers, and large-headed individuals called soldiers of one or more queens often having the body enormously distended by the eggs, and, at certain seasons, of numerous winged males, together with the larvae and pupae of each kind in various stages of development. Many of the species construct large structures rising several feet above the ground and connected with extensive subterranean galleries and chambers. In their social habits they closely resemble the true ants. They feed upon animal and vegetable substances of various kinds, including tim-

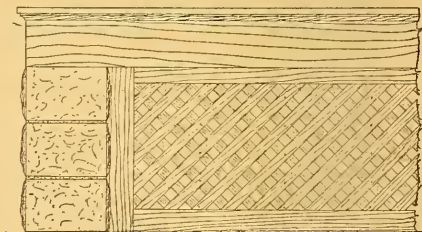


Fig. 548

ber, and are often very destructive to buildings and furniture."

For the latest scientific means of fighting the pests, write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The subject of our illustrations in this lesson is, more and better lattice-work, which, as our preliminary remarks imply, should be kept off the ground enough to prevent termites from

doing their destructive work on it. In the last lesson we dealt with the lattice-board, but in this one we take up the most commonly used porch latticework.

Fig. 547 shows a whole section of porch latticework in place. The front pieces of lattice should always be placed as they are in this illustration, perpen-

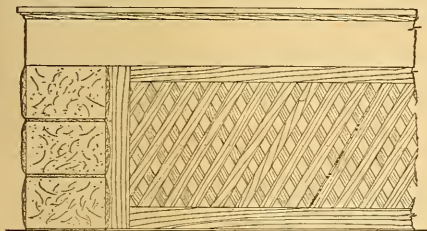


Fig. 549

dicular, while those in the back should run horizontally. They should be fastened together, somewhat as we are showing by the dots on every fourth lattice. There is, however, an objection to this way of fastening, because it puts the nails all in one of the front pieces. A better way is indicated to the right, where the nail line is on a 45-degree angle, placing only one nail in each lattice at the fastening.

Perhaps the most substantial way of building porch latticework is shown in Fig. 548. Here the lattice is placed on a 45-degree angle both in front and in the back. The heavy dots indicate how the front and back should be fastened together with flat-head nails.

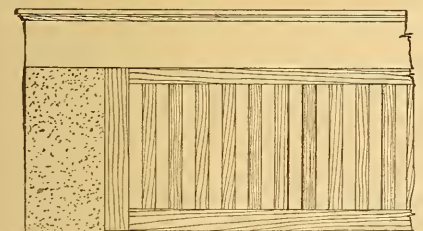


Fig. 550

Another very substantial way of building latticework for porches, is shown by Fig. 549. This method places the lattice at a 60-degree angle, which makes it in every way as substantial as the one shown in the figure preceding this. Here we give another way of fastening the front and the back lattice together, by placing the nails on a hori-

zontal line through the center, as indicated by the dots.

The porch lattice shown in Fig. 550, is not so extensively used as those we presented in the previous illustrations, but it is a good one. It has the advantage of being easily made, and if anything a little less expensive than the others and it provides more room for ventilation. Besides that, it appears as well as the others, and is much easier to paint. It keeps dogs and cats out from under the porch about as well as the others, and by making two or three of the upright pieces removable it will provide a way for getting under the porch to make repairs or for storage purposes. We are showing the back of a section in part, of this lattice and a cross section to the left of Fig. 551. By these drawings we show how the corners of the frame are held together with cleats and how the latticework is fastened to the joists. To the right of

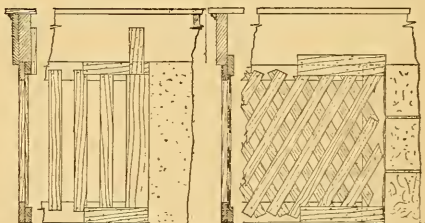


Fig. 551

this figure, we are showing the back construction and a cross section of the latticework shown in Fig. 549. We are also showing another method of fastening the latticework to the porch. The cross section and the drawing to the right should be studied and compared in order to make it clear.

We are showing by cross sections, four methods of fastening and holding in place latticework that are very much like what we gave in the last lesson. The one to the extreme left is a good one. The brace that holds the bottom of the latticework, is shown in part. The part of the brace not shown, naturally must be fastened to the bottom of the porch platform. The second drawing from the left, shows another good method of fastening latticework. The 2x2's, heavily shaded, are put into place and then the latticework is fastened to the upright pieces, either with nails or with screws. At least one section of porch

There is what is known as free hand drawing, and there is engineering drawing. Engineer drawing may be classified as architectural, mechanical, structural, electrical, topographical.

Architectural drawing is the language spoken by all those who are connected with the building industry, and reading architects drawings or blue prints is the subject of these lessons.

There are several methods employed in the graphical representation of ideas, in every field of engineering drawing each method having a definite purpose and also its limitations.

One way of graphically expressing our thoughts on paper is what is known as "pictorial drawing." By means of this method a picture of the object is drawn, this picture being as nearly true as possible. It shows the external appearance of the object as it is perceived by the human eye.

Pictorial drawing may be divided into three principal groups: cabinet drawing, isometric projection, and perspective.

To one who is not familiar with the subject these three types may appear to be very much the same. However there is distinction in the method of representation, perspective drawing being the only true method which affords the possibility to picture the object as it appears to the eye.

Cabinet drawing is very frequently used to convey information to those who are not trained to read working drawings. Its scope is very limited and has no application on construction work.

Isometric projection is very much similar to cabinet drawing and is frequently called "false perspective" or "shop perspective" as it is a form of imitation perspective.

Isometric drawings usually represent the object with three surfaces, the top and two adjacent sides. Vertical edges and surfaces are shown by vertical lines, horizontal edges and surfaces are represented by lines sloping at an angle of 30 degrees with the horizontal. The lines of an isometric drawing are drawn to a true length so they may be dimensioned or scaled by those who are working from such drawings. This also makes an isometric drawing appear slightly larger than the object.

In perspective drawings the object is represented as it actually appears from

a certain distance and position of the observer. It resembles a picture taken with a photographic camera. Fig. 3. The greater the distance is from the point of the observer the smaller the object appears. The surfaces which give depth are drawn so that they converge. They are not parallel to each other. These characteristics make perspective drawings of little value for the workman for they do not show how the article is to be constructed and there is no way one could measure or scale the drawings for sizes.

Pictorial drawings are very seldom used for general construction purposes. Perspective views of proposed structures are frequently prepared by the architect to show to his clients, who do not understand construction drawings, what the building will look like after it has been completed. The actual drawings used for construction work are known as working drawings and their preparation is based on the principles of what is termed "Orthographic projection." This subject will be discussed in the next issue.

Prevent Splashing

(By H. H. Siegele)

Swimming pools are becoming more popular every year. There is hardly a city of the second class or larger, but what has a swimming pool, either privately owned or municipally owned. There are always more or less odd jobs coming up around such pools for carpenters. Recently the writer was called upon to fix an arrangement for a bathing suit wringer so as to prevent the water from splashing as it dropped from the wringer to the floor. Fig. 1 shows a cross section of the wringer and the frame onto which it was fastened; also the dropping of the water. It will be noticed that the water as it drops to the cement floor, splashes in all directions. The arrow to the right pointing down, shows where the operator of the wringer has to stand while he is wringing his swimming suit. The splashing, not only keeps the floor wet at this point, but it throws water onto the shoes of those who use the wringer.

The problem was solved by adding a drip board, as shown by Fig. 2. Here the water, instead of falling to the floor, strikes the board, which extends down

to within a few inches of the drain. The water, after striking the board, runs

grooves guide the water to the point where it drops into the drain. The

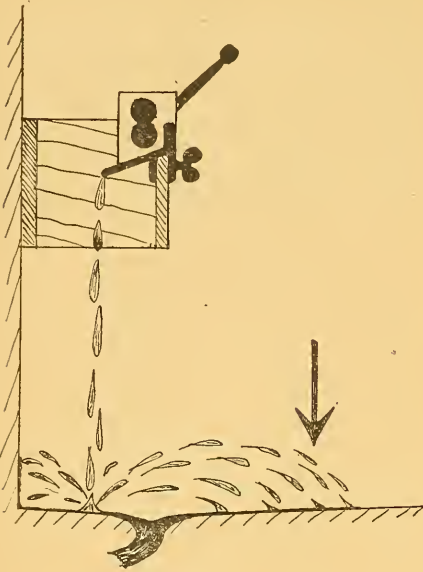


Fig. 1

down over the surface and drops into the drain, as shown, without splashing. Fig. 3 shows a front view of the drip

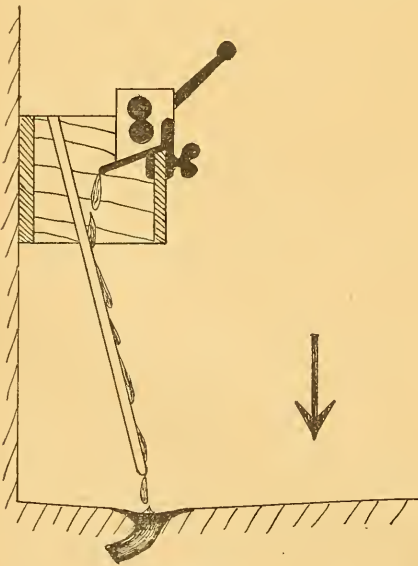


Fig. 2

board. The V-shaped shaded outline shown on the board, represents two grooves near the tapering edges. These

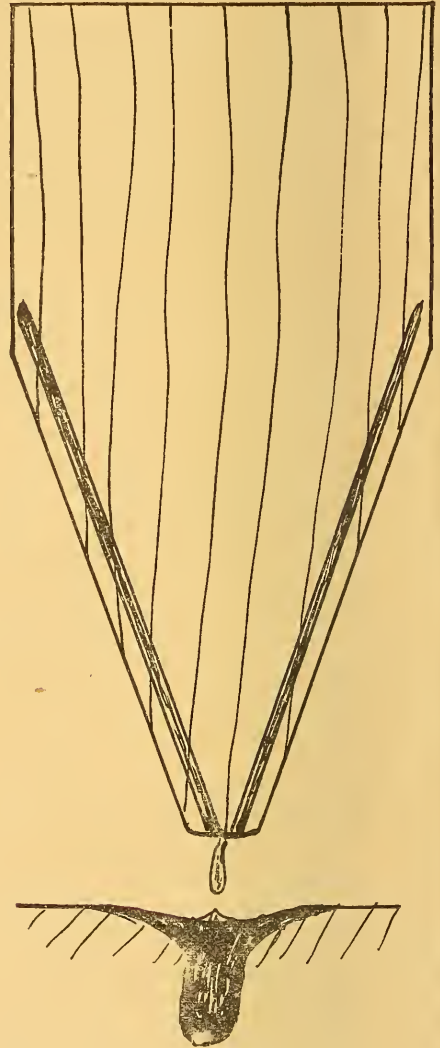


Fig. 3

whole arrangement is simple, inexpensive and sanitary.

Method of Ground Application

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am submitting a diagram of a simple and useful method of applying lath grounds which I think will be helpful to many carpenters. I have seen grounds applied in many ways but have

seen no method which compares with this one.

Lath Ground Frame of Simple Design Used to Make Work, of Putting on Grounds, Accurate and Quick

"Important"

Frame must be plumb before being tacked into place.

This figure shows lath ground frame applied to door opening.

(A) and (B) are 1"x4"—6'-6" in length. These must be gauged and

(X); it can then be plumbed and tacked on other side, and grounds are put on. This method helps to get grounds accurately and quickly. The frame can be used over and over again. If partitions are 2"x6" or 2"x8", frame must be made accordingly.

After plastering the jambs are nailed into place and the door will hang plumb, and will stay in any position when partly opened.

Grant O. Roti,
L. U. No. 1447. Vero Beach, Fla.

Verbal Advertising

Verbal advertising—the use of paid couples to talk and whisper about various products in subways, street cars, railroad stations, hotels and stores—is increasing very swiftly, according to "Whispers For Sale," an article by Robert Littell and John J. McCarthy in the February number of Harper's Magazine.

But selling gloves and tires is not the only thing these paid talkers can do.

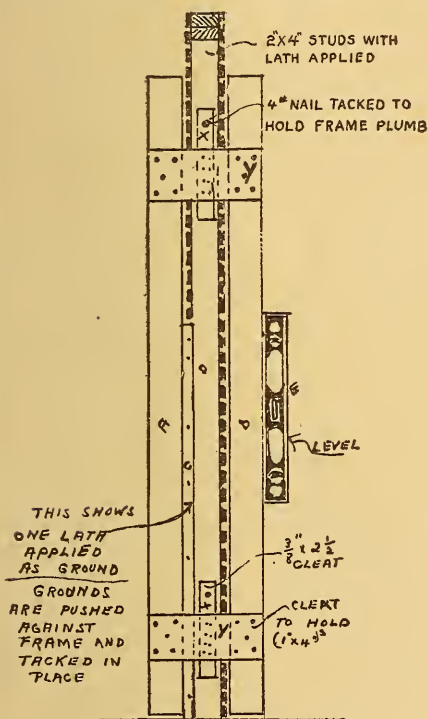
"One agency," say the authors, "has helped to sell goods by the methods we describe, but it is chiefly remarkable for being the first such agency to substitute, in the breaking of strikes, subtle verbal propaganda for the traditional strong-arm methods of the Pinkertons and Pearl Bergoff.

"The Downey strike method, which is now a routine recommendation of practically every other propaganda agency, is simple, painless, and neither gets people into hospitals nor itself into the news columns.

"Through the neighborhoods where the strikers live go small bands of trained propagandists, disguised as house-to-house canvassers and peddlers of women's silk stockings, brushes and other household articles. That cunning scheme is something else to think about.

When—as usually happens—the wife of a striker refuses to buy, the propagandist sympathizes with her:

"I can understand perfectly, madam, why you haven't any money to buy these bargains in fine hosiery. Your husband is on strike, isn't he? Well, of course it's none of my business, but I hate to see you folks deprived of the necessities of life just so these few strike organizers can ride 'round in big cars and draw down fat salaries. I was once a union man myself, but no more.



jointed, then spaced 5 3/16" apart. For 2"x4" partitions. (X) is a cleat fastened securely to (Y) and is tacked to stud with a number 4 nail to hold frame plumb while lath grounds are being applied.

(C) shows one ground applied.

(E) shows level applied to frame for plumbing.

Grounds are made up of laths by jointing one edge.

After grounds are tacked to one side of door opening, the frame is removed by pulling the two nails on cleats

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Applied by brush, spray or dipping, CUPRINOL permanently protects wood against Rot, Decay, Fungus growth and insects—including TERMITES.

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If you explain CUPRINOL your customers will gladly pay for its protection. Pts. 75 cents, Quarts \$1.15. “Green” or “Clear.”



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1190 Adams St.
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See where it got me: selling stuff from door to door. Do you know what salary the labor organizer draws when your husband isn't on strike? Twenty-five dollars a week and no expenses. and when your husband is on strike? Why, then that organizer draws \$100 a week and plenty of expenses. Get it?”

“The strikers’ wives get it. When the strikers come home many of them find their wives on strike against the strike. We were told, by the representative of one of these propaganda agencies, about a recent long and bitter strike in Ohio. Three days after the house-to-house propaganda method was applied the strike was over.”

That cunning scheme is something else to think about.



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The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.
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FULL LENGTH ROOF FRAMER

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Frame this 8½ and 12 hip roof!

Width of building 37' 3¾" wide.

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Hip rafter length 29' 6¼".

Jack rafters spaced 24" are 2' 5¾".

This is one of 230,400 roofs worked out like this. Send for this pocket size book, c.o.d. \$2.00. If not satisfied return book c.o.d. anytime.

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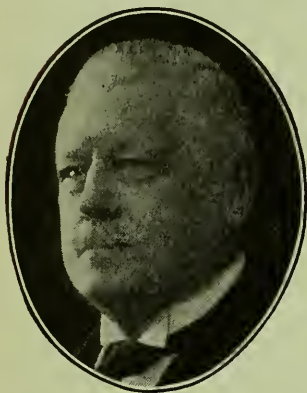
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Don't be a traitor to the man who
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Beveling



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Mitre Joints



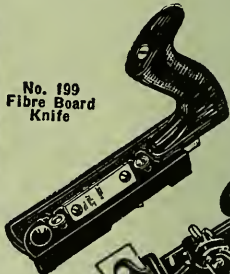
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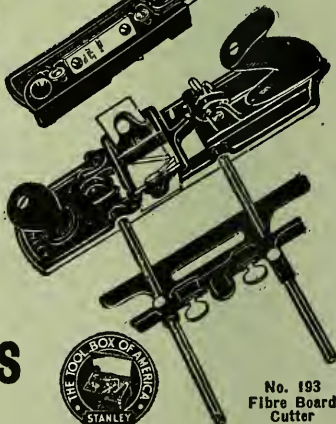
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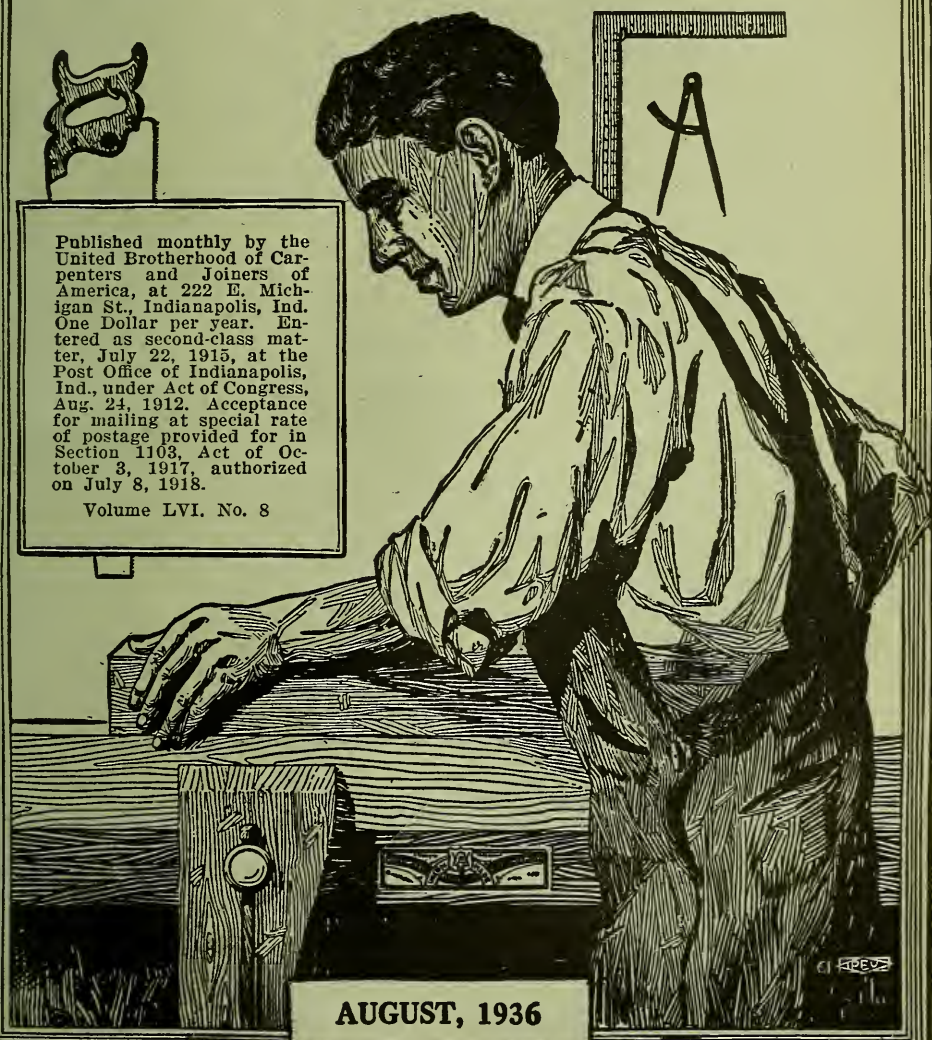
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New Britain, Conn.





The CARPENTER



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume LVI. No. 8

AUGUST, 1936

GRATITUDE

(By James Edward Hungerford)

My life knows no achievement great;
I have not scaled the heights of "Fame,"
Or garnered wealth, or conquered "Fate",
Or won myself immortal name.

I plod along in paths of toil,
And at no "golden goal" arrive;
I gain my bread by sweat and toil,
And few folks know that I'm alive!

I struggle up the stony-trail
Of weary work, and strife and sweat . . .
And yet at life I do not rail,
Or waste my thoughts in vain regret.

I have enough to eat and wear;
A place to go when work is through
And there are those who wait me there
To praise the things I've TRIED to do!

A wife and "kiddies"—golden wealth;
A gift to me from Him above;
No "Fame"; great "name"—but I have
HEALTH,
And hearts that give me of their love.

Could any millionaire have more?
What earthly riches e'er could buy
Such blessings from life's treasure-store?...
A mighty LUCKY man am I!

(All right reserved)



THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of
October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and
Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Advertising Department, Rm. 250, Bible House, New York, N. Y. 

Established in 1881
Vol. LVI.—No. 8

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1936

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

IF YOU WERE A STRANGER

NEVER a whistle to make you look back,
Never a friend's hand to hit you a whack
Over the shoulder, and no one to greet
In the crowds passing you on the street;
Never a "Hello" nor How do you do?"
A stranger to all—all strangers to you.

No one to call on, and no door to swing
Wide with a welcome to answer your ring;
No one to say, "I'm so glad you are here."
No social circle to comfort and cheer;
Worst of all, when you are lonely and blue,
No good old pal-chap to tell it all to.

Ever in that fix? Perhaps you have been;
If so, of course, you will always be in
On giving strangers the feel-at-home word;
You will remember the time when you heard
Never a "Hello" nor "How do you do?"
A stranger to all—all strangers to you.

A WORKER'S RIGHT

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)



THREE elements are necessary in production—technical plans and control, the materials and technical equipment, and the production force to carry out work orders. Over and above these three groups are usually stockholders and financial control. The stockholders supply the capital necessary to finance the undertaking and the financial control is the mechanism that decides the fate of all and is in a strategic position to divert a major portion of revenue to those in privileged relations. The result is a very sharp distinction between those who contribute finances to industry and those who contribute the production ability necessary to provide the product upon which revenues ultimately depend. Whatever security industry as now organized provides has gone to financial investors, while practically no provisions have been made to serve as a cushion between wage-earners and the irregularities in their incomes from industry.

Because we have seen the consequences of this insecurity to wage-earners in the appalling proportion of the economic collapse which deprived 15 million persons of incomes, our Nation has incorporated into public policy the principle of unemployment insurance. Employers who have the privilege of doing business within the organized structure which Society maintains, should organize their business so as to provide a measure of security for wage-earners as well as investors. Complete security cannot be assured, but decent honesty requires that when reserves are accumulated to provide security of incomes for financial investors and to take care of plant and machine deterioration, funds should also be provided against insecurity of production opportunities. Wage-earners make a necessary contribution and are an essential part of the organization for business. They invest their work ability and their lives in the undertaking, and the industry to which they are attached has a more fundamental obligation to them than any other group of investors. A measure of security against the irregularity of income, is a right growing out of their investment

in the industry whose products are their creation.

Unemployment insurance is not relief and it is not charity but a right of workers inherent in their relations to industry. The accumulation of funds to meet this obligation is a requirement which the Federal Government feels should devolve upon business concerns. Those agencies administering unemployment compensation are administering a right of Labor and should have the close co-operation of Labor together with the benefit of its experience and counsels.

In including unemployment insurance in public policy, Society is performing its responsibility for assuring justice to all. By defining justice concretely we set up ethical standards as guides in the relationships between human beings—in this case ethical standards for the relationship of employer and employed.

Man Held as Labor Spy in Philadelphia Strike

Magistrate Atkinson Costello, Philadelphia, held Theodore Whitehead in \$600 bail on a charge of conspiracy made by striking employes of American Stores Company, who asserted that Whitehead came as a spy to one of their meetings and attempted to persuade them to commit acts of violence on employes who had not taken part in the strike.

The strikers claimed they identified him as a guard employed by the Burns Detective Agency at one of the company's stores. Police were summoned to make the arrest at the strike meeting held in the Kensington Labor Lyceum. According to James Thompson, vice-president of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association Local 973, a badge of the detective agency was found in Whitehead's possession. The strike of clerks and managers of American Stores Company was called April 17. Union officials said 545 employes were on strike.

Those who believe in Unionism patronize the Union Label, thus demonstrating their belief.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

SHALL DISRUPTION CONTINUE?



HE American Federation of Labor was organized for the benefit of the working men and women of this country. The prime thought of that date was the same as today, that together we could utilize the economic and political power of all the workers to a greater degree than if we were divided.

The policies of the American Federation of Labor are defined by the delegates in convention, and as a convention is held each year, there is but little excuse for any one to say that the Federation is not keeping abreast of the times.

Every one conversant with the history of the American Labor movement, knows full well that the movement was organized by crafts and their strength has remained for that very reason. We have seen tried in this country, as well as some others, theory of mass organization. Labor history is replete with the failures of this form, while history also teaches us that no working people on the face of the earth have enjoyed such privileges and conditions as have the working people of this country under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, organized along craft lines.

Further argument along this line would be but a waste of time, as the facts are too well known to need defense. However, at this time there arises in the horizon a new star, which would, were it allowed to continue on its way, wreck the entire constellation of stars that form the American Federation of Labor, that brings light and sunshine to the American Labor movement. This new star has tried to create the path and determine the way in which all the other stars shall travel. It is flooding the earth with propaganda which tends to do nothing but disrupt and destroy. Quoting from their last efforts, and it seems that some of their printed matter is true, we found the following: "Most of the unions in American Federation of Labor are built along craft lines, and many of these frown on the idea of industrial unions."

They further say under the caption of "THE FAILURE OF THE CRAFTS," "the failure, of the craft organizations to

organize these industries suggests in itself that these organizations either are not interested or are not fitted for the task," and they quote three examples that they claim as failures. They do not tell you how many hundred of others have been successful. You can buy coal mined in nearly every section of the United States by non-union miners. You can get printing done in thousands of rat shops. The majority of all the oil produced and refined in this country is done by non-union men, and if you want to buy a suit of clothes, shirt, hat, cap, overalls or a dress for the wife, you have to have a search warrant to find them. And all of the men who compose the Board for the C. I. O. are presidents of the organizations who produce the above named commodities. Maybe they should devote more of their time to looking after their own back yard.

This C. I. O. is flooding the country with various forms of literature in which, in order to gain recruits for their own misconception they are calling every form of organization a failure. They claim that the Building Trades Department, the Metal Trades Department, the Railway Employees Department, in fact everything but their plan, a failure. No one with any knowledge of the Labor movement, but that knows the Building Trades, Metal Trades, Railway Employees' Department and others have stabilized and made the Labor movement the economic power that it is today.

About the only thing being accomplished by this C. I. O. is to cause discord, disruption and doubt among the working people. The program they are carrying on is just what the bosses want to see.

It appears that with their last issue they have about reached their limit and some steps should be taken by the officers of the American Federation of Labor to stop them.—Boilermakers' Journal.

Nothing has such power to broaden the mind as the ability to investigate systematically and truly all that comes under thy observation in life.—Marcus Aurelius.

FEDERAL COURT RAPS BRADLEY LUMBER CO.



THE United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, in a decision handed down at New Orleans, La., has denied a petition filed by the Bradley Lumber Co., of Warren, Ark., for an injunction restraining the National Labor Relations Board from holding hearings on a complaint charging the company with the dismissal of a number of workers because they joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

The company had previously been denied a restraining order by Federal District Judge Wayne G. Borah at New Orleans, but appealed the case to the Circuit Court of Appeals, which has now sustained the decision of Judge Borah.

An interesting feature of this case is the fact that when the Board attempted to conduct a hearing at Warren last winter it was restrained on the order of a State judge, who was carried away with the hallucination that he had the authority to enjoin Federal officials from carrying out the provisions of a Federal law. The hearing was moved to New Orleans and the attempted restraint by the State judge was subsequently removed.

The persistence of the company in contesting the authority of the Labor Board first before a State Judge, then before Federal Judge Borah and finally before the Circuit Court of Appeals, illustrates the determination of anti-union concerns to hinder the Board in the administration of the Labor Relations Act.

The procedure set up by the Act is clear and definite. It authorizes the Labor Board to hold hearings on complaints against employers charging them with unfair labor practices.

If at the conclusion of a hearing the Board finds a company guilty of violating the Act it advises the company to that effect. If the decision of the Labor Board is ignored it issues an order requiring the company to cease and desist such violations and to take whatever affirmative action, such as reinstating employes unlawfully discharged, as the judgment of the Board deems necessary under the Act.

If the company still refuses to obey the decision, the Board is authorized to

ask the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for an enforcement order. At this point the Act gives the company the right to have the entire matter reviewed both as to the proceedings of the Board and the constitutionality of the law itself.

Despite this orderly procedure set forth in the Act certain employers have continued to petition Federal judges to enter the scene at the very beginning and restrain the Board from even holding hearings on alleged violations of the Act.

At first, a number of judges showed a disposition to comply with the requests of anti-union concerns and issued injunctions blocking the Board from holding hearings on complaints or supervising elections by employes to choose collective bargaining representatives.

The trend in the opposite direction was started the middle of January by Justice Jesse C. Adkins of the District of Columbia Supreme Court in his refusal to issue an injunction asked by the Gate City Cotton Mills of East Point, Ga., to prevent the Labor Board from holding an election of the employes of the company to choose a collective bargaining agency. The company based its petition on the alleged unconstitutionality of the Act.

Justice Adkins refused to pass on the constitutional question. He merely ruled that the company would suffer no "irreparable injury" from the proposed election, and that therefore the injunction was entirely unwarranted aside from any consideration of the constitutional issue. He also emphasized the point that the Labor Act itself outlined the judicial procedure for considering cases arising under it and stipulates that the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals shall be the judicial body to consider the cases after, and not before, the issuance of a cease and desist order by the National Labor Relations Board.

The principle enunciated in the decision by Justice Adkins was followed in the ruling by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, at Cincinnati, sustaining the action of Federal Judge John D. Martin in the U. S. District Court for the Western District of Tennessee denying the injunction against the Board asked by the Bemis Bag Company. The same

reasoning was applied by Federal Judge Fitzpatrick of Philadelphia and Federal Judge Harlan W. Rippey of Rochester in refusing injunctions restraining the Labor Board from holding hearings on complaints charging violations of the Labor Act.

Despite these decisions of Federal district judges and U. S. Circuit Courts of Appeals in affirming the propriety of the procedure set forth in the Act, anti-union concerns like the Bradley Lumber Company persist in their questionable efforts to handicap the initial administrative actions of the Labor Board instead of waiting in accordance with the provisions of the Act, until the

Board applies to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for an enforcement order and then have the case reviewed both as to procedure and constitutionality by that body.

It is to be hoped that the final decision of the New Orleans Appeals Court definitely refusing to grant the injunction asked by the Bradley Lumber Company restraining the Labor Board from conducting hearings charging the company with unfair labor practices will suggest to other anti-union concerns the advisability of the more orderly procedure prescribed by the National Labor Relations Act for challenging the decisions promulgated by the Board.

PEACE IN INDUSTRY URGED



STIRRING tribute to the workers of America as defenders of the Nation was made by Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, in a Labor Memorial Day radio address over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

He emphasized organized labor's great hope for industrial peace and economic security at home and for neighborly relations with other nations.

The text of Secretary Morrison's address follows:

"This is Memorial Day and the legions of labor pause in sincere respect to pay well-deserved tribute to the valiant defenders of our nation, whose sacrifices have been a vital factor in enabling the United States of America to become the finest nation on earth.

"The faith of Abraham Lincoln has been rewarded. Our soldier dead, truly, have not died in vain. In peace or in war, those in the service of the United States have given ample proof of their valor and of their loyalty. It is fitting that this day should be set aside to honor the memory of those whose service has ended; those who have joined the legions of the Lord and gained everlasting peace.

"Labor has a special duty and a peculiar honor in observing this day. In doing so, we pay tribute largely to our own; for, throughout the brilliant history of our great nation, the wage earners have answered every call and they have acquitted themselves nobly.

"In the trying days of 1776 they readily answered the call to establish a free nation that would broaden the opportunities of its citizens. In all of the conflicts since, the working people have borne the brunt of battle and earned their right to just reward.

"Those who lie in the honored graves within our borders and those who fell in foreign lands, those who sleep beneath the poppies in Flanders' fields and those who rest beneath the ocean's waves—to all of these, we bow in reverence and pay our humble tribute this day.

"In late years, there has been a commendable trend in the observance of Memorial Day to include not only those who have served in the armed forces of the nation, but all those whom we, individually, hold in hallowed memory. Memorial Day! Yes, it is little enough to observe this day—this one day in all the year that has been wisely set aside that we may each honor the sacred memory of all our loved ones who have gone on. It is an occasion in which all may join with equal humility, with equal respect, and with equal determination to so conduct our lives that we may have the solid support of righteousness when our service on earth has ended and final 'Taps' is sounded.

"While the dominant observance of Memorial Day is directed in honor of the memory of those who served in the armed forces of our nation—and these heroes assuredly deserve all honor—it might also serve as an occasion to express the hope that the supreme sacri-

fice that many have gladly made in time of war, may eventually become unnecessary. Peace is a worthy goal for which to strive. Peace among ourselves; peace throughout our nation—and our nation at peace with the world!

"It is the ardent hope of the great American labor movement that industrial peace, supported by ample economic security, may encompass the width and breadth of our land; and the peace of our nation with the rest of the world is likewise devoutly desired. We shall ever strive most diligently for peace.

"And, so, on this Memorial Day, 1936, organized labor is glad of the opportunity to join in this special observance—this special radio tribute to representatives of labor to the memory of our fellow-workers, to all of our loved ones and to all of your loved ones, who have crossed the Great Divide. We hallow the memory of those whose material existence on this earth has ceased, but whose spirit hovers above us, to give us inspiration, patience and endurance, that we may 'carry on' in their stead. Peace be with you!"

THE MECHANICAL MAN

(By H. H. Siegele)

I

IN this realm of realities," the philosopher began, with that peculiar twinkle playing about his eyes, "where machine efficiency is in a very definite way, making unemployment permanent, it is of great importance that men, and especially working men, have a philosophy, which in the working man's case would have to be a labor philosophy. That is to say, there should be fixed in the minds of the working people certain philosophical standards by which they can measure their individual labor movements. A sound labor philosophy must needs be broad enough and deep enough and big enough so as to become a very definite help to working men and working women in making their decisions on such labor questions as are bound to come up in their lives from time to time. Child labor, working conditions, wages, collective bargaining, sweat shops, unemployment, standards of living, distribution of wealth, greed, war profiteering, freedom of speech and other equally important questions, a labor philosophy will help answer intelligently and in keeping with the general labor movement. The building of such a philosophical structure, can not be achieved in a day, or in a year or in ten years; nor can it be done in a single lifetime; but working men with broad visions must each in his turn contribute his part, after that its needs must be taken up by posterity and carried on and on; for no philosophy in a constantly-changing civilization can be permanently fixed, and that is especially

true of a labor philosophy. Old problems vanish, and new ones make their advents. This process will repeat and repeat itself down through the ages until the working people through the labor movement will have reached the age of perpetual plenty for all."

"The age of perpetual plenty for all" is a philosophical expression our philosopher is using to mark a time when machine efficiency will benefit men and women in their separate spheres of usefulness, in proportion to the amount of work they do, provided they are able-bodied. Those who are disabled because of sickness or accident, and children, will be cared for in accordance with their various needs. The children, especially, instead of tending some heartless machine, will be given the best there is in educational facilities and play equipments. And having these they will develop both mind and muscles to the highest degree of usefulness and enjoyment of life.

"The age of plenty," the philosopher continued, with a peculiar frown, "could be realized today, were it not for man's inhumanity to man that is inherent in our present social order. Whenever science and inventions produce a labor-saving process or device, such a production should serve the working people in terms of shorter working hours and better working conditions. The introduction of hand-labor during the great depression in order to give more men work, was made necessary by the profound stupidity that exists at the very basis of our social order, production for profits instead of for the benefits of

mankind in general. Machines, instead of being the feelingless masters of men that they now are, should become men's slaves, serving them in every available way that will lead to human happiness and to a greater fullness of life. When the inanimate machine will have become the slave, the emancipated living human beings the beneficiaries, then the hoped-for age of perpetual plenty for all will be in hand."

The philosopher felt himself standing between two great periods of time; that of the past ages and that of the coming.

"There was a time," he went on, "when tools were unknown, and all were obliged to find the necessities of life in the forms that nature provided them. Then the use of stones and clubs introduced the idea that eventually led to hand tools. Improvements of tools followed improvements of tools, until they were combined and the result was the advent of machinery, which step by step led up to modern machinery.

"If necessity was the mother of inventions, then war was the, perhaps illegitimate, father of inventions, for in times of war or contemplation of war, men have always searched far and wide for better means of securing advantages for themselves and of bringing disadvantages to the enemy. This is no credit to war and the making of war, for it is this one element that has brought about leap-and-bound advancements in science and inventions, with the social orders progressing at a turtle's pace, with much time out for slumber. This unequal pace between science and inventions, on the one hand, and the political and social orders of the world, on the other, has produced a civilization that is constantly divided against itself, and constantly in its attempts to rise it falls. Only when these two factors in human affairs will have become equalized, can humanity rise to a system of universal brotherhood, with enough for all, and to spare."

The philosopher can recall hearing his father tell about using hand tools, almost exclusively for tilling the soil. Those, though, were the days when unemployment was the product of laziness, for all who wanted to, could find something to do. Fields were sown by hand and harvested with the sickle, and thrashing was done with a flail. In due time the sickle gave way to the cradle,

and the cradle had to make way for the reaper; and the reaper in turn was displaced by the self-binder, and the binder was, to an extent, superseded by the header and more nearly so, by the combine. The combine, though, has almost succeeded in eliminating the harvest hand; at any rate, it is possible for the farmer, with this improved machine, to do his harvesting with his regular help.

While these evolutionary processes were going on, similar processes were at work in other branches of the farm industry, so that the farmer could almost, if not altogether, realize what he had been wishing for; that is, the elimination of hired help. Moreover, other industries all over the world, were likewise able to reduce their man-power by means of labor-saving machinery. In short, they produced more with less hired help. That was the general situation, when the depression came moving in upon the world, like dark turbulent clouds of a terrific thunder storm. But we are ahead of our story.

"The farm tractor," the philosopher said, taking up the subject from a different angle, "is taking the place of the horse, just as the combine and other farm machinery, are eliminating the hired man. And whereas the farmer used to feed to his horses a great deal of his products, he is now giving to the market an increased supply, and instead, he is consuming gasoline. The market, with its decreased demand for farm products, because of the increased consumption of gasoline, finds itself oversupplied. At the same time, figuratively speaking, the unemployed human man, is financially unable to buy, what the farmer with his mechanical man, is producing and marketing. The upshot of it all is, that the farmer has met a boomerang in the form of high priced machinery and low prices for his products. In other words, the mechanical man, that eliminated the hired man for the farmer, now has his hands on the farmer himself, and unless something will happen miraculously or otherwise, that will bring the hired man back to life, and to the rescue of the farmer, there is bound to be a calamity."

With this moral, the philosopher's mind drifted into the realm of his imagination, where he visualized an almost-human mechanical man.

Editorial



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INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1936

The Plundered Poor

EDWIN MARKHAM, the 84-year-old author of "The Man With the Hoe," in an address before a recent mass meeting of working men and women in New York City, read from his poems the following quatrain, entitled "The Third Wonder":

"Two things," said Kant, 'fill me with breathless awe:

The starry heaven and the moral law.'
"But I know a thing more awful and secure—

The long, long patience of the plundered poor."

The patience mentioned by Mr. Markham has characterized millions of unemployed men and women in the United States who have been plundered of their right to work and consigned against their will to the jobless army and kept there on near-starvation rations for year after year, many of them compelled to see their children suffer the pangs of malnutrition.

Of course this patience can be exhausted. This possibility was suggested by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor in his last statement on unemployment which showed that at least 12,184,000 able-bodied adults are still without jobs in industry. Stressing the absolute social necessity of finding a way "to put these millions to work producing the goods they need for a decent living," Mr. Green said:

"America cannot dodge this problem. Business men in the past have allowed the Government to deal with it by giving work relief at relief wages.

"If this policy is continued with refusal to face the problem, it will be well to remember that millions of American citizens will not indefinitely submit to enforced poverty and public support in an age when industry is equipped to supply them with a comfort level of living."

Edwin Markham evidently had the same idea in mind when, in his poem, "The Right to Work," he said:

"And the right of a man to labor, and
his right to labor in joy,
Not all your laws can strangle that right
nor the gates of Hell destroy;
For it came with the making of man
and kneaded into his bones,
And it will stand at the last of things
on the dust of crumbled thrones."

Professor Hits Low-Wage Firms As National Peril

PROFESSOR E. P. Hohman of Northwestern University did not mince his words in assailing low-wage employers in an address before the Nation-

al Conference of Social Workers at Atlantic City, N. J. In urging the enactment of minimum wage laws he declared that employers who refuse to apply such scales should be treated as any other lawbreakers.

Prof. Hohman contended that substandard wage groups form breeding grounds for disease, delinquency and crime. From this viewpoint he argued that minimum wage legislation could be passed under governmental police power.

"The effect of the minimum wage," he said, "is not only to protect the workers, but also to protect society against parasitical employers who literally force the community to assume part of their wage bill."

Labor's Only Dependable Friend

Perhaps no institution on earth has so many kinds of friends as organized labor. Nearly every politician claims he is a friend of organized labor. A majority of business and professional people make the same claim as do also quite a few employers.

Some of these friends are valuable and all of them are appreciated by union people, whenever they speak a good word or do some act helpful to labor. But when it comes right down to the foundation of things about the only reliable and dependable friend organized labor has is itself.

Practically every gain, made by organized labor was brought about by the efforts, sacrifices and united stand of the members of the various labor unions of which the labor movement is composed. Practically every failure has been due either to desertions, luke warmness or indifference of the members or to unorganized workmen taking the jobs of those organized.

It is a valuable asset when public sentiment is with labor, just as it is a tremendous handicap to have public sentiment against any move organized labor may undertake, but when it comes to making a permanent gain there is no driving power on earth that can begin to compare with organized labor itself making a united stand for or against whatever move may be either beneficial or detrimental to the members.

Experience has demonstrated that even a law, which may have been duly

enacted in behalf of labor, usually has little or no meaning, except where labor is well organized and right on its toes to insist that it be enforced. Thus, organized labor is the largest factor in existence, in securing the enforcement of labor laws.

What is emphasized by all this experience is that organized labor itself is the best and most dependable friend its members or even unorganized workers can have not only to secure a square deal but also to retain and hold permanently gains once made and established in behalf of labor.

All of which should bring home to every man who works for a living the fact that he should stay with his union loyally and never get out of good standing. Any worker, not yet a member of the union should lose no time in becoming a member.

Again Finland Pays

You have to take your hat off to Finland.

That little country, alone among all those who owe America, paid, as usual, its June 15 war debt installment in full, promptly and proudly. Yet the great powers of Europe, while pouring huge sums into armaments, again pleaded poverty so acute that they could not pay a red cent.

What is this nation of Finland, which respects its obligations scrupulously in a world where repudiation is rife? Like an honest man, Finland ought to be worth knowing.

Theirs is a cold, rugged, thickly wooded country, slightly smaller than California in area, extending up to the edge of the Arctic ocean just to the west of Russia, and having a population not quite two-thirds of this state.

Paying debts is just one of the Finlanders' virtues. They have also clung steadfastly to democracy of the highest order despite Europe's two biggest dictatorships just across their border. They repulsed the Red army in 1918, declared complete independence from Russia, set up a republic in 1919, and have followed enlightened policies ever since. Four years ago they crushed an abortive fascist coup, and in 1933 passed a law prohibiting maintenance of Military organizations by any political group.

Official Information



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Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
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S. P. MEADOWS
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GENERAL SECRETARY
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GENERAL TREASURER
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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, **T. M. GUERIN**
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Fourth District, **JAS. L. BRADFORD**
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Fifth District, **R. E. ROBERTS**
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Sixth District, **A. W. MUIR**
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, **ARTHUR MARTEL**
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

SPECIAL NOTICE

To the Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greetings:

Again we wish to remind you that the Twenty-third General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held at our Home, Lakeland, Florida, beginning Monday morning, December 7, 1936, and continuing in session from day to day until all the business coming before it has been completed.

Paragraph F, Section 18, of our General Laws specifies that the Recording Secretary shall, under penalty of \$5 fine, report to the General Secretary the name and post office address of the delegate and alternate elected to represent your Local Union. If he has not already attended to that matter, he should do so without further delay.

We wish further to call your attention to Paragraph E, Section 18, of our General Laws wherein it clearly and distinctly specifies that: "The election of delegates and alternates shall be held during the month of June or July preceding the convention." All delegates must be elected within that specified time. Please be guided accordingly.

We further want to call your attention to the fact that each delegate establishes claim to a seat in the convention through official credentials supplied by the General Office. These credentials must be properly filled out in detail and must be signed by the President and Recording Secretary of the Local Union the delegate represents. The seal of the Local Union must be affixed thereto. The duplicate credential should be sent to the General Secretary right away. The original credential should be held by the delegate and presented to the Credential Committee at Lakeland, Florida, one day in advance of the opening of the convention.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Amendment Endorsed

The amendment submitted by Local Union No. 946, Los Angeles, Calif., proposing an addition to Section 44 of our General Laws to be known as Paragraph "G", and published in the July issue of "The Carpenter," has also been endorsed by the following Local Unions:

Local Union No. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.
Local Union No. 1154, West Chester, Pa.

Local Union No. 262, San Jose, Calif.
Local Union No. 991, Winchester, Mass.
Local Union No. 104, Dayton, Ohio.
South Shore District Council, Long Island, N. Y.

Local Union No. 831, Arlington, Mass.
Local Union No. 885, Woburn, Mass.
Local Union 819, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Local Union 760, Melrose, Mass.

Proposed Addition To Our General Constitution and Laws

Local Union No. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., submits the following addition to Section 26 of our General Laws to be known as Paragraph I:

Any proposed amendments to a District Council by-laws or working rules, endorsed by fifteen per cent of the members in that district, shall be submitted by the District Council to a referendum vote of the entire membership in such district, within thirty (30) days after receiving such endorsements, to be acted on by all Local Unions in that district not later than the following quarterly meeting.

Bernard Murphy, Pres.,
Henry H. Voges, Rec. Sec.

A Resolution Proposing an Amendment to Section 9, Paragraph B, of our General Constitution and Laws

By L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.:

WHEREAS: The General Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America provide for the election of the members of the General Executive Board by the entire membership of the United Brotherhood, and

WHEREAS: This has caused to arise a condition wherein an Executive Board Member may prove unsatisfactory to the membership of his district, yet, be elected by the votes of the membership of the other districts who are unacquaint-

ed with the Executive Board Member, his work, his reputation, or his standing with the membership of his district, and

WHEREAS: This has the practical effect of denying to the members of such districts proper and satisfactory representation and is therefore diametrically opposed to the democratic principles, fundamental to our Brotherhood.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: By Studio Carpenters' Local Union No. 946 in regular meeting assembled that an amendment be proposed and submitted to the twenty-third General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which shall be as follows: To amend Section Nine, Paragraph "B" of the General Constitution and Laws by striking out the words:

(B) "The names of all nominees for General Officers shall be referred to the members of the United Brotherhood for referendum vote, and the nominees receiving a plurality vote of the members voting shall be declared elected." * * *

And inserting therein:

(B) The names of all nominees for General President, First and Second General Vice-President, General Secretary, and General Treasurer shall be referred to the members of the United Brotherhood for a referendum vote, and the nominees receiving a plurality vote of the members voting shall be declared elected. The names of the nominees for the General Executive Board for each division shall be submitted to the membership of the division of which they were nominated for referendum vote, and the nominee, in each division, who shall receive a plurality vote of the members voting shall be declared elected General Executive Board Member for that division.

And Be It Further Resolved: That the Recording Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the General Secretary of the United Brotherhood in compliance with the General Constitution and Laws in such matters, and

Be It Further Resolved: That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters for its consideration and to such other District Councils or Local Unions in the Sixth District as the Committee on Constitutional Amendments of the Local Union may deem advisable.

A Resolution Proposing an Amendment to Our General Laws

By L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn.

We desire to present the enclosed resolution as an amendment to the General Constitution and Laws to be brought before the coming convention:

WHEREAS: We believe that modern methods of transportation have made our Constitution antiquated and obsolete in many sections and what was perhaps a good law in the days of the horse and buggy, when a few miles was a member's limit in seeking work, is today a detriment to the different Locals when men can travel an almost unlimited number of miles to and from work; and

WHEREAS: We find that many carpenters, who may be good members in their own locality, go in to a district other than their own, adopt the attitude that as they are strangers and no one is likely to recognize them, that they are privileged to do their very best to break down the wage and working conditions that the local members have made great sacrifices to obtain; and

WHEREAS: The local contractors tell us that we have no control over jobs that are won by contractors from other districts and are reluctant to sign agreements that bind them to certain wage and working conditions, while the foreign contractor with whom they have to compete in getting work can bring his entire force from his own locality at a reduced rate, or pay them on a kick back system, on the promise of several months' work; and

WHEREAS: We believe that it is useless for members in some localities struggling to maintain a Local Union, only to have members who fail to maintain conditions in their own locality come into the District and break down the established wage scale and working conditions; and

WHEREAS: We believe that it is no more than fair that the members who, over a period of years, have fought and sacrificed to obtain and hold decent local working conditions, have at least an even break in the manning of jobs in their own district. It very often happens that a member will be induced by the contractor or his own selfish motives to deposit his clearance card in a local for the express purpose of defeating any

attempt on the part of the local members obtaining the necessary information to regulate some particular job or jobs; and

WHEREAS: We believe that these amendments will be of great benefit to all the Local Unions of the Brotherhood in proving their working conditions and will give them control of all jobs in their districts, which is impossible under the present unfair and shortsighted ruling, and we urge all good union carpenters who have the best interests of the membership in their hearts to vote for the adoption of these amendments.

SECTION: When a contractor, builder or any person employing carpenters does any work pertaining to our trade outside his home or town—and in a locality where a District Council or a Local Union exists—not less than fifty (50) per cent of the men in such district shall be employed on all work coming within the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as defined in the General Constitution.

Where an out of town employer is doing work, members depositing their clearance cards will be required to have such clearance cards deposited for a period of 90 days before being allowed to work on the job for such employer and be classed as local members. This shall also apply to new members joining the union.

Clinton P. Hook, Rec. Sec.

* * *

The above amendment was endorsed by—

Local Union 196, Greenwich, Conn.

Proposed Amendment to Section 46 of the General Laws

Add a new Paragraph following Paragraph C, Section 46, of the General Laws as follows:

D. An applicant who desires to work in another jurisdiction before he has paid out his initiation fee in the Local Union where application is made may be permitted to work in such jurisdiction by securing a Working Permit in writing from the Local Union or District Council in whose jurisdiction he may go to work, paying for such Working Permit the same as is charged for a Jurisdictional Permit for regular members. The Local Union or District Coun-

cil where such applicant goes to work shall collect the amount due on the initiation fee where application was made in accordance with their regular terms for applicants and forward same to the Local Union where application was made. The applicant may then be initiated by the Local Union in whose jurisdiction he is working for the Local Union where application was made. He may then be issued a Clearance Card by the Local Union in which he made application. If the initiation fee is higher in the jurisdiction where working he shall pay a sum equal to the difference before the Clearance Card can be accepted.

Submitted by L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla.

N. C. Long,

Vice-President.

J. E. Gilmer,

Recording Secretary.

Proposed Amendments to Our Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 60, Paragraph C, by inserting after the word "same" in the 14th line, the following:

"He shall not issue the label for general use and recognition throughout the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to any shop, mill or plant, unless said shop, mill or plant furnish the General Vice-President through a Local Union or District Council a signed agreement providing for a minimum wage of not less than 75 cents per hour, an 8 hour day, and 5 days per week with not less than time and one-half pay for overtime, except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, which shall be double time."

Strike out Paragraph D, Section 60, and substitute the following:

"No agreement shall be made or renewed with any firm granting the use of the label unless all shops and mills of the firm have an 8 hour work day and employ only members of the United Brotherhood and pay the wage scale and working conditions that are in force in the city or district where the material is going to be installed, except where dispensation has been granted by the General President upon application from the District Council or Local Union."

Amend Section 60, Paragraph E, by inserting the following after the word "agreement" in the fifth line:

"Said label must be applied to the article in the shop or mill where manufactured and must at no time be removed for use from shop or mill."

Amend Section 60, Paragraph II, by adding after the word "Brotherhood" on the last line of the paragraph:

"Providing said shop, mill or plant to which the label is granted is paying a minimum wage of not less than 75c per hour, working an 8 hour day, a 40 hour week, with time and one-half for overtime and with double time for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays."

Amend Section 60, Paragraph O, to read as follows:

"Only trim and cabinet work with sash, doors and frames manufactured by members of the United Brotherhood shall be erected or handled by members of the Brotherhood under penalty prescribed in Section 60, Paragraph O, of the General Constitution."

Submitted by Local Union 257, New York, N. Y.

John J. Towers, Rec. Sec.

* * *

(The above amendments to Section 60 of our General Laws were endorsed by the following Local Unions:)

Local Union 72, Rochester, N. Y.

Local Union 231, Rochester, N. Y.

Local Union 246, New York, N. Y.

Local Union 359, Philadelphia, Pa.

Local Union 377, Alton, Ill.

Local Union 385, New York, N. Y.

Local Union 488, New York, N. Y.

Local Union 791, New York, N. Y.

Local Union 808, New York, N. Y.

Local Union 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.

Local Union 1164, New York, N. Y.

Local Union 1204, New York, N. Y.

Local Union 1209, Newark, N. J.

Local Union 1784, Chicago, Ill.

Essex County D. C., Newark, N. J.

Proposed Amendments to Our Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 56 by adding new paragraph to be known as "M".

"Any member having once subscribed to the oath of membership at the time of his initiation into the organization and who violates that oath by preaching, advocating or counseling disorder, dissension and disobedience of authority at a Local Union meeting shall, after proper charges having been filed against

him and proper notice given within the laws specified by the constitution and laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and if found guilty of such charges he shall be deemed to have violated his oath of obligation and the penalty prescribed therein shall become effective thereupon."

Amend Section 3, Paragraph 6, to read:

"Thirty - Hour" instead of "Forty-Hour."

Submitted by Local Union 257, New York, N. Y.

John T. Towers, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendments to Our Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 10, Paragraph A by changing that part pertaining to organizers to read as follows:

Organizers to be elected by a referendum vote in the district they are to represent. The compensation not to exceed \$100 per week.

Section 18, Paragraph A.

Strike out the last sentence of the paragraph and substitute the following:

"The General Secretary to receive all credentials. A credential committee of five delegates to be elected at the first day of the convention, said committee to start at once to act on the credentials. The General Secretary to act on this committee only in an informative capacity."

Submitted by Local Union No. 34, San Francisco, Calif.

W. Moran, Secretary.

Proposed Amendments to Our Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 9, Paragraph B, by inserting after the word "vote" in the third line, the following:

"Except Executive Board members, who shall be elected from the division of the United Brotherhood in which they live."

Add a new paragraph to Section 44, to be known as Paragraph G, which shall read as follows:

"On and after July 1, 1938, any member who has held continuous membership as a beneficial member for a

period of thirty (30) years or more shall be entitled to a "Paid-Up-Life-Membership." Applications for "Paid-Up-Life - Memberships" shall be made through the Financial Secretary of the Applicant's Local Union to the General Secretary, upon blanks supplied by the General Secretary, for approval. All applications shall be accompanied by a fee of Ten (\$10) Dollars which shall be applied equally to the "Home and Pension Fund." In case of a dispute or a disallowed application, proof of such continuous membership shall rest with the applicant. If the General Secretary shall approve an application he shall certify the same to the General President who shall cause to be issued to the applicant a suitable "Paid-Up-Life-Membership - Card" over his and the General Secretary's signatures. A life member shall be subject to all the laws and rules and be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of the United Brotherhood and its subordinate bodies, but shall be exempt from the payment of all dues, per capita tax, or assessments with the exception of strike or general assessments."

Submitted by Local Union No. 36, Oakland, Calif.

P. Taylor, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendment to Our Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 43, Paragraph F, by striking out the word "honorary" and inserting the word "non-beneficial."

Submitted by Local Union No. 80, Chicago, Illinois.

John R. Stevenson, Pres.

Alex W. Robertson, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendments to Our Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 10, Paragraph A, to read:

"The General President shall issue and sign all charters, may grant dispensation subject to the approval of a two-thirds vote by the members of the district wherein such dispensation is to be granted. Organizers to be elected by a referendum vote in the district they are to represent. The compensation for organizers not to exceed \$100 per week."

Amend Section 15, Paragraph H, by adding the following:

"All agreements must be approved by a majority vote, by the members of the district affected."

Submitted by Local Union No. 119, Newark, N. J.

Chas. L. Apgar, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendments to Our Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 26 by adding the following paragraph to be known as "I":

Any proposed amendments to a District Council by laws or working rules, endorsed by 15 per cent of the members in that district, shall be submitted by the District Council to a referendum vote of the entire membership in such districts within thirty days after receiving such endorsements, to be acted upon by all Local Unions in that district not later than the following quarterly meeting."

Amend Section 60, Paragraph C, by inserting after the word "same" in the 14th line, the following:

"He shall not issue the label for general use and recognition throughout the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to any shop, mill or plant, unless said shop, mill or plant furnish the General Vice-President through a Local Union or District Council a signed agreement providing for a minimum wage of not less than 75c per hour, a 6 hour day and 5 days per week with not less than time and one-half for overtime, except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, which shall be double time."

Amend Section 60, by striking out Paragraph D, and substituting the following:

"No agreement shall be made or renewed with any firm granting the use of the label unless all shops and mills of the firm have a 6 hour work day and employ only members of the United Brotherhood and pay the wage scale and working conditions that are in force in the city or district where the material is going to be installed, except where dispensation has been granted by the General President upon application from the District Council or Local Union."

Amend Section 60, Paragraph E, by inserting the following after the word "agreement" in the fifth line:

"Said label must be applied to the

article in the shop or mill where manufactured and must at no time be removed for use from shop or mill."

Amend Section 60, Paragraph H, by adding after the word "Brotherhood" on the last line of the paragraph the following:

"Providing said shop, mill or plant to which the label is granted is paying a minimum wage of not less than 75c per hour working a 6 hour day, a 30 hour week with time and one-half for overtime and with double time for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays."

Amend Section 60, Paragraph O, to read as follows:

"Only trim and cabinet work with sash, doors and frames manufactured by members of the United Brotherhood and bearing the label of the Brotherhood shall be erected or handled by members of the Brotherhood under penalty prescribed in Section 60, Paragraph O, of the General Constitution."

Submitted by Local Union No. 135, New York, N. Y.

Samuel S. Bair, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendment to Our Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 10, Paragraph J, to read as follows:

"Where an Auxiliary Local Union or District Council, State Council or Provincial Council has asked the assistance of the General Office, the General President may with the consent of the General Executive Board negotiate agreements with employers subject to approval of the members by referendum vote."

All and any clauses in the General Constitution which may be contradictory to the purpose of this amendment, should be amended to correspond with the spirit and intention of this proposed amendment.

Submitted by Local Union No. 246, New York, N. Y.

Sam Sutherland, Pres.

Jos. Holzhauser, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendments to Our Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 42, Paragraph J, by inserting after the word "organization" on the last line, the following:

"The applicant must furnish a bust photograph upon being initiated in any

Local Union, same to be applied in his due book for means of identification by the business agent in the locality where he may be working. Said photograph shall be renewed by the applicant once every four years."

Amend Section 43, Paragraph A, by inserting after the word "and" following "Duplicate" on the fourth line, the following:

"Furnish with application a bust size photograph taken 30 days before filing application for the purpose of identification. Said photograph to be attached in due book and be renewed once every four years. He shall sign his name to application and have the same certified by two members in good standing as vouchers for the applicants fitness to become a member."

Amend Section 54, Paragraph B, by substituting the following:

"A member shall hold membership for not less than 30 years. The last ten years to be continuous membership."

Submitted by Local Union No. 385, New York, N. Y.

Henry J. Sullivan, Pres.,
Vincent J. Castelli, Secretary.

Proposed Amendment to Our Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 9, Paragraph B, by striking out that part of the section providing for the election of General Officers by referendum vote, and substituting the following:

"That the General Officers be elected by the delegates present at the convention."

Submitted by Local Union No. 528, Washington, D. C.

John H. Jaeschke, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendments to Our Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 10, Paragraph A, to read as follows:

"The General President shall issue and sign all charters, may grant dispensations subject to the approval of a two-third vote by the members of the District wherein such dispensation is to be granted. Organizers to be elected by a referendum vote in the district they are to represent. The compensation for organizers not to exceed \$100 per week.

Amend Section 10, Paragraph J, to read as follows:

"Where an Auxiliary Local Union or District Council, State Council or Provincial Council has asked the assistance of the General Office, the General President with the consent of the General Executive Board shall negotiate agreements with the employers subject to the approval of the members of district affected by referendum vote.

Amend Section 10, Paragraph K, by substituting the following:

"The General President shall have power to grant dispensation for the use of the label, stamp or die, where such will be beneficial to the organization.

Amend Section 15, Paragraph G, to read as follows:

"Order strikes in any locality, with the consent of a majority vote of the membership in said locality."

Amend Section 54, Paragraph E, to read as follows:

"Not less than \$15 per month."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1296, San Diego, Calif.

L. R. Harves, Rec. Sec.
* * *

The above amendments were endorsed by:

Local Union 1571, East San Diego, Calif.

Proposed Amendments to Our Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 18, Paragraph A, by striking out the last sentence of the paragraph and adding the following:

"General Secretary to receive all the credentials. A Credential Committee of five delegates to be elected at the first day of the convention, said committee to start at once to act on the credentials. The General Secretary to act on this committee only in an informative capacity."

Amend Section 18, Paragraph J, to read as follows:

"A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of a majority of the delegates attending the convention. All committees to be nominated and elected on the first day of the convention by the delegates assembled. No organizers in the employ of the United Brotherhood, or members of the Gen-

eral Executive Board, shall be eligible to act on either of these committees."

Amend Section 18, Paragraph K, to read as follows:

"Immediately after the opening of the convention, the Committee on Rules shall be elected and give their report not later than the second day of the session."

Amend Section 18, Paragraph L, to read as follows:

"The Committee on Finance shall examine the accounts of the General Secretary and General Treasurer, and shall verify the audits made by the General Executive Board, and shall give a preliminary report to the convention.

Submitted by Local Union No. 1657, New York, N. Y.

Walter Hool, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendments to Our Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 26, Paragraph F, by adding the following sentence:

When a Local Union submits a question, such as for strikes, strike settlements, agreements with employers, raising of dues, changes, proposed new sections or paragraphs in the District Council by laws, or any question of vital importance to the Local Unions and their membership affiliated with a District Council, the same is (or are) endorsed by at least ten per cent of the Local Unions affiliated with such District Council, it becomes the duty of the presiding officer of the D. C. in session to order same for a referendum vote, and if carried by a majority vote of the members voting, shall become effective immediately following report of the tabulating committee in the District Council. Same report to be given within 30 days from date referendum ordered."

Amend Section 45, Paragraph A, by:

Striking out on line 4 the words "three months from date", and that all Sections and Paragraphs of the Constitution and Laws dealing with donations be amended accordingly.

Amend Section 55, Paragraph A, to read as follows:

"Any officer or member who becomes a habitual drunkard or defrauds a fellow member, shall be fined, suspended or expelled."

Submitted by Local Union 2090, New York, N. Y.

William Williams, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendments to Our Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 9, Paragraph J, to read:

"Any member, Local Union, District Council, Provincial Council, or State Council which sends out any letter or letters or circulars of a scurrilous nature in violation of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood against any member, charges must be preferred against said members and if found guilty may be fined, suspended or expelled from the United Brotherhood."

Amend Section 10, Paragraph A, to read:

"That the General President shall issue and sign all charters, may grant dispensations subject to the approval of a two-thirds vote by the members of the district wherein such dispensation is to be granted.

Organizers to be elected by a referendum vote in the district they are to represent. The compensation for organizers not to exceed \$100 per week.

Amend Section 10, Paragraph J, to read:

"Where an auxiliary Local Union, District Council or Provincial Council has asked the assistance of the General Office, the General President may, with the consent of the General Executive Board, negotiate agreements with employers subject to approval of the members by referendum vote.

Amend Section 15, Paragraph H, by adding the new sentence:

"All agreements must be approved by a majority vote by the members of the district affected.

Submitted by Local Union 2163, New York, N. Y.

James McConnell, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendments to Our Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 10 Paragraph A, to read as follows:

"When an Auxiliary Local Union or District Council, State Council, or Provincial Council has asked the assistance of the General Office, the General President may with the consent of the General Executive Board negotiate agreements with employers subject to approval of the members by referendum vote.

Amend Section 15, Paragraph H, by adding a new sentence as follows:

"All agreements must be approved by majority vote by the members of the district affected."

Submitted by Local Union 2725, New York, N. Y.

Robert Carr, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendments to Our Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 9, Paragraph C, to read:

"All election returns to be received by Head Office not later than the 15th and 28th respectively, of the second month following the general convention."

Amend Section 9, Paragraph D, by changing the first sentence to read:

"Election of all Officers shall be held during the first week of the second month following the general convention."

Submitted by Provincial Council of Ontario, Canada.

T. Jackson, Sec.-Treas.

Proposed Amendments to Our Constitution and Laws

Local Union No. 264, Milwaukee, Wis., submits the following additions to Sections 45 and 54 of our General Laws:

(C) Any member of a local union who without fault on his part is unemployed for 80% of the natural working time of any calendar month, shall be entitled to an unemployment stamp for that month, and thereby excused from the payment of the regular monthly dues upon complying with the following provision in relation thereto:

(D) He shall register his name and address in the out-of-work book each week during the period of his unemployment or in case of disability he shall communicate the fact to the Financial Secretary or Business Agent of the Local Union of which he is a member.

(E) His monthly dues and assessments must be paid within the three months limit as provided for in Section 45, Article A.

(F) He shall make application for the unemployed stamp before the expiration of three months from the month during which his last monthly dues were paid.

(G) The Financial Secretary shall place the unemployed stamp on the line following the month in which the last dues were paid.

(H) Unemployment stamps shall not be issued to members of Local Unions who are on vacation, or engaged in any business or profession, not coming under the jurisdiction of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. Not more than six (6) unemployment stamps shall be issued to any member of a local union during any consecutive twelve month period, unless the consent of the General Executive Board has been first obtained therefor.

(I) Members who have received unemployment stamps shall report to the Financial Secretary or Business Agent of the Local Union immediately upon again securing employment. Unemployment stamps are issued for the purpose of aiding members of local unions to maintain their good standing in their respective local unions, but shall not increase the liability of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for accumulated funeral or disability donations for the months covering which unemployment stamps have been accepted.

(J) Any member who violates any of the provisions of this Article, or who obtains an unemployment stamp by any false pretense or misrepresentation of the facts, shall be subject to such fines and penalties as may be decided upon by the local union of which he is a member.

(K) The Local Union issuing unemployment stamps shall not be required to pay per capita tax to the General Office for the months in which unemployment stamps have been issued for the members to whom they have been issued.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph F, to read as follows:

"Any member of a Local Union who has been in continuous membership for thirty (30) years, and has become so afflicted or disabled as to prevent him from engaging in any work coming under the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and is in consequence unable to obtain employment, shall upon request, therefore, be granted a card exempting him from further dues and assessments. The issuing of such an ex-

emption card shall not deprive the member of the funeral, disability, pension or old Home benefits provided for in this constitution."

The term, continuous good standing, or the term, good standing, as used in this constitution designates members of Local Unions who are credited and reported to the General Office as paying regular monthly dues, as provided for in Section 45, Paragraphs C to K, of this constitution and are not entitled to accumulated benefits covering the months for which said unemployment stamps are accepted.

Martin Arndt, Pres.
Chas. Bartholmas, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendments to Our Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 54, Paragraph C, by striking out the words "provide for himself," and insert the following:

"Follow the trade any longer for a livelihood or is otherwise employed for sufficient pay to sustain himself."

Amend Section 54 by adding Paragraph F, to read as follows:

"An exception to Paragraph "B" is granted for the benefit of those aged members who become eligible according to the other paragraphs above. Those who have belonged continuously from the time the Home and Pension was voted on shall have the same benefit that is provided for the thirty year continuous membership. This includes semi-beneficiary members."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1194, Pensacola, Fla.

C. E. Hines, Pres.
W. E. Hawthorne, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendments to Our Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 9, Paragraph C, by changing first sentence to read:

"All election returns to be received by Head Office not later than the 15th and 28th respectively of the second month following the general convention."

Amend Section 9, Paragraph D, by changing first sentence to read:

"Election of all officers shall be held during the first week of the second month following the general convention."

Amend Section 10, Paragraph A, by

striking out "\$100" in last line and inserting

"\$50 per week."

Amend Section 10, Paragraph L, to read:

"The General President shall receive One Hundred Dollars (\$100) per week salary."

Amend Section 11, Paragraph D, to read:

"The First General Vice-President shall receive Eighty Dollars (\$80) per week salary."

Amend Section 12, Paragraph C, to read:

"He shall receive Seventy Five Dollars (\$75) per week salary."

Amend Section 13, Paragraph H, to read:

"He shall receive Eighty Dollars (\$80) per week salary."

Amend Section 14, Paragraph B, to read:

"He shall receive Eighty Dollars (\$80) per week salary."

Amend Section 15, Paragraph M, to read:

"The members of the General Executive Board from each division shall receive a salary of Sixty Dollars (\$60) per week."

Amend Section 18, Paragraph A, to read:

"The United Brotherhood shall meet in general convention every year."

Amend Section 18, Paragraph E, by striking out the following words of the third sentence:

"Working at or depending on the trade for a livelihood, or employed by the organization."

Amend Section 44 of our General Laws by adding the following paragraph:

"All members with thirty years continuous membership or more be exempt from paying per capita tax of 75c to the General Fund and Home and Pension Fund, but still be entitled to all the rights, benefits and privileges of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters."

Submitted by Local Union No. 27, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Frank Ward, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendment to Our Constitution and Laws

Amend the General Laws to provide that the General President or the General Executive Board shall have the au-

thority to withhold approval, or forbid the issuance, of the union label under any agreement that provides a wage scale that can be shown by any two District Councils, or Local Unions not members of the same District Council, to be detrimental to the welfare of such districts, until such time as a wage scale has been established that will not provide unfair competition for the complaining districts.

Submitted by Local Union 1635, Kansas City, Mo.

Leonard Holm, Pres.

Walter A. Said, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendment to Our Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 44 by adding the following paragraph:

"On or after July 1, 1938, any member who has held continuous membership for a period of fifteen years shall be entitled to a "Paid-Up-Membership" of 25 per cent of a regular certificate; twenty years, 50 per cent; twenty-five years, 75 per cent, and the end of thirty years, a full paid up certificate. That all holders of the Limited-paid-up-memberships be and are hereby to be assessed the per capita of 75c per month until thirty years from the date of their original initiation, and further, all such holders of Limited Paid Up Membership, be subject to all rules governing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The holders of Limited Paid Up Memberships may, within a period of five years, be restored the original benefits by the payment of all dues and per capita assessed by the Local or United Brotherhood.

Submitted by Local Union 819, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Paul T. Carney, Pres.

George Kneip, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendment to Our Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 60, Paragraph E, to read:

"Said label must be applied to the article in the shop or mill where manufactured and must at no time be removed for use from shop or mill.

Submitted by Local Union No. 55, Denver, Colo.

J. H. Stucker, Rec. Sec.

Insulation—Rapidly Growing Infant of Building Trades—Enters First Union Board

(From L. U. 2752)

Today it's news! Tomorrow it will be another triumphant event in the Union's history. The demand for a Union-Made Insulation and Building Board has been heard.

After fast driving bargaining, Local 2752, Sawmill and Timber workers, signed an agreement with Fir-Tex Insulating Company for a union shop on April 16, 1936, at St. Helens, Oregon.

It was just four and a half months after organization. Among the many principles brought out, this was one:

That a mere handful of strong minded laboring men had swung this plant into a Union Shop. Where there was only a handful, there are now one hundred and twenty-five men, firm in their belief for the Organization. They have decisive proof in a substantial raise in wages, hours regulated, time and a half for overtime, their jobs stabilized, and safety improvements made.

Furthermore, we are proving that we are organized to help our employers as well as ourselves. As a recognized body, we know that the company is ready to co-operate with us. Previous to organizing the Fir-Tex plant operated desultorily at short periods. At present they are running at practically regular intervals. There has been a sharp increase of sales and we firmly believe the Union is responsible. So we have derived a double benefit of higher pay and more work.

There is now on the market an insulation and building board bearing the Carpenters and Joiners' Label. The time has come, when the building trades do not have to use non-union fiber board.

The procedure of organizing has taught us to listen for Union-Made, Look for Union-Made, and Talk Union-Made. The charter under which we organized is a mutual agreement with our brothers all over the United States and the world.

It is easily discerned why the Carpenters and Joiners are thriving and progressing. We are fighting our battles on an allied front. We realized the responsibility to be upheld by our Local 2752 in being the first in our field to fall into the ranks of the Union. The Building Board and Insulation Industry must be swung into line.

The American Education Press Awards Contract for Building to Non-Union Contractor

The American Education Press, Inc., of which Mr. Preston Davis is president, is erecting a large building in Columbus, Ohio, to be used as their office and publishing plant. This company publishes various types of text books for use in the public schools, colleges and universities throughout the United States.

The building is being constructed 100 per cent non-union, notwithstanding the fact that every peaceable means has been used in trying to get the job fair.

The E. Elford & Son, a non-union contractor of Columbus was awarded the general contract over the protests of the Columbus Federation of Labor, the Columbus Building Trades Council and all the internationals of the American Federation of Labor.

Several representatives of the building crafts, negotiated with both Mr. Davis and the contractor, Mr. Elford, but with no success.

Local Union No. 200 desires our members to be made acquainted with these facts and the unfriendly attitude of the American Education Press, Inc., and the E. Elford & Son, contractor, towards our organization.

Vacuum Oil Company Builds with Non-Union Carpenters

Local Union No. 546 of Olean, N. Y., desires the members of our organization to be advised that the Vacuum Oil Company is building an addition to their plant in that city and has awarded the contract for the building to the Lummis Company of New York. As all efforts of the officials of the Local Union to have the Lummis Company or the Vacuum Oil Company employ members of our organization have been unsuccessful, the Local Union requests that our members be made acquainted with the unfriendly attitude of these companies through the columns of "The Carpenter."

Bruce Hardwood Flooring Company Refuses to Employ Union Carpenters

Local Union No. 812, Cairo, Illinois, reports that every effort has been made

by the representatives of the Carpenters to have the Bruce Hardwood Flooring Company of Cairo employ members of our organization, but to no avail. Since they have failed to reach any understanding and absolutely refused to deal with our members, it is the desire of the Local that our membership be apprised of the unfriendly attitude of the above-named firm.

Traveling Members Attention

Traveling carpenters are requested to stay away from Burlington, Vermont, as work is very scarce in that city and only about one-third of the members of Local Union 683 are employed, according to information received from F. L. Bergeron, recording secretary.

Local Union 854 Celebrates Anniversary

Local Union No. 854 of Madisonville, Ohio, celebrated its thirty-fifth anniversary at its regular meeting place in the Odd Fellows Hall, Wednesday evening, June 10, 1936.

The hall was especially decorated for the occasion and following the regular order of business a very appropriate supper and refreshments were served, during which time the honored guests from the Carpenters District Council were called upon for remarks. At this time the celebration had shifted into second gear, and between the repeated rapping for order by the Chairman, a number of those present enjoyed what was being said, and all speakers received a very hearty applause.

Brother Edward C. Grosse, former president and a charter member of Local Union 854, was also present and heartily welcomed. Brother Grosse came from the Home in Florida to attend the celebration and when called upon for his speech gave his personal views relative to the Home, which were very interesting.

The membership greatly enjoyed this thirty-fifth anniversary and it is their hope to continue to celebrate future anniversaries with the same fraternal spirit which is ever prevalent in Local Union 854.

Back in 1901 a group of carpenters, numbering twelve, organized and applied to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for a charter. This was granted on June 18,

1901, and thus Local Union 854 was formed. All of the charter members are now deceased or engaged in other lines of business with the exception of Brother Edward C. Grosse. The Local seemed to have no difficulty in getting members at the start, and it continued to grow, ever helping in the fight for better working conditions for the Brotherhood. In 1918 and 1919 it reached a total of approximately 250 members. Since that time however, due to adverse conditions, the Local has dropped to about one half of this total, but at the present time conditions are getting better and most of the members are working.

It is the opinion of the members that one could travel far before finding another Local to compare with No. 854. They boast of fine, orderly and respectful meetings, with business conducted in a snappy business-like manner. The officers are courteous at all times to every member and each is ready to do his utmost for his brother member. The fraternal spirit in Local 854 is as high as that prevailing in any other Local of the Brotherhood and it becomes the duty of each and every member to keep it so, to continue to help one another and strive to strengthen the organization just as the charter members of the Local did 35 years ago.

Death Takes Aged Member of L. U. 64

John C. Frost, a member of Local Union No. 64, Louisville, Ky., died June 4, 1936, at the age of 86.

Brother Frost was a most outstanding member. His untiring energy, unselfish devotion and sincere loyalty to the Carpenters' Union in particular and to the upbuilding of the greater international labor movement in general made him one of the most esteemed members of the union.

Being a clear, logical thinker, he devoted his spare time and money trying to educate the underprivileged masses to lay aside superstition and use their intelligence to bring about through the wonderful inventions and discoveries of science in the past hundred years, their emancipation from long hours of slavery and build a world where plenty for all, instead of for a few would prevail.

The passing of this long esteemed friend and brother is greatly mourned by the officers and members of Local Union 64.

Old Time Member of L. U. 112 Passes

The following tribute to the memory of Brother Patrick Deloughery, was adopted by Local Union 112, Butte, Montana, on June 25, 1936. Brother Deloughery who died at the age of 87 had been a member of L. U. 112 for 42 years.

We have lost a brother, friend and pal,
Wearied with the burdens of this life,
Just a step ahead he's gone
Free from this Earthly strife.
Freely of his time he gave to work
In labors cause,
To help a brother was his aim
Sincere he always was.
He kept our standard flying high
In face of every foe,
And when the need demanded
Had courage to say "No."
And now he's gone we'll miss him
His memory we'll revere
And work with greater effort
For the cause he loved so dear.
And as Time moves on and years go by
Let us as brothers play our part and plan
Sincerely to do all the good we can.

DEATH ROLL

OSCAR AKEY—Local Union 2125,
Whitefish, Montana.

JOSEPH S. GAY—Local Union No. 2522,
St. Helens, Oregon.

J. E. ROBINETTE—Local Union No.
2522, St. Helens, Oregon.

GEORGE E. STEWART—Local Union
2672, Portland, Oregon.

Wood Panels in Queen Mary

A feature of the interior finish of the Queen Mary, the noted new British liner, is the predominance of wood paneling. In the words of John Gunther, London correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, "very little paint, very little plaster or wallpaper have been used either in the walls of public rooms or cabins. Everything is in wood and the ship is a veritable masterpiece of wood worker's art."

The builders of the Queen Mary took full cognizance of the agitation in the United States for the restriction of elimination of wood as an interior-finish material in passenger ships, investigated conditions carefully, made some experimental tests which went as far as actually building a fire in one of the rooms of the ship, and then decided that there was no justification for them to refrain from using the most suitable material for their purpose.

It is also recalled now that the Normandie is as generous in the use of wood as the Queen Mary.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Self-Centered

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It is with much pleasure and benefit I read "The Carpenter." I think the June issue is outstanding in interesting and helpful reading and I want to congratulate the journal staff and its contributors. I am sending as my contribution a poem entitled "Self-Centered" which I hope may be helpful to many readers of the journal.

Some folks are very selfish,
Judging by the way they live,
They are always taking, taking,
But nothing do they give.

They think they are mistreated,
They're so selfish and so small,
They fail to see that other folks,
Need anything at all.

The truth is this, we all have that,
To others we should give.
We should not get wrapped up in self,
But help the other fellow live.

We should not live alone for self,
For it makes us grow so small,
And altho we live our allotted time,
We'd as well not lived at all.

A little deed, a little word,
A smile by you if given,
Will lighten the other fellow's load,
And make life seem worth living.

Let's pass our words, our deeds, and smiles,
Our pennies, and our dimes.
Let's lighten the other fellow's load,
And help him in the climb.

Charles Snell,
Springfield, Ill.

Residential Building Double That of 1935

"Forecasts that residential building in 1936 would be twice as great as in 1935 have been more than justified by the results registered during the first three months," says the Federal Home Loan Bank Review in its May issue.

"By the end of March, the estimated number of family-dwelling units for which permits had been granted in all cities of 10,000 and more population was 24,387 compared with 11,940 units for the same period in 1935, and 5,161 units in 1934.

"March was the Nation's biggest spring month in residential construction

since 1931. Reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that 10,381 family-dwelling units costing \$40,606,800 were authorized. This compares with 6,083 units costing \$20,977,400 authorized in March, 1935.

An unusual feature of the month's activity was the high proportion of 1- and 2-family type dwellings authorized. They accounted for 79.7 per cent of all units. This is a higher percentage than for any month since the depth of the depression.

"Three-or-more-family structures accounted for only 20 per cent as compared with 35.7 per cent in February.

"The average cost of single-family dwellings was \$4,337 in March, 1936, representing a rise of 14.5 per cent over the average cost of \$3,789 in March, 1935.

"By contrast, the average cost of units in multifamily dwellings fell from \$3,013 in March, 1935, to \$2,732 in the same month this year. These movements in cost of course, are due to the construction of less expensive homes at different periods and not to changes in building costs."

Harrison Defends Rail Labor Protection Bill

A strong defense of the protection proposed for railroad workers affected by rail consolidations by the Crosser bill was made before the standing committee on commerce of the American Bar Association, New York City, by George M. Harrison, representing the Railroad Labor Executives' Association.

He said the measure would provide for railroad employes displaced in the process of consolidation or mergers by giving them two-thirds of their wages until re-employed by the merged railroads in positions not inferior to their original status, or by giving them an option of a year's dismissal salary or retirement on pension if they have reached retirement age.

Craft Problems



CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XCIV

What we said in the preliminary remarks of the last lesson about termites should alarm no one. A little care in the use of wood, keeping it off the ground wherever possible, and where this cannot be done, a treatment of creosote will make wood the victor in almost every case. While wood deteriorates, is destroyed by fire and termites will eat it, it is nevertheless the most satisfactory building material in existence. There is no substitute for wood. Cement has displaced wood in many instances, but cement is not a wood substitute, it merely is a different kind of building material, which gives results different from those obtained with wood. Reinforced concrete structures,

do not take the place of wood floors. The various composition flooring materials, have their own places in the building world, but when the effects of wood is desired, only wood will give satisfactory results.

During the last score or more of years many kinds of wallboard have been

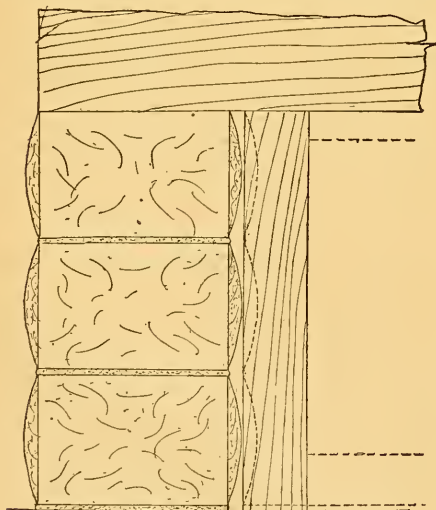


Fig. 553

while they are fireproof, are also more expensive. For the superstructure of many buildings, concrete is not practical. Cement floors have their uses, and under certain conditions are superior to wood floors, but in the sense we are using the word here, cement floors

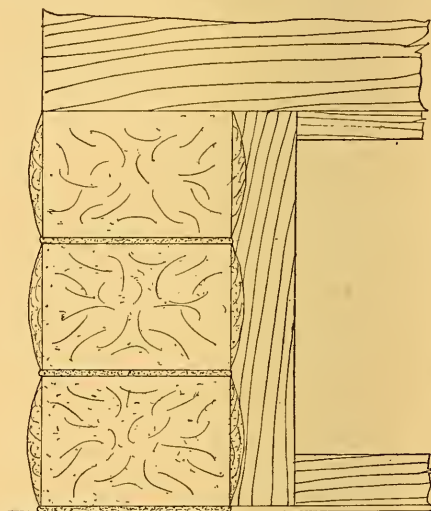


Fig. 554

placed on the market, which after they have served the purposes for which they are suitable, their usefulnesses are fulfilled. It is almost impossible to use wall-board successfully, without a background of wood to receive it, but it is not so with wood, there are many, many things that can be made exclusively of wood. Recently we were invited to inspect a case for a Grandfather's clock, that was made entirely of wood, and finished with wax. Not a metal nail or glue was used. It was an excellent piece of work, proving that wood is still a building material without a successful rival.

In the last two lessons we dealt with different kinds of latticework, but in this lesson we are going to take up a few things about constructing latticework and putting it into place. It is impos-

sible, however, to treat every method of construction, that is used. There might be, and no doubt are, better methods in use. Those we are giving, we have used or have seen them used successfully.

In Fig. 553, we are showing how to scribe latticework to stone or cement-block porch piers. One method is to take the end pieces of a lattice frame, before the frame is put together, and place them in a plumb position to the pier, somewhat in the order shown in the figure, and scribe them with compasses or scribes, in the manner indicated by the curved dotted lines. The other method is to do the scribing after the frame is put together. (The horizontal dotted lines in Fig. 553 show the position of the top and bottom rails.) After placing the lattice frame in the position shown, scribe one end in the manner explained before. Then transfer

the last, or 17th, space will intersect with the inside edge of the lattice frame, as we are showing by the illustration. Now with a square transfer the spaces to the edge of the end piece of the frame, which is indicated by the horizontal dotted lines. Counting each open-

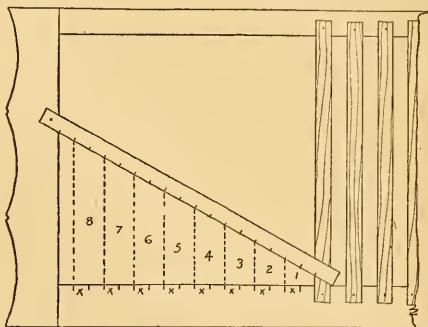


Fig. 556

ing a space and each lattice piece a space, the number of spaces should always come out with an odd number, as 13, 15, or as in this instance, 17. By doing this, you will not only have equal spaces, but the first and last spaces will represent openings, as they should. In order to space for the upright lattice pieces, which should be fastened to the frame first, we must ascertain how near-

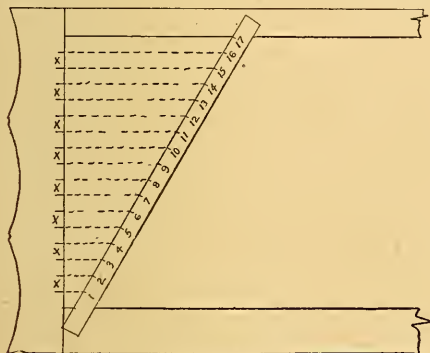


Fig. 555

the distance between the piers to the lattice frame, and scribe the other end of the frame in such a manner that it will fit neatly between the piers. One end of a lattice frame is shown in place by Fig. 554.

We are showing by Fig. 555, a method of spacing for the horizontal lattice strips, assuming that the strips and the openings between the strips are of the same width, in this case $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The X's to the left indicate the spaces where the strips are to be placed. The other spaces represent the openings. In order to simplify the matter, we take a piece of lattice and divide it into spaces of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch wider than the lattice strips. In this case we have 17 spaces, as shown by the drawing. Fasten the spaced piece of lattice to the frame in such a manner that the beginning of the first space and the ending of

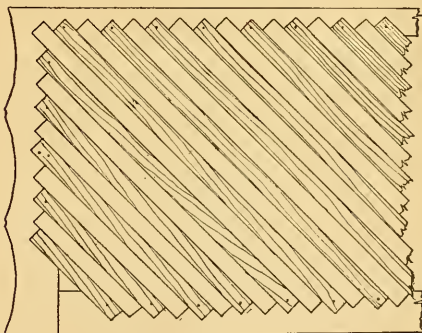


Fig. 557

ly the horizontal spacing will come out right for the upright pieces. By stepping off with compasses, or by using figures, we find, for instance, that the spaces will have to be just a trifle more than $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Then we proceed to space the frame, say, up to within about 17 single spaces, as we used in the previous figure, or $8\frac{1}{2}$ double spaces, as we are showing by this illustration. The rest

of the spacing, in order to overcome any variation will do by placing the spaced lattice piece in the position shown, and with a square transfer the spaces to the bottom rail, which is indicated with the dotted perpendicular lines. The X's represent the single spaces where the lattice pieces are to be placed. The bottom rail spaced in this way, the spacing can easily be transferred to the top rail.

About as good a way as any to space cross-latticework, especially if the lattice material is all of the same width, as it should be, we are showing by Fig. 577. Here we show the back of the lattice frame almost completely covered with strips of lattice. These strips have been placed on a 45-degree angle, and every other one is nailed, which we are

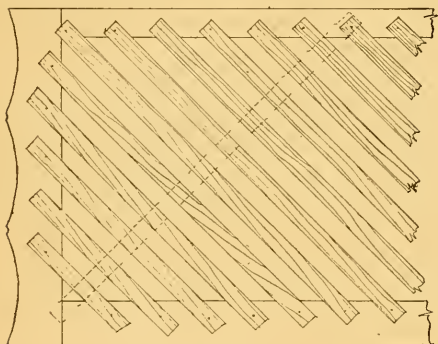


Fig. 558

indicating by the dots at the ends and the shading. When the nailing is completed, the loose pieces are removed, leaving the results shown by Fig. 558. This done, proceed in the same way to put on the back pieces, making them cross the front pieces at the same angle, as we are showing by the dotted lines.

We are giving four methods of fastening the corners of lattice frames by Fig. 559. The one shown at number 1, is the same as what was shown in the previous lesson. It is made by means of nailing a cleat over the back of the joint. Number 2 is the same kind of a joint, but held together by means of fastening a piece of sheet-iron on the back with screws. This is indicated by shading. Number 3 shows a mortise and tenon joint. This joint is not often used for lattice, because it will hold moisture and consequently cause rotting; however, if both the mortise and the tenon are well painted before the joint is put

together, it makes a good construction. Number 4 shows by the shaded part how a butt joint can be held together by means of nailing heavy galvanized iron on the back. . . . Miter joints for lattice frames, in our opinion, do not appear well. They are sometimes used.

Specially moulded cement blocks, bricks or stone laid up as a sort of im-

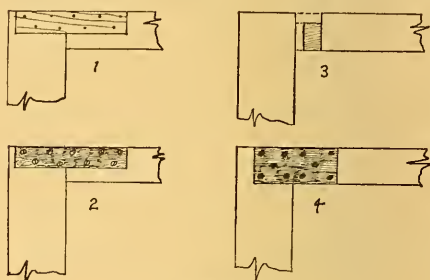


Fig. 559

itation latticework, in most cases give the effect of expensive counterfeits. Any uneven settling of the foundation will produce cracks, that can not be repaired without going to a great deal of expense. If masonry must be used instead of latticework, no attempt should be made toward imitating latticework. Cement blocks, bricks or stone are not substitutes for wood.

BLUE PRINT READING AND ESTIMATING

(By L. Perth)

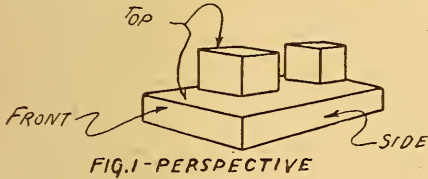
CHAPTER FOUR

Orthographic Projection

Since drawing is an instrument of expression it is expected that by means of this language a workman should be given all the information necessary to perform the work without any additional instruction or supervision.

The question may be asked, why can this not be done by using a pictorial drawing? We know such a drawing represents the object as it appears to the eye. The operative by looking at such a drawing conceives the idea what the thing will look like and he does not have to strain his imagination in this respect. Such a drawing usually represents three sides of an object and a few notes perhaps will supplement the data as regards the materials it is to be made of.

To elucidate this question we will take as an illustration a block shown in Fig. 1. This block is drawn in perspective and the object is viewed from one position so chosen as to show three surfaces in "one view." These surfaces are: the top, the front and the right side. If we should attempt to fabricate the block from this drawing we could not proceed very far without first asking a



series of questions as to how long, how wide, how tall, how thick, distances from edges, etc. This method of representation does not show the surfaces of the object in their true form and proportion and the principal edges in their true lengths.

Therefore the method adapted for the preparation of drawings which could be effectively used for construction purpose is what is known as "Orthographic projection."

By means of this method an object is not shown as it would appear to the eye after it has been completed, but it delineates it on two or more planes each plane being viewed separately and from different positions of the observer. Each position is viewed at right angles to the particular plane, i. e., from directly above, from directly in front, or directly from the right or the left. This enables us to obtain the actual outline and dimensions of the object and all its parts, for each view received will give the exact form and proportion of the surfaces and the true lengths of the edges toward which one is looking perpendicularly or at right angles. The planes observed are also at right angles to each other. Thus for instance, if we are going to make a rectangular object having four sides, a top and bottom, we must view each of these surfaces separately and thus obtain a true idea as to their sizes, proportions, relation to each other, etc. In many instances only three or even two views are necessary, all depending upon the complexity of the work.

The principle of orthographic projection is clearly illustrated in diagram

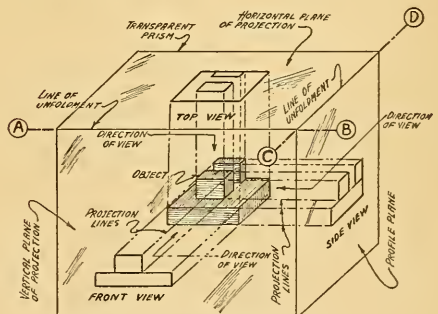
shown in Fig. 2. Let us imagine that the object, in this case the block, is placed inside of a transparent prism or box. The surfaces of the block are parallel to the sides of the prism. In order to make an orthographic drawing of the block we will view it from different positions and obtain a separate record from each observation.

By looking at it directly from the top we can make an exact outline of the object in the horizontal plane, we can establish all the horizontal dimensions and proportions of parts as well as their relation to each other. This will be the top view, the horizontal projection or the plan.

We next change our point of observation and look at the block directly from the front. This enables us to get the outline and dimensions in the vertical plane and represents the front view, the vertical projection or front elevation.

By looking at the object from the right we can see all the peculiarities of this side and also all the measurements pertaining to thickness and height. This is called the profile plane of projection, the side view or side or end elevation. If the object had been more complicated it would become necessary to make the left elevation, rear elevation, etc.

The sides of the transparent box through which we are viewing the ob-



ject from the different positions are called the "planes of projection" and in obtaining the different views we are looking through the top or "horizontal plane," through the front or "vertical plane" and through the side or "profile plane" of projection.

What we see by looking through the different planes will be the correct projections or outlines of the object in that particular plane.

What actually happens is that the eye of the observer is directly opposite all of the points at one time and the rays of light from the points to the eye are at right angles to the plane of projection.

"To project" means to "to extend in a given direction." Therefore, when we say "to project a point" we mean to extend this point in a "straight line" to a desired plane. These lines are called "projection lines." The projection of a point is always a point and the projection of a line is either a point or a line. When we project a surface it will be either a line or a surface. All projection lines are parallel and are at right angles to the projection plane.

Therefore, if from each point of the object perpendiculars be extended to the

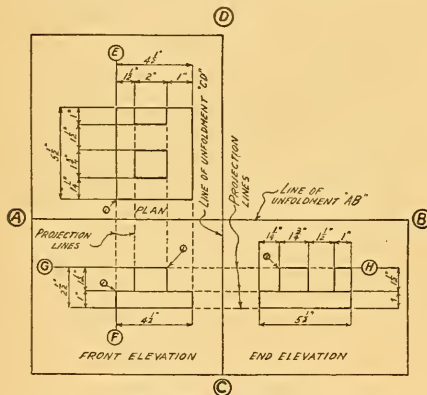


FIG 3-ORTHOGRAPHIC PROJECTION

plane of projection the intersection of these perpendiculars with the plane will be the required projection of the surface which is being projected.

This is the theory of orthographic projection. It should however be understood the whole process is imagined, i. e., it takes place in the mind of the designer. The block "is to be made" and in order to make the drawing for same the above procedure is followed. After the various surfaces have been projected on their respective planes the transparent box is being unfolded along the lines AB and CD so that all three sides of the box will lie in one plane as in the plane of the paper on which the drawing is to be made. After the imaginary box has been unfolded the three views will appear on one sheet of paper as shown in Fig. 3 which is the orthographic projection of the block shown in Fig. No. 1.

It should be remembered that in orthographic projection the top view is always above the front view and the side view to the right or to the left of the front view.

With this arrangement the front and top views of any point lie in the same vertical line. The front and side views of any point lie in the same horizontal line. Thus referring to diagrams in Fig. 3 we note that point "1" in the plan lies in the same vertical line EF with point "1" in the front view and point "2" in the front view is in the same horizontal line "GH" with point "2" in the side view.

The orthographic projection of the block shown in Fig. 3 is a "working drawing." Such a drawing enables us to proceed with the work intelligently. All surfaces are shown in their true form and proportion and all edges in their true lengths. All dimensions are given and a little practice will enable the workman to picture in his mind the object as it will appear after it has been completed.

All construction drawing and all details pertaining to the erection of the structure are based on the principle of orthographic projection. Each working drawing must have two or more views of the object; the plan, front elevation and one or two side elevations. Quite frequently it is necessary to include a rear elevation and additional views known as sections which will be discussed in the following issues.

Bracing Stair Horses

(By H. H. Siegele)

Stairs with three or more horses, frequently have one or more of the horses

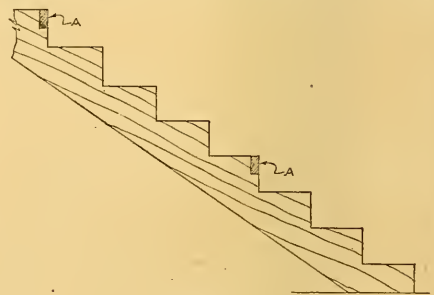


Fig. 1

that do not carry their share of the load. This is caused either by one or more of the horses being crowned, or by one or

more of the horses sagging. The high horses, in such cases carry the load and the low ones merely occupy space without serving their intended purpose. The load of a stair should not only be equally distributed over all of the horses, but every step should have a bearing on every horse. In order to bring this about two things are important. First, the laying off and the cutting should be done accurately, and second, the stair horses should be braced as shown by the illustrations.

Fig. 1 shows two 2x4 braces at A and A. These braces should be perfectly straight and substantially and accurate-

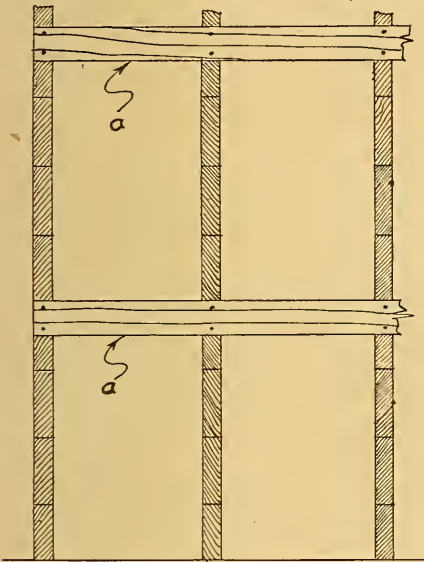


Fig. 2

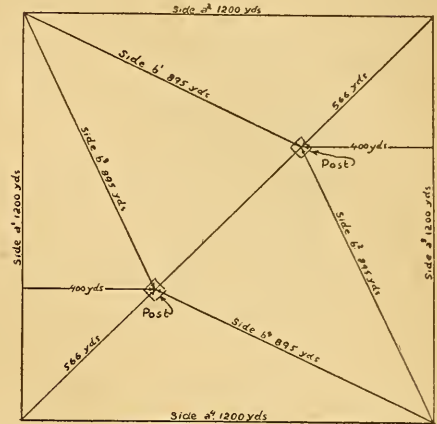
ly nailed into place. One such brace should be framed onto every fourth or fifth step. Fig. 2 shows a face view of the two braces just referred to. They are pointed out at a and a. Besides keeping the horses in perfect alignment, these braces keep the spacing of the horses true between the two landings.

Answers and Explanations to Questions and Problems Appearing at Various Times in These Columns

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In answer to the problem of Brother William Bosser which appeared in the June issue of "The Carpenter" I am submitting a drawing which shows the number of yards in the fence.

4 - sides - a equals 4 x 1,200 yds.
equals ----- 4,800
4 - sides - b equals 4 x 895 yds.
equals ----- 3,580



2 - diagonals equals 2 x 1,697
yds. equals ----- 3,394

Total yds. of fence equals 11,774
yds.

Thomas J. Whalen,
Wilmington, Del.

* * *

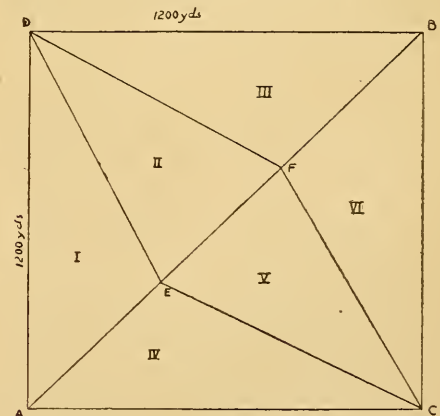
Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am submitting the following in answer to the problem which appeared in the June issue of "The Carpenter":

Distance between AE, EF, FB 565.-685516 yds. each.

Diagonal or AB 1697.0562 yds.

Total length of fence to enclose the six lots 22332.266 yds. The above is



figuring two fences for the diagonal AB only. The perimeter of lots I, III, IV, VI

2660.112 yds. each. The perimeter of lots II, V 2354.539 yds. each.

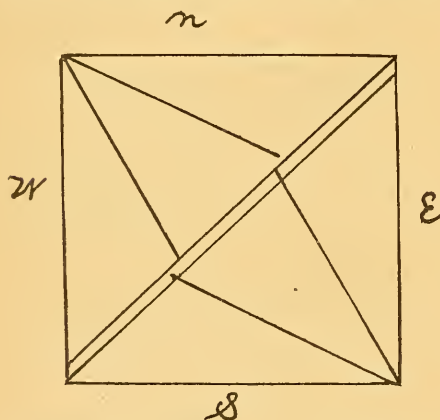
H. Allen Wahl,
L. U. 277. Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I wish to submit a solution to Brother William Bosser's problem published in the April and June issues of "The Carpenter," as follows:

The road is diagonal, hence to get the same frontage the divisions are all triangles. Using ratio and proportion we select a triangle whose two short sides, when multiplied by themselves and added, the root can be extracted without an indeterminate fraction .119, 120, and 169 is such a right-angled triangle with just one side enough shorter to make a road



through the center to complete the square.

Any ratio multiplied by the same number has the same value to each, or 10×119 and 10×120 and 10×169 equals 1,190, 1,200 and 1,690. One side is shorter by 10 yards which when multiplied by the width of farm 1,200 yds. equals 12,000 square yards which when used as roadway will complete the square.

The hypotenuse of 1,200 and 1,190 is 1,690. That being the length of roadway 1690 divided by 3 equals $563\frac{1}{3}$ yds. or the frontage of all six portions on the new roadway. Lines of fences are from the north east corners diagonally to 10 yds. north of south west corners which will be the fence line of the north west 3 farms on the new road. From the south west corner to ten yds. south of the north east corner will be the opposite fence line. It is presumed that

the corners and the outside fence lines are established. Measuring $563\frac{1}{3}$ yds. from any of the fence corners on the end of new road will establish the markers for the division of fences.

From the north west and south east corners to the four markers on the new road completes the division of farm.

Now to find the width of roadway we use ratio as 120 is to 169 10 is to ?

120×10 equals 1,200 divided by 169 equals $7\frac{17}{169}$ yds., or 7 yds. 3 inches $9\frac{159}{169}$ sixteenths of inches.

As all the parcels are triangles we must find the altitude of them. The base we have $563\frac{1}{3}$ is to $120/169$ as 1,200 is to ?

120×1200 equals 144000 divided by 169 equals $852\frac{12}{169}$

Again as 119 is to 120, $852\frac{12}{169}$ is to ?

$119 \times 852\frac{12}{169}$ equals 101388 $11.9/169$

$101388\frac{11.9}{169}$ divided by 120 equals $844\frac{164}{169}$ the altitude of all the triangles.

The area of all triangles, equilateral or scalene, is found by multiplying the altitude by one-half of base.

$\frac{1}{2}$ of $563\frac{1}{3}$ equals $281\frac{2}{3} \times 844\frac{164}{169}$ equals 238000 sq. yds. The portion that each child receives.

6×238000 equals 1428000 plus 1200 equals 1440000 sq. yds., the number of squares in the whole farm.

To find the length of cross fences we multiply the altitude by itself and each side of the base to the angle as the triangle is scalene one side of base $274\frac{302}{507}$ yds. The other side is $288\frac{471}{507}$ yds.

$274\frac{302}{507}$ squared plus $844\frac{164}{169}$ squared equals 789342.123—the root of which is 888.84 the length of one side.

$288\frac{471}{507}$ squared plus $844\frac{164}{169}$ squared equals 797218.692 the square root of which is 892.87 the length of fence on other side as the middle parcels are exactly equal.

We have 2×288.84 plus 892.87 equals 3563.42 two sides of road 2×1690 equals 3380.

3563.42 plus 3380 equals 6943.42 yards total amount of new fence.

This is exactly divided and with exception of the cross fences which ended in an indeterminate fraction all other figures came out exactly even.

Chas. J. Carlson,
Des Moines, Ia.

L. U. No. 106.

An Antique Bicycle

The photo here shown is that of J. S. Ballard, an old time carpenter, residing in East Stroudsburg, Pa., who has now reached the age of three score and ten, along with an antique bicycle he built when a young boy.

His description of the bicycle follows:

"Front wheel 44 inches; rear wheel 20 inches. All built by hand by me at the age of 15 years. Hubs of wheels taken from an old Eureka Fanning Mill; spokes split from a white oak butt taken from piling driven for buttment of bridge on the U. I. and C. railroad. When it was built in about 1870 it was the Utica, Ithaca and Elmire. A little one-track road which the boys called the "Useless, Idle and Empty. The tires are of steel and these as well as some of the other metal parts were taken from an



old worn-out Studebaker buggy. The handle bar was a spring bar from the same buggy. All iron work was bent cold boy-fashion—but the tires were set by a local blacksmith in Van Etten, N. Y., where I lived at that time. The levers on the pedals I put on so I would sit farther back on the seat and would not be so apt to fall forward. The bearings are all bent and filed, so I had to use plenty of oil and energy. It has never been painted or oiled. It was lost for about 35 years, but I located it two years ago. I have had it on display in show windows and it attracted a great deal of attention."

Anyone interested in this antique may communicate with J. S. Ballard, 60 Brown Street, E. Stroudsburg, Pa.

The men who exercise initiative are the builders of the world—all the other people are merely tenants and janitors.—Elbert Hubbard.

The New American Spinner

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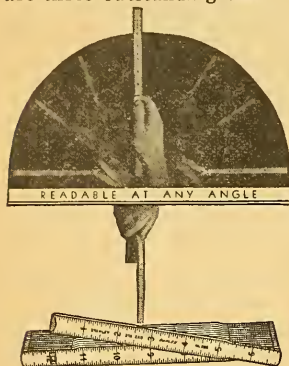
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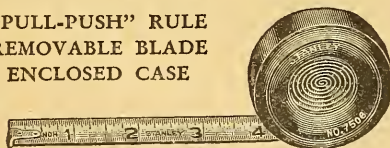


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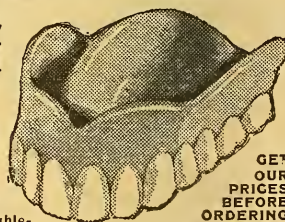


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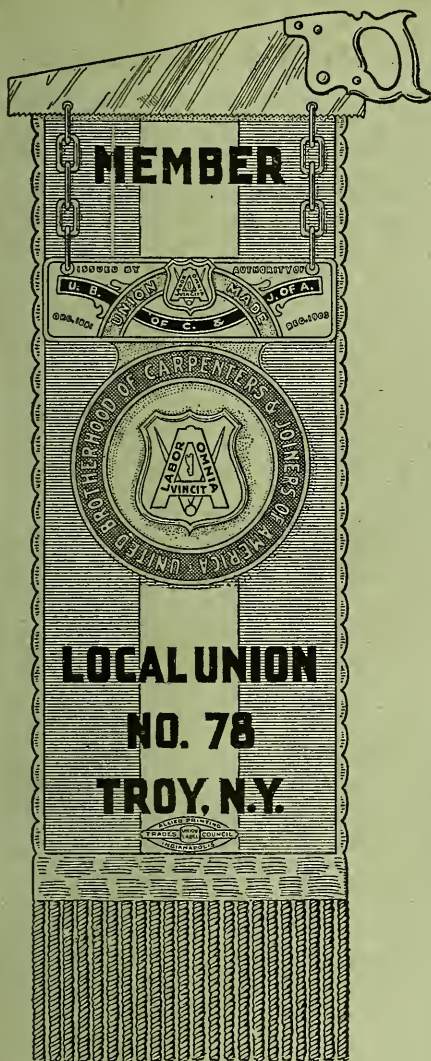
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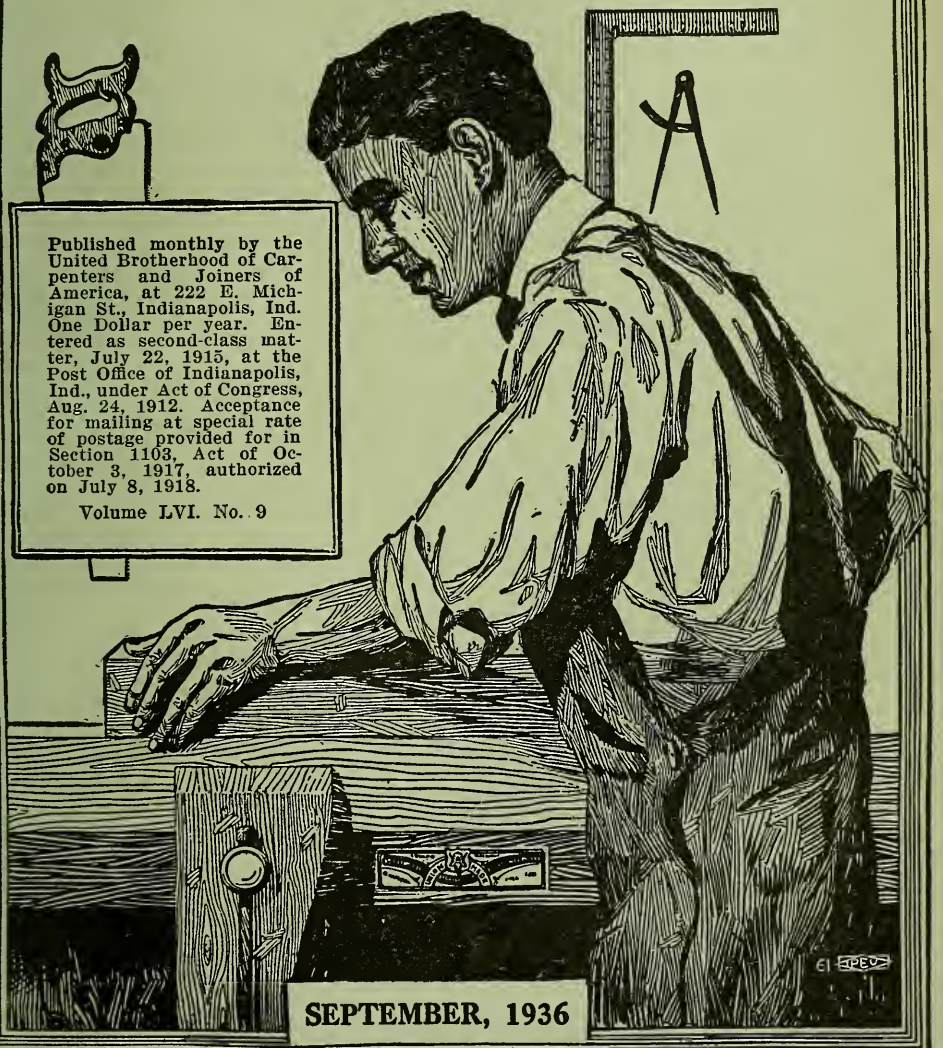
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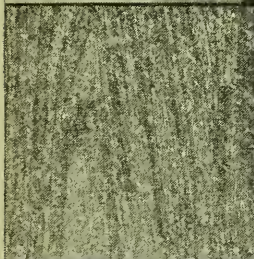


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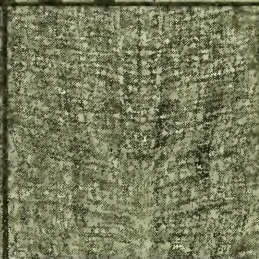
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SEPTEMBER, 1936

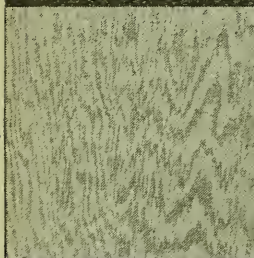
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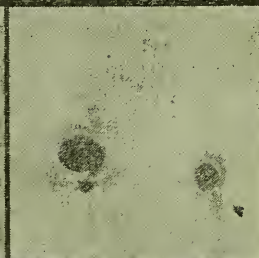
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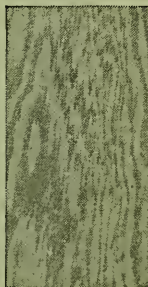
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WHAT IS THE ISSUE?

IN an address delivered by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, before the National Press Club in Washington, D. C., on July 31, 1936, he said in part:

"The American Federation of Labor had its beginning in 1881. It was formally established in 1886. It has functioned and served labor without interruption during all the period intervening between 1886 and the present date. I think I can properly claim that it is now a part of the institutions of our nation. An organization such as the American Federation of Labor could not be established and live for more than half a century without, during that time, becoming deeply imbedded in the economical and institutional life of America. Its ramifications reach into every community, village, city and state. Its progress is based upon the best counsel and advice of those who have been connected with it through the development and growth of its organizational structure.

"Obviously, it must depend for its success upon service to the workers, upon the loyalty and devotion of those who are associated with it, and the sympathetic help of its friends. Its strength lies in the development of the economic strength of the workers. It is strong in proportion as it may unite and solidify and develop the economic strength of the working men and women who became associated with it. And just in proportion as it is forced to engage in family quarrels and internal dissension it becomes weakened.

"The economic strength which it possesses is an intangible strength. It cannot, in serving working men and women of the nation, rely upon strong financial institutions or upon the accumulation of material wealth. It cannot depend upon those things for its existence. It must rely upon the loyalty and devotion of working men and women who are associated with the American Federation of Labor.

"For that reason, you can understand how dissension of the kind now existing within the American Federation of Labor weakens the organization itself, strikes a vital blow, or, at least,

a severe blow at the very economic heart of the movement. And for that reason a great injury is done to all working men and women when such dissension and discord arise within the ranks of labor.

"Perhaps you can better understand what I mean when I say that during the course of time men and women associated with the American Federation of Labor became religiously devoted to it. The trade union movement becomes a religion to them. They sacrifice for it. They give their all for it. Many have made the supreme sacrifice in support and defense of the American Federation of Labor. When we contemplate those facts and take into account the intelligence, the honesty, the devotion of men and women who regard the movement as a religion itself, we become deeply conscious of the great injury inflicted upon it when dissension and discord for any reason whatever take place within the ranks of organized labor.

"I am deeply concerned because of the dissension existing within the ranks of organized labor. I would go to the extreme limit in order to heal the breach, to bind up the wounds, to unite the forces.

"Now, what are the facts? There seems to be an almost widespread misunderstanding of the real cause of the dissension existing within the ranks of organized labor.

"It is commonly stated that it is a disagreement over the organizational course that should be and ought to be pursued by the American Federation of Labor. That is not true. It is not a question of the industrial union or the craft union. That is not the issue.

"The men and women of the organized labor movement will defend both. I would religiously stand with my colleagues by my side defending the economic philosophy of those who believe in the industrial form of organization. On the other hand, I will stand by those who are members of the American Federation of Labor, who have always been identified with it, and defend with all the power and persuasiveness I possess the craft form of organization. We have found from experience that there is plenty of room within the American Federation of Labor for both plans. We

have applied them both. That is the best answer. We are applying them both.

"If that is the case, then what is the issue? I will tell you. The real issue is this: Shall the American Federation of Labor, the organized labor movement of America, follow democratic procedure? Shall the movement be governed by a majority rule? Shall the will of the majority of the membership of organized labor be the supreme law of the American Federation of Labor? That is the issue.

"At the Atlantic City convention the sovereign representatives of labor of the United States and Canada met. They were clothed with authority to speak for the working people who hold membership in the American Federation of Labor. There may be those who question the mental attitude of these representatives or, at least, some of them, who were chosen to represent their constituents in the American Federation of Labor convention upon questions considered and acted upon. But that does not alter the facts. Men are men, responsible to their constituents; and if in the convention they betray the interests of their constituents and fail to represent them, the power that sent them there can keep them at home. They are never very far away from their constituency. They are always kept fairly close. For example, I must submit my candidacy to these sovereign representatives every year, not every two years, but every year. And so it is with the chosen representatives elected by the membership to represent them in the convention.

"Now, in the convention, which is the supreme authority within the American Federation of Labor, policies are formulated and drafted, adopted or rejected. The American Federation of Labor is an open forum. There is no more democratic institution in the land than the American Federation of Labor. It is the Supreme Court of Labor, the highest tribunal, the court of last resort, the place where the laws of the American Federation of Labor are formulated and adopted, where policies that the Executive Council is commanded to carry out are formulated and adopted. Isn't that democratic procedure? Isn't that majority rule? Isn't that in keeping with the spirit and the letter of our great democratic America?

"What better way can be offered? Who can suggest a better plan? Shall the minority rule, or shall the majority be the governing body of Labor's democratic movement? No great institution can live if it is to be governed by a minority or by factions, by those who disagree, individually or collectively, with a majority decision or majority rule.

"At the Atlantic City convention the question of organizational policy was submitted. The committee chosen by the convention met, and those in favor or against one policy and opposed to or in favor of another appeared and presented their views to the committee. Resolutions were offered and these resolutions were considered by the convention committee. Finally, after mature deliberation, after every delegate had been given an opportunity to present his views in support of or against resolutions considered, the committee made its report. And then, after the widest and most comprehensive discussion of the subject, a decision was reached. The organizational policy for the American Federation of Labor during the year 1936 was adopted by a vote of 18,000 for to 10,000 against.

"Now, did the decision of the majority or of the minority become binding and obligatory upon the Executive Council and upon the American Federation of Labor? There is only one answer to that. Friend and foe must make the same answer. The answer must be that the decision of the majority is binding and obligatory upon every loyal and devoted member of the American Federation of Labor, particularly those who participated in the proceedings of the convention and by such participation submitted the issue for determination. If any change is to be made in that policy it must be made by the same authority that adopted it. Otherwise, we have chaos, we have disorder, and no institution can live and survive under such a plan and procedure.

"Now, for some reason which I cannot understand, a group formed an organization within the American Federation of Labor called the Committee for Industrial Organization. That organization was formed following the adjournment of the Atlantic City convention. In the first official document issued by that organization, officered, formed and financed, you will find this declaration:

"This organization is formed for the purpose of putting into effect the minority report of the Atlantic City convention.'

"There is the purpose, well defined and well stated. In the light of that declaration, can there be any misunderstanding as to what is the issue?

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor clothed with authority, commanded, by the body that created it, to carry into effect the decision of the majority of the delegates in attendance at the convention, is now faced with a new organization within the American Federation of Labor, organized for the avowed purpose of carrying into effect the minority decision of the Atlantic City convention. There is the issue. The issue is majority rule against minority rule. Shall the American Federation of Labor rest surely and securely upon the principles of democracy, democratic rule and majority control, or shall we tolerate an organization within it, organized for the avowed purpose of putting into effect a decision that was lost by a decisive vote in the convention of the American Federation of Labor?

"There can be but one authority in a democratic institution. We cannot have two governments in the United States. We cannot have two governing bodies in this great labor movement. We accept majority rule in the election of those who make our laws and those who execute them. We refuse to yield or surrender to a minority.

"I have repeatedly said, that none of these organizations that make up the Committee for Industrial Organization, would tolerate for a single moment an organization within their organization, such as now exists within the American Federation of Labor, a minority which constitutes a challenge to the supremacy of the authority of their national unions. For that reason they themselves could not and would not tolerate for a single moment the existence of a divided organization within their own organization.

"When President Gompers stood at the threshold of eternity, it seemed that he looked across the river onto the other side. When he delivered his last message to the American Federation of Labor he said some things that made a lasting impression upon my mind. He

stressed the importance and power and influence of voluntary action and democratic control. I want to read to you some quotations from this last address of the great philosopher of the American labor movement.

"Mr. Gompers said:

"So long as we have held fast to voluntary principles and have been actuated and inspired by the spirit of service, we have sustained our forward progress and we have made our labor movement something to be respected and accorded a place in the councils of our Republic. Where we have blundered into trying to force a policy or a decision, even though wise and right, we have impeded, if not interrupted, the realization of our own aims.

"Men and women of our American trade union movement, I feel that I have earned the right to talk plainly with you.

"As the only delegate to that first Pittsburgh convention who has stayed with the problems of our movement through to the present hour, as one who with clean hands and with singleness of purpose has tried to serve the labor movement honorably and in a spirit of consecration to the cause of humanity, I want to urge devotion to the fundamentals of human liberty—the principles of voluntarism. No lasting gain has ever come from compulsion. If we seek to force, we but tear apart that which, united, is invincible. There is no way whereby our labor movement may be assured sustained progress in determining its policies and its plans other than sincere democratic deliberation until a unanimous decision is reached.

"This may seem a cumbrous, slow method to the impatient, but the impatient are more concerned for immediate triumph than for the education of constructive development.

"Understanding, patience, high-minded service, the compelling power of voluntarism have in America made what was but a rope of sand, a united, purposeful, integrated organization, potent for human welfare, material and spiritual. I have been with this movement since the beginning, for I have been given the privilege for service that has been accorded but few. Nor would that privilege

continue open to me had not service to the cause been my guiding purpose.

"Events of recent month made me keenly aware that the time is not far distant when I must lay down my trust for others to carry forward."

"When one comes to close grips with the eternal things, there comes a new sense of relative values and the less worthy things lose significance. As I review the events of my sixty years of contact with the labor movement and as I survey the problems of today and study the opportunities of the future, I want to say to you, men and women of the American Labor movement, do not reject the cornerstone upon which labor's structure has been built,—but base your all upon voluntary principles and illumine your every problem by consecrated devotion to that highest of all purposes—human well-being in the fullest, widest, deepest sense."

"There is a legacy. There is an inheritance. And I declare that I will pass out and never be remembered again before I will betray the trust imposed on me or cast a reflection upon this great message. It is these principles that we are trying to uphold. Men may become impatient. Men may be in a hurry. Men may be filled with a consuming desire for glory. But that does not change the facts or realities of life itself."

"So the issue is not industrial against craft unionization. The American Federation of Labor applies that principle willingly, proudly and intelligently. Only a few months ago the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor issued a charter covering all employed in the production and assembling branch of the automobile industry. Yet you were told that we will not give to that industry and others an industrial charter. The United Mine Workers of America was given its industrial charter by the American Federation of Labor, and in the mass production industries the American Federation of Labor will apply the industrial form of organization in the broadest and most comprehensive and constructive manner possible. We want trained men, however, such as you are, to be able to capitalize and commercial-

ize their training, skill and genius so that while they live here they can force from reluctant employers the highest possible wage.

"We may have been criticised because we have not organized all the unorganized in the country. Why has the organized labor movement of Great Britain not done it? What prevented the British Trades Union Congress from doing it? It was an old organization when we were formed. We patterned after it. Why has not the Church saved all the sinners? But now we are told that if the workers in certain industries are given a certain form of organization they will come running in, they will break down the barriers, they will fight to get in. That is not true. You watch and see. It is the fear of losing their jobs, the opposition that comes from powerful corporations, the reports made upon those who show the independence and desire to join a democratic labor union by spies. It is the discrimination, the persecution that working men are forced to undergo today that keeps them from joining a union. It is not the form of organization."

"I will do all I can to find a way to compose our difficulties and our differences, to unite our forces, to make real the philosophy expounded by our great leader who has passed into eternity. If I fail it will not be my fault, and I declare to you members of the National Press Club that there is no sacrifice I would not be willing to make, even to a surrender of my position itself, in order to heal the breach and unite the forces and make our movement what we hoped and dreamed it would be."

Living is like most everything else, the faster you do it the quicker you get it over.

* * *

Personal histories of fifty child prodigies of ten years ago are cited to the Midwestern Psychological Association convention to show that "gifted" children sometimes grow duller as they grow up.

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Keep Your Dues Paid Up

LABOR DAY 1936

(By John P. Frey, President, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.)



N Labor Day 1936 American Wage earners must give consideration to basic truths and fundamental principles.

The American trade union movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, was established as a government by law instead of a government by men.

American trade unionists, from the beginning, were convinced that a trade union movement in America could not be successful, unless the principles upon which it was founded were in harmony with those established by the free men who had created the United States of America.

The distinction between government by law and government by men is the difference between a self-governing nation of free men applying the principles and methods of democracy, and the various types of dictatorship or control by minority groups, which have been established in other lands.

Free men in a free country make use of freedom of discussion, freedom of speech, and a free ballot in determining the laws which will be enacted and the public officials elected to administer them.

Under any form of dictatorship, the dictator or the group who support him, determine what the laws shall be and who will be appointed by the dictator to administer them.

Under free institutions the vote of the majority lawfully expressed, determines the policies which officials are to apply.

Under dictatorship the rule of the minority which has assumed authority, becomes the law of the land. Free institutions, freedom of speech and of free press, are suppressed. The principle of self-rule in government by the vote of the majority, is ridiculed. The principles and methods of democracy are held up to scorn.

Under free institutions and democratic methods—the government of the land—is decided by the vote of the majority. What is established is government by law, the only form of government which can safeguard human liberty. Government by men is government

by individuals or by minority groups which set aside government by law.

Whenever the principle of government by law—government by the decision of the majority lawfully expressed—is challenged, the principle of government by majority rule is not only attacked, but a deliberate effort made to destroy it.

Since the World War the principle of government by the majority has been overthrown in many countries. Where monarchy and government by privileged ruling classes had existed, democracy, when it endeavored to assert itself, was overthrown by dictators. Government by the rule of the majority—government by law—was replaced by government by men.

Labor Day 1936 is significant in the history of the American trade union movement, for within the American Federation of Labor, men, impatient with the democratic principles of self-government; men, ambitious for personal power, have boldly challenged the democratic principle of government by the decision of the majority.

The Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis, have asserted that government by the decision of the majority will not prevail if it runs counter to their desires and opinions. As trade unionists they have thrown overboard the principle of government by law and endeavored, within the trade union movement, to set up the conflicting policy of government by men.

No more serious question has ever faced American wage earners—organized or unorganized—for the issue which has been created is not the form or structure which labor organizations or trade unions should have, but whether American workmen will abandon the basic principles upon which free institutions are erected, and endeavor to set up in the United States the principle of dictatorship which has been so destructive of all free institutions where dictators have secured control.

To favor government by a minority within the trade union movement, is to abandon the one sound, safe principle which enabled America to overthrow the arbitrary control of Great Britain

in 1776 and establish a form of government under which free men would have their freedom protected through government by law.

There can be no compromise between government by the majority and government by a minority. Dual governments cannot exist within the same jurisdiction, for men cannot follow con-

flicting authorities. One or the other must surrender. One or the other is sound, practical and protective of free institutions.

Government by the lawfully expressed desire of the majority will continue to be the principle applied by the American workmen to their trade union activities.

SWISS UNIONS HIT "REDS"



RGANIZED labor in Switzerland sees very clearly that the "United Front" plan advocated by the Communists to defend democracy against the inroads of Fascism is nothing but a sham designed to cloak the real purpose of the satellites of Moscow ultimately to overthrow democratic institutions and establish a red dictatorship.

The question of unity among working men and women, which is stressed by the Communists, was recently clarified in a statement by the Swiss National Trade Union Center and the false logic of the Communists clearly exposed.

"Everyone will agree with us," the statement said, "that there can never be 'unity' merely for the sake of unity. Thus the question is not just simply 'United Front, yes or no?' but must be: 'the United Front—for what?' This is the first question on which there must be clarity. Socialist and Communist supporters of the United Front recommend it as a way of preventing the threatening Fascist danger and of defending and safe-guarding civil liberties.

"But he who wants to be taken seriously in the defense of civil liberties must himself respect them. He must do this not only as long as he is in the minority, while civil liberties offer him advantages. He must grant also to others the rights which he wants to use himself. There must be absolute clearness on the point of whether he is prepared—once in power—to respect and protect the civil liberties for which he has striven when in the minority.

"There can be no wavering on this point. Those who admit of it discredit their own cause. Their slogan then only appears as the pretext for attaining quite different aims, and this cannot be

covered up by a lot of noise. The whole activity becomes insincere and merits no confidence.

"Those who believe in democracy, those who want to defend and safeguard civil liberties, cannot ally themselves with groups which sail under false colors, which issue insincere slogans and pursue quite different aims. The working class organizations joined together in the Swiss National Trade Union Center have drawn the logical conclusions from these considerations. They have firmly abided by the policy of democracy and have refused any alliance with anti-democratic groups.

"There should be no United Front with the Communists for the defense of democratic rights. Those who only want to exploit these rights until the situation is ripe for their own dictatorship, cannot be surprised if other people regard such behavior as an abuse of democracy. The Communists are very proud of the fact that, contrary to the Social Democrats, they still believe in the dictatorship of the proletariat, but in that case they cannot complain if their democratic protestations are not taken seriously by anyone."

Emergency to the real man is simply opportunity. The more frequently we overcome obstacles, the easier the overcoming.

* * *

You will always find that those who are most apt to boast of national merit who have little or no merit of their own to depend upon.—Oliver Goldsmith.

She: Do you know what good clean fun is?

He: I'll bite—what good is it?

Union Label buying power will speed recovery. Step on it!

ALL STATES HAVE LABOR DAY LAWS



WHEN the Central Labor Union of New York City on May 8, 1882, adopted a resolution presented by P. J. McGuire, founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, declaring that one day in each year should be set aside as a general holiday for working men and women, he started a movement that ultimately extended throughout the United States.

He suggested that the holiday be called "Labor Day." The idea was adopted by the Central Labor Union, which staged a Labor Day parade and festival on the first Monday in September, 1882. The parade, including thousands of union members led by many bands, passed through Union Square, where it was reviewed by prominent labor leaders, and ended with a big celebration in Elm Park where the festival, in which the workers and their families participated, was enlivened with addresses by men prominent in labor circles.

Encouraged by the success of the demonstration in New York City, central labor bodies and state federations took up the matter with so much enthusiasm that the Labor Day demand spread from city to city and state to state with the result that many municipalities and states made Labor Day a legal holiday.

Oregon has the honor of being the first state to grant organized labor's request that Labor Day be made a state holiday. The Oregon law was signed by the Governor on February 21, 1887. It fixed the first Saturday in June as Labor Day, but in 1893 the date was changed to the first Monday in September.

The legislatures of Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York also enacted laws in 1887 making Labor Day a legal holiday. Wyoming was the 48th state to enact a Labor Day law. In 1923 the legislature of that state passed a statute authorizing the Governor to set Labor Day by proclamation.

Following is the list of States and insular possessions, compiled from data in the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, which have enacted legislation making Labor Day a legal holiday, with the date of the enactment of the laws:

- Alabama—December 12, 1892.
- Alaska—March 28, 1913.
- Arizona—April 29, 1912.
- Arkansas—January 29, 1903.
- California—February 23, 1897. Under the original law of California of May 23, 1893, Labor day fell on the first Monday in October.
- Colorado—March 15, 1887.
- Connecticut—March 20, 1889.
- Delaware—February 14, 1893.
- District of Columbia—June 28, 1894.
- Florida—April 29, 1893.
- Georgia—October 16, 1891.
- Hawaii—1903.
- Idaho—March 5, 1909.
- Illinois—June 17, 1891.
- Indiana—March 9, 1891.
- Iowa—April 5, 1890.
- Kansas—March 4, 1891.
- Kentucky—March 17, 1902.
- Louisiana—July 8, 1912. The law enacted July 7, 1892, affected Parish of New Orleans only.
- Maine—February 10, 1891.
- Maryland—March 23, 1910.
- Massachusetts—May, 11, 1887.
- Michigan—May 12, 1893.
- Minnesota—April 18, 1893.
- Mississippi—March 4, 1904.
- Missouri—April 9, 1895.
- Montana—February 19, 1895.
- Nebraska—March 29, 1889.
- Nevada—March 11, 1913.
- New Hampshire—March 31, 1891.
- New Jersey—April 8, 1887.
- New Mexico—March 15, 1915.
- New York—May 6, 1887.
- North Carolina—January 23, 1901.
- North Dakota—March 13, 1909.
- Ohio—April 28, 1890.
- Oklahoma—May 23, 1908.
- Oregon—February 21, 1893. Under the original law of Oregon of February 21, 1887, Labor Day fell on the first Saturday in June.
- Pennsylvania—April 25, 1889.
- Philippine Islands—April 30, 1908. May 1, is observed as Labor Day in the Philippine Islands.
- Puerto Rico—1902.
- Rhode Island—May 26, 1893.
- South Carolina—December 22, 1891.
- South Dakota—February 12, 1907.
- Tennessee—March 11, 1891.
- Texas—February 11, 1893.
- Utah—February 23, 1892.
- Vermont—November 26, 1898.

Virginia—February 5, 1892.

Washington—February 24, 1891..

West Virginia—February 21, 1899.

Wisconsin—April 19, 1893. Labor Day is set by governor.

Wyoming—February 8, 1923. Labor Day is set by governor.

Law Making Labor Day National Holiday Was Enacted in 1894.

Labor Day, 1936, is the forty-third annual celebration of Labor Day as a legal national holiday. The history of the law is significant. It indicates the ever increasing influence of the economic organizations of labor over the deliberations of legislators.

Two years after the New York City Central Labor Union, in 1882, adopted a resolution presented by P. J. McGuire, founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, that one day in each year should be designated as a special holiday for the workers, the American Federation of Labor initiated a definite movement to have the first Monday in September made a general holiday for this purpose throughout the United States.

In furtherance of this program the 1884 convention of the American Federation of Labor unanimously adopted the following resolution offered by Delegate A. C. Cameron of the Chicago, Trades and Labor Alliance:

"Resolved, That the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as a laborers' national holiday, and that we recommend its observance by all wage workers, irrespective of sex, calling or nationality."

During the next ten years organized labor devoted its attention to securing the enactment of State laws making Labor Day a legal State holiday. The movement was so successful that by 1893 twenty-three States had enacted such legislation.

Encouraged by this achievement officials of the American Federation of Labor in the early nineties started a campaign to have the Congress of the United States pass a statute making Labor Day a national legal holiday.

Taking advantage of the special session of the Fifty-Third Congress convened by President Grover Cleveland in August 1893 to consider the serious financial condition then existing, Senator

James H. Kyle of South Dakota and Representative Amos J. Cummings of New York jointly introduced a bill setting apart Labor Day as a national holiday. The Cummings-Kyle Bill read:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first Monday in September of each year being the day known and celebrated labor's holiday, is hereby made a legal public holiday, to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as Christmas, the 1st day of January, the 22nd day of February, the 30th day of May and the 4th day of July are now by law made public holidays."

The Cummings bill was referred to the House Committee on Labor, and the Kyle bill to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. So far as the record goes there was no opposition to the bill in either committee.

Senator Kyle, who was the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, reported the bill favorably to the Senate and recommended its enactment. The Senate took up the measure on June 22 at the request of Senator Kyle who pointed out that more than twenty States had settled upon the "first Monday of September or the first day of October" as a holiday for labor, adding:

"In order to make the observance uniform that all may enjoy vacation privileges upon the same day, the labor organizations of the country have united in asking that the first Monday of September be set apart as a holiday."

After a very brief discussion in which no opposition to the measure was voiced, the Senate passed the Kyle Bill and transmitted it to the House of Representatives where the Cummings Labor Day Bill had already been reported favorably by the House Committee on Labor and placed on the House Calendar.

In order to secure prompt action by the House of Representatives, Lawrence E. McGann of Illinois, Chairman of the House Labor Committee, made a motion on June 26 that the Kyle Bill be substituted for the Cummings Bill and taken up for consideration. This was done, and the House passed the Kyle-Cummings Bill without discussion.

On June 27 the Labor Day Bill was signed by Vice-President Stevenson, President of the Senate, and Speaker Crisp of the House of Representatives.

President Grover Cleveland affixed his signature to the measure on June 28, 1894.

It was thus only twelve years after P. J. McGuire suggested to the Central Labor Union of New York City that one day in the year should be set aside as a special holiday for working men and working women throughout the United States, the efforts of organized labor secured the enactment of a federal statute making the first Monday in September of each year "a legal public holiday."

The victory of labor was announced by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his annual report to the 1894 convention of the Federation. He said:

"National Labor Day—It affords me pleasure to be able to report that the demand made by the American Federation of Labor for making the first Monday in September of each year a legal holiday passed Congress and was made a law on June 28, 1894."

Wood Used in Unique Way

Unique among the buildings now dotting Cleveland's lake front, for Great Lakes Exposition, June 27 to October 4, is the Hall of Progress. It is built entirely of wood; even the rigid wood frames utilize plywood over truss work. Thus the plywood carries part of the load and becomes a part of the stress member.

Immense wooden trusses known as "wooden frames," are fabricated of two-inch planks eight, ten and twelve inches wide, to which are nailed five-eighth inch plywood. The trusses, twenty feet high and sixty feet in length, are hoisted into place by a crane. This type of construction is being used for the first time in America.

Because of the unusual type of construction, tests were made at Case School of Applied Science, using models built to the same specifications as the Hall of Progress itself. The tests proved that the building will stand both lateral and vertical strain far in excess of anything to which the actual building will

be subjected, even on Cleveland's wind swept lake front.

Another demonstration of the practical use of wood.

The Building Industry in June

The United States department of labor in a national survey reports that Indianapolis ranks eighth in building permits issued for the month of June, according to a table of 123 leading cities.

Issued in Indianapolis in June, according to the table, were permits for 254 buildings, totaling \$1,840,443 which was topped only by such cities as Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Oakland, Cal., and Washington, D. C.

The Hoosier capital led such cities as Baltimore, Boston, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Omaha, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Minneapolis and St. Paul combined.

The value of building construction for which permits were issued in the 123 cities during June was 34 per cent greater than in May, the report set forth.

It was pointed out that the increase was significant since in five of the last seven years building permit valuations have been lower in June than in May.

The increase in June was widespread, eight of the nine geographic divisions showing gains. The gain in residential building was reported especially pronounced. Reports from 1,362 cities showed an increase of 45 per cent in the value of residential buildings, an increase of 41 per cent in the value of non-residential buildings, and an increase of 7 per cent in the value of additions, alterations and repairs to existing structures.

Information collected by the bureau of labor statistics included the announcement that in the first six months of 1936, permits were issued for buildings valued at nearly \$610,000,000, which represents an increase of 76 per cent over the corresponding period of 1935. Over the same period, the report said, the value of new residential buildings increased 121 per cent, the value of new non-residential buildings advanced 69 per cent, and the value of additions, alterations and repairs increased 34 per cent.

INDUSTRIAL SKIN DISEASES

(Dermatoses)

Its Cause and Prevention—What they are



INDUSTRIAL skin diseases (dermatoses) are injuries to the skin through irritations and infections resulting from contact with various substances and materials at work.

Where Contracted

Industrial skin diseases (dermatoses) may occur in almost every industry. Workers most likely to be exposed to industrial skin diseases are:

Bakers, Candy makers, Chemical workers, Cleaners, Dye makers, Dyers, Engravers, Florists, Furniture finishers, Furriers, Leather workers, Machinists, Masons, Metal platers, Oil refiners, Painters, Perfume makers, Plasterers, Printers, Rubber workers, Scrubwomen, Silk throwsters, Tanners.

How They Occur

The chief causes of dermatoses are:

1. Substances which block up the pores and prevent sweating, such as oil and grease.
2. Chemical irritants and caustic agents, as acids and alkalies.
3. Substances that dissolve and remove the natural fat from the skin, such as turpentine, naphtha, petroleum, and benzol.
4. Mechanical injuries to the skin, by brushing, scratching and rubbing.
5. Materials containing disease producing germs, such as hides or wastes.

Many substances will cause a skin disease if contact with the skin is prolonged. Some people's skin becomes more easily irritated than others. Some of the more common irritating substances are:

Acids, Anilin dyes, Methyl alcohol, Zinc chloride, Chromium compounds, Formaldehyde, Mineral oils, Alkalies, Paraffin, Lime, Cresol, Arsenic compounds, Hexamethylenetetramine (Hex), Pitch, Phenol.

Signs and Symptoms

The symptoms of industrial skin diseases may vary from a little reddening of the skin, itching and burning, sensa-

tions to severe blisters and skin destruction.

What To Do About It

Upon any sign of skin trouble, regardless of how slight it may be, consult a doctor and do not attempt to treat yourself. Delay in getting the proper treatment will delay a cure and the condition may take a long time to heal. Cases should be reported to the State Labor Department so that steps may be taken to protect other workers.

Prevention

For Employers

1. The chief means of prevention is to reduce contact of the irritating substances with the skin.
2. Use nonirritating substances wherever practicable.
3. Eliminate dust by efficient exhaust ventilation.
4. Have medical department perform patch tests on workers before allowing them to use possibly irritating substances. Sensitive workers should be placed at other work.
5. Place emphasis on the personal cleanliness of workers. Provide adequate washing and bathing facilities, soap, hot and cold water, individual towels, separate lockers, and require their use.
6. Provide protective ointments (lanolin, petrolatum, vaseline, etc.) for the use of workers.

For Workers

1. Wash and dry hands at least at noon and after work.
2. Use showers after work, if available, and wash thoroughly.
3. Wear gloves, aprons, boots, and other protective equipment supplied.
4. Have separate work clothes and keep them clean.
5. Apply for first-aid immediately for any cut.
6. Don't treat yourself.

The above is merely a brief summary of available data. For further information or advice, as to prevention of carbon monoxide poisoning or occupational skin diseases, write to Division of Labor Standards, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

A BUILDING TRADES VIEW OF THE ONTARIO INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

(By John Noble, President, Toronto District Labor Council, Toronto Building Trades Council)



HE average building trades mechanic is like most other human beings; when there is plenty of work and the wages fair, he has no thought of the future, and it is only when a depression like the present one that we are passing through comes along that he begins to think about conditions.

In the years 1933-34 employment in the building industry was at the lowest point in the history of Canada, and the chizzler really began to show his true self and ventured out into the open to compete for any of the larger work that was available. This was when it affected the organized men, and the good contractors, who were prepared to give reasonable working conditions and fair wages to their mechanics. They now found it impossible to compete with this chizzling type of contractor and secure the job, with the result that wages were reduced almost to the vanishing point, and records in Toronto show that almost all the men working for this type of contractor were also drawing relief from the Welfare Department.

A number of the International Representatives along with the Local Building Trades Council interviewed several members of Ontario Legislature and discussed the conditions prevailing and also what might be done regarding Legislation to prevent such conditions. Mr. Russell Nesbit, M.P., Toronto and Mr. Wm. Morrison, East Hamilton (now Mayor of Hamilton), discussed all phases of the situation and spoke in the Legislature on the matter with the result that a committee of the House was formed to investigate and report to the next session. The election came in June shortly after adjournment of the House and some of the committee were defeated and the government was also defeated which disposed of the committee.

For some time prior to the election, Mr. Arthur Roebuck, now the Hon. Arthur Roebuck, Attorney General, had been discussing codes at various political meetings throughout the provinces, and when Mr. M. F. Hepburn was returned to power on the 19th of June,

1934, Mr. Roebuck proceeded with his idea of codes now known as the Industrial Standards Act. This act was destined to do what the building trades representatives were after, namely, prevent under bidding and thereby establish a decent wage rate for the whole industry in a given area or zone.

It is well known to all men who have watched the various legislative enactments on behalf of the workers that no piece of legislation is ever perfect when first passed by any parliament. This is true of the Ontario Industrial Standards Act. However, this act is along the right lines and the writer does believe this Act can and will be amended so as to make it more valuable to the employer and the worker in industry just as the Compensation Act, Factory Act, Mothers' Allowance Act and many others which have been improved from time to time.

One of the great questions surrounding any act of parliament or legislature is the enforcement of such an act, and many suggestions for amendments and enforcement have been placed before the Hon. D. A. Croll, Minister of Welfare and Labor in the Ontario Cabinet and are now receiving his and the government's attention; amongst these are licensing of all contractors and manufacturers with a fee which will cover cost of proper inspection and enforcement by men qualified in the various trades, also a separate Board to administer this act apart from the Minimum Wage Board for Women and Girls.

As I have pointed out this act has already been successful in the initial stage and is certainly assisting the building trades to maintain most of the conditions which they have been successful in building up over a long period of years. The future success of this act lies in the question of organization in the International Trade Union movement. If all building trades mechanics now outside the unions will come along and become members, the act can be thoroughly enforced and be a real power for good.

Many cases have been brought to

court and fines imposed for non-compliance with the Act. Some have been dismissed on technical grounds, or where men swore they were receiving the proper rate when the case looked against them, and now has been proven through investigation by Mr. Louis Fine, Industrial Standards Act Commissioner, that they swore falsely and in order to protect both themselves and contractor as the Act provides penalty for both; some of these men will now be prosecuted for false pretenses by Welfare Commis-

sioner of Toronto for receiving relief while employed.

It is well known that any act that applies to industry where men are members of the International Trade Unions very little difficulty has been found in way of enforcement, but where men or women are unorganized there you find non enforcement, so it is up to the men on the job to get organized and see that the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario is enforced and thereby reap the reward that awaits them.

U. S. CONTRACTS BILL PASSED BY CONGRESS



OTH Houses of Congress, shortly before adjournment, passed the bill sponsored by Senator Walsh and Representative Healey of Massachusetts, requiring persons having contracts with the Federal Government for the performance of public work and for supplying material and equipment to conform to decent and fair labor standards in the performance of those contracts.

The Act applies to public contracts in excess of \$10,000 made by any agency of the government and stipulates that the contractor shall be a manufacturer or regular dealer in the materials for which he is contracting. It prescribes that such contractors shall pay not less than the prevailing wages for persons employed in the industry or similar industries in the locality, and that no person shall be employed in excess of eight hours in any one day or 40 hours in any one week. The Secretary of Labor is given authority to determine the prevailing wage rates.

Contractors are prohibited from employing male persons under 16 years and female persons under 18 years. There is also an absolute ban on the employment of convict labor.

The measure contains a strong provision against so-called "kick-backs," a term used to describe various schemes used to require employes to refund a portion of their wages to employers as a price for employment.

Another section of the Act is designed to end the activities of "bid brokers," who maintain no factories or plants, but simply offices. In explaining to the House of Representatives the "func-

tions" performed by bid brokers Representative Healey said:

"In some instances their offices are maintained in their own vest pockets. Yet they are able to compete successfully with legitimate industry and submit the lowest bid, far below the estimates of regular dealers. Then, when they have secured the contract, they sublet the work to notoriously low-wage factories, thereby impairing the wage structure of a whole industry and preventing equality of opportunity for the legitimate dealer in bidding on Government contracts."

In cases where the application of the Act would seriously impair the conduct of Government business the provisions may be modified, with the stipulation that a penalty shall be imposed for overtime labor in excess of the prescribed maximum hours.

Getting Along With People

If you don't get along well with people the trouble is in and with you. There may be among those with whom you come in contact several individuals having peculiarities making congenial social relationship with you impossible; but if you don't get along "with anybody" the fault is surely in you. This isn't a pleasant pill to swallow, but it's wholesome.

Perhaps your viewpoint of life is a little bit askew. Try to believe that people in general are on the square and desirous of being liked by you. You may not believe that at first, but trying to believe will help. You will actually believe it soon or late—because you'll see that it's true. When that time comes you'll be getting along with people.

"WILL IT PUT MEN TO WORK?"

(By I. M. Ornburn, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department,
A. F. of L.)



HERE are over twelve million jobless workers. Oratory of politicians and others is worthless unless it contains a constructive remedy to create adequate employment.

American Labor Unions furnish the only remedy that has been offered. It is to cut the hours of work but not the pay of labor. The one test for all proposed recovery measures should be, "Will it put men to work?" There can be no recovery for the unemployed until industry adopts the shorter work day and shorter work week with no reduction in pay.

Unless employment is restored to twelve million workers, how can they

purchase the normal production of the nation's industries and thus restore prosperity?

Since the United States Supreme Court has nullified the principal laws that have been enacted by Congress to bring about industrial recovery, the best channel through which workers can obtain economic freedom and industrial justice is organization into Labor Unions. And even then, no substantial advancement can be made unless organized workers buy their own products and services, which are designated by the Union Label, Shop Card and Button. Above all else, workers must become Labor Union-minded and must be Union Label-conscious.

THE MECHANICAL MAN

(By H. H. Siegele)

CHAPTER II



IN order to give our readers a picture of the almost-human mechanical man, that the philosopher visualized, after giving the moral in the introductory chapter of this story, we will have to take them with us into the realm of the philosopher's imagination; where, as it were, iron men can live and move and have personalities and physical forms, resembling in many ways, real men. Or, putting it in another way, in the realm of the imagination, changes and conditions covering long periods of time, can be pressed together and personified, so that the mind can grasp them, and grasping them, can formulate ideas with which to build fundamental ideals. In this way the philosopher was idealizing the mechanical man, or, as he was called, Isenman. But we are in the philosopher's domain, and must let him speak for himself.

"The mechanical man," the philosopher began, "was proving to be the principal factor on the farm. He was not only fulfilling the claims of the well-dressed agent who sold Isenman to the farmer, and took a mortgage on the

farm, but he gave the farmer the first real hopes of getting rid of the hired man. For the hired man, being flesh and blood, had to be fed, bedded and paid. Isenman, when the day was done, simply squatted down and crawled into his shed, where he remained motionless, until somebody started him in motion again by the simple act of pushing a button." Here the philosopher sighed, and a peculiar expression of awe came over his countenance, for he could see farther into the future, than the farmer could.

"When the farmer realized," the philosopher went on, "that at last the time had come when he could dismiss the hired man permanently, he was jubilant, but before he said anything to the hired man about it, he talked it over with his wife, and the two agreed; that, because he had been, as a general thing, a good worker, they would keep him on the farm for a while longer, at least until they were sure that Isenman was fully satisfactory.

"We can," the farmer said "let him go around with Isenman; and see that everything goes all right. In this way he will see how things are for himself,

and it will not be hard then, to get him to understand, when we let him go. Of course, we will pay him a month or so extra wages; that will keep him from feeling bad. We don't, you know, want to have to see him when he realizes for the first time, that Isenman has taken his job permanently away from him.' The farmer's wife agreed with him heartily, and the thought of getting rid of the hired man in this way, completely filled them both with joy; so much so, that it could not be hid.

"After that you could see the hired man loitering around wherever Isenman was operating. At first the arrangement pleased him greatly, and he brought enthusiastic reports about Isenman to the farmer; however, as days passed into weeks, the hum-drum of the thing became boring and monotonous to him—but then, he had to have a place to stay, and so he decided to stay with it. The farmer and his wife, who were manipulating the keyboard, noticed that the hired man was slowly losing his enthusiasm over Isenman, but that did not alarm them, for they were too happy to be worried about a little thing like that. He was just having another spell of the blues, as he often did while he was with them—in a few days he would be all right again.... Every day you could see the couple at the key-board, pushing buttons, buttons that bore superscriptions somewhat on this order:

'Come, Go, Plow, Sow Wheat, Harrow, Plant Potatoes, Milk, Fix Fence, Plant Corn, Thrash, Husk Corn, Hoe Garden, Pull Weeds, Saw Wood, Feed Pigs, Trap Gophers, Haul manure, Dig Potatoes, To Market, Vote, Politics,' and many others. A few of the buttons the farmer did not understand, among them was one marked, 'Eliminator.' The agent did not explain it, as well as a number of others. This part of the board was operated mostly by the farmer himself. His wife, close by, operated the part of the board that had the buttons pertaining to such things as:

'Sew, Wash, Sweep, Cook, Keep Time, Shake Rugs, Write Letters, Iron, Sing, Preach, Entertain, Religion, Permanent Wave, Music, Joy Ride, Exercise, Find Husband,' and the last one among many others, but not the least one, was, 'House Cleaning.'

"There were no horses on the farm,

and consequently no horses to feed. This also was in Isenman's favor, for could not the farmer now sell everything that the farm produced, where formerly he had to feed a large part of it to his horses. And this added to what he would save in food, bedding and wages, when the hired man was out of the way, would amount to quite a sum.

"Day after day the farmer and his wife sat at the key-board laughing and enjoying life, seemingly to the fullest, while Isenman, with the hired man loitering closeby, was operating somewhere about the farm, humming in rhythmic order, almost as if he were human. When he plowed, the dirt just flew; when he husked corn or thrashed, no human could possibly keep up with him, and when it came to speeding over highways, horses were like snails compared with him.

"But one day, after the farmer had pushed the button, 'Come Home,' Isenman came in, squatted down and crawled into his shed. When they looked for the hired man, they were surprised to find that he was missing. The farmer and his wife made a hasty search about the place, but the hired man could not be found. Then they checked up on the key-board and found that the buttons, 'Thrash' and 'To Market' had been pushed; but the farmer remembered that on passing from one key to the other, because the keys were side by side, he accidentally pushed the button, 'Eliminator'; but this he changed as soon as he discovered it. Then they went to the field where Isenman had thrashed that afternoon, and finding nothing unusual there, they concluded that the hired man had quit and gone to the city. He still had some of his wages coming, but they expected him to write to them about that.

"That evening the farmer and his wife went to the key-board and pushed the button, 'Joy Ride.' Immediately Isenman drove up in his Sunday best. Taking with them a portable key-board, the farmer and his wife got in, and pushed the button, 'Speed,' whereupon Isenman started with an even, smooth and almost unnoticeable rhythmic hum, and away they went as if by magic.

"The day had been hot, and sailing through the cool evening air, kept the

joy of their hearts constantly up to the bursting point. On their return, they stopped in to convince a skeptical neighbor that Isenman was all that the agent had claimed for him, and more. They praised his efficiency, his promptness, and the quality as well as the quantity of work he could do. Besides, they called the neighbor's attention to the fact that he did not have to be fed, bedded or paid.

'And today,' said the farmer, 'our hired man went to market with Isenman, but didn't come back—I guess he was sore and quit. He has probably gone to his friends in the city. Anyway, we don't need him now. Then, as if to show the skeptical neighbor why, he pushed the button, 'Go', and away they went, Isenman humming rhythmically and smoothly down the highway.

"But the neighbor shook his head," the philosopher continued, "he had seen Isenman go to market, and he was sure the hired man was not with him. He recalled listening to the thrashing that afternoon, and remembered, that the humming of Isenman had changed for several minutes, into a shrieking, crashing, rattling commotion, and at the time he heard, or thought he heard, a short desperate cry, 'Help!'"

Aged Pension Becomes Law In Pennsylvania

Norway is far ahead of the United States and other nations in old age pensions and other social security laws, according to A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., American Minister to that country.

The Philadelphia envoy made that comment as Governor Earle signed the old-age assistance bill in Room 906, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

The measure was hurried to Washington so Pennsylvanians to whom it applies may receive their money at once.

The law conforms to the Federal act and under its terms those over 70 will receive up to \$30 a month. The Federal Government will match the State allowance dollar for dollar. In 1940 the age limit will be lowered to 65.

In signing the bill, Governor Earle used an old wooden pen-holder and an equally old pen point. He presented the pen to State Senator Edward Frey, of

Pittsburgh, who sponsored the legislation.

"An old pen and an old age assistance bill," said Senator Frey. "It is a lucky omen for the people of Pennsylvania."

Fall Business Gain Is Indicated

The American Federation of Labor reported in its July business survey that signs of a business pick-up are stronger than had been expected.

At the same time, the Federal Reserve Board noted that the volume of production, employment and trade held up to its May level throughout June, contrary to a usual seasonal decline.

"Buyers for retail stores are flocking to New York and Chicago in larger numbers than in any of the last six years," the A. F. of L. survey said.

"A better fall retail season than any since 1929 is expected, and orders to manufacturers should create many jobs and raise workers' buying power.

"Because sales of autos have held their high level longer than anticipated this year, automobile manufacturers will probably start their fall production of next year's models in September instead of November, putting men to work two months earlier.

"Electric power plants are already ordering equipment for central power stations. Orders for railroad equipment are continuing at a higher level than expected. Building contract awards showed an unusual increase in June.

"This means a busy fall season for steel and other heavy industries, and observers are now forecasting a sharp upturn of business in the fall when auto factories start production on new models.

"It is generally believed that the force of recovery has now gained enough strength to prevent any serious setback from political uncertainties next fall.

The survey repeated several former assertions that "re-employment is not keeping pace with recovery" and that "if recovery is to put the unemployed to work, present hour schedules must not be lengthened."

Wages, the survey added, must keep pace with living costs which "rose 2 per cent from April to June."

Editorial



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INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1936

Right to Picket Wins Two Decisions

TWO decisions recently handed down by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin re-affirm the right of workers to picket during industrial controversies. Both of the cases involved issues not usually found in labor disputes.

The first case involved the right of unions to picket a place of business in an undertaking to persuade the management to unionize its workers when there was no dispute between the employer and his employees. It grew out of the demand of the business agent of

the Milwaukee Furniture Men's Union that the American Furniture Co., designate the union as the bargaining agent for their employes after the employes had voted negatively on the proposition. The store refused to do so.

The union reported the concern as "unfair to organized labor" and picketed the plant. The lower court upheld the right to picket. The furniture company appealed to the Supreme Court, which upheld the union.

The other case involved a still more unusual method. Two locals of the Tile Layers' Protective Union in Milwaukee had a controversy with Paul Senn, a contractor, who refused to employ none but union labor and also refused to quit work personally. The union members picketed Senn's home. The lower court held the picketing was legal under Wisconsin law. Senn appealed the case to the Supreme Court, which upheld the decision of the lower court.

In rendering the decision of the Supreme Court, Justice E. T. Fairley said "the requirement that the employer personally refrain from working with the tools of the trade is important and vital to the craftsmen affiliated with the defendant unions, because the practices sought to be prevented can so readily affect wages and hours of labor."

Pointing out that Senn has every right to run a non-union shop if he wants to and that "he is not obliged to yield to the persuasion exercised upon him by the unions," Justice Fairley added:

"The act of peaceful picketing is a lawful form of appeal to the public to turn its patronage from appellant to concerns in which the welfare of the unions is bound up."

These two decisions by the highest judicial authority in Wisconsin clarify considerably the right to picket non-union plants and the residences of anti-union employers.

Strikes Increase Trade Union Strength

JOURNALISTIC satellites and paid attorneys of anti-union employers continue to fulminate against strikes because of the alleged small gains which the workers achieve from this method of enforcing their just demands after conciliatory appeals have failed.

Of course the record of strikes in the United States and other countries nullifies this claptrap, and the fallacy is completely knocked out by recent developments among the workers of France.

During the forepart of June hundreds of thousands of French workers struck with demands for higher wages and the enactment of laws providing for the 40-hour week, vacations with pay and the wide extension of collective bargaining agreements.

Confronted with these demands on the part of organized labor, employers signed an agreement for increases in wages ranging from 7 to 15 per cent in industry, and granted the shorter hours, collective agreements and vacations with pay, with the pledge of the Government that legislation would immediately be enacted giving statutory form to the demands. The Government kept its pledge.

In connection with the realization of these benefits for the workers, officials of the French General Confederation of Labor announced that 2,500,000 workers enrolled in the Confederation following the strikes, bringing its membership up to approximately 3,500,000.

Under the present economic order industry cannot function nor profits be garnered unless employers are able to purchase the use of the labor power of working men and women. Recognition of this fundamental fact by the workers and the knowledge that organization in bone fide unions is the only method by which efficient bargaining for the sale of this labor power can be effected are fundamental and essential principles in securing higher wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions.

"Remember Three Things"

Rev. Raymond McGowan, assistant director of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, commented on current economic issues in "The Yardstick" of May

18. He said in part: "Don't fall for the stuff you read all the time about the glories of individualism and competition. First, it doesn't exist: the wealthy, the bankers and the big corporation and holding company executives are bosses.

"Second, keep this as a good basic rule: The income of the country has to be distributed, month by month, and year by year, with the direct deliberate purpose to use all our farms, factories, mines and stores to the fullest and to give everybody work. Not the living wage only. The 'steady-work wage.' This is social justice.

"Third, you cannot do your part in social justice by yourself. No employer can do it alone. No farmer or business man can do it alone. No lone wage or salary worker can do it. No lone customer can do it. You can't do it except by organizing. Therefore, organize. Therefore, too, every organization should work with every other organization. Therefore the government should help them.

"If you get these three things down pat, the rest follows pretty well: Down with plutocracy and individualism, establish the 'steady-work' wage; organize and use your government to help. You know already, of course, that the last two rules are more than half-way dead-letters now. You know too that they are dead-letters because plutocracy and individualism still rule.

"And don't let anybody tell you that the successful are alone to blame. They or their fathers got there because you and your fathers let them get there and because most of you and your fathers tried to get there but failed. They succeeded in a wrong scheme of things. You failed, wholly or partially, in a wrong scheme of things. Start out by blaming yourselves for not insisting on the second and third rules."

"If we are going to have organized occupations in the United States working for the common good, we have then to change the Constitution to permit their establishment and guidance. There is no use fooling ourselves. Whether or not the men who wrote our Constitution believed that government should regulate business, they certainly did not believe in an organically inter-related society so organized as to live up to its basic brotherhood. . . ."

Official Information



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Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
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Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
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Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

CONVENTION CALL
Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

The call for the Fifty-Second Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has been issued. The convention this year will be held in the Convention Hall of the Mount Royal Hotel, City of Montreal, Quebec, beginning Tuesday, September 8, 1936, and continuing from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

AFL Unions Increase Membership
1,421,062

Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, announced that the membership of the national and international organizations and local unions directly affiliated with the A. F. of L. for the month of July, 1936, was 3,547,858, which is a gain of 1,421,062 members over the average membership for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1933.

Traveling Members Attention

Local Union No. 112 of Butte, Montana, desires traveling members to be informed that the only building under construction in that city at the present time is the Butte New High School, a P W A project, and there are more than a sufficient number of local carpenters to do the work. Therefore disappointment will await those carpenters coming to Butte in the hope of securing work.

* * *

Local Union 635, Boise, Idaho, through its recording secretary, John F. Backes, informs this office that there is no building boom on in that city, notwithstanding newspaper reports to the contrary. There is a sufficient number of local carpenters to take care of all the work in progress and any that is contemplated.

* * *

Traveling carpenters are requested to stay away from Battle Creek, Mich. Re-

cording Secretary L. J. Lowry of Local Union 871 reports that there is little building work going on in that city. A number of the members of the Local Union are unemployed and there is no opportunity for traveling members to secure work in that city at the present time.

Kansas State Council of Carpenters' Convention

The 18th annual convention of the Kansas State Council of Carpenters was held in Moose Hall, Fort Scott, Kansas, July 27-29, 1936.

At the opening of the convention Mayor Harry Brooks of Fort Scott welcomed the delegates and visitors and among other things stated that he was proud of all organizations of labor in Fort Scott.

S. B. Weaver of Local Union 1445, Topeka, followed Mayor Brooks and after a brief address turned the gavel over to C. A. Sims, president of the State Council.

R. E. Roberts, member of the General Executive Board for the Fifth District, attended the convention as a representative of the General Office and made an interesting report on the organization of mills in the Pacific Northwest as well as explaining the general working conditions prevailing in the Southwest at the present time.

The report of the officers among other things covered working conditions for our members in the state of Kansas.

The report of the delegates showed considerable improvement in building operations during the past year and that all affiliated unions made a gain in membership.

The convention considered a number of resolutions which included the following:

"That the Kansas State Council of Carpenters indorse the stand taken by our national officers relative to the industrial organizations and all dual organizations of that nature."

"That in view of the fact that some contractors are requiring medical examinations of the members before going to work, thereby making an opportunity to discriminate against the membership, the State Council goes on record as absolutely opposed to this practice and advises the membership to refuse to submit to such medical examinations."

C. A. Sims of Local 1212, Coffeyville, was re-elected president and O. E. Farley, of Local Union 1587, Hutchinson, re-elected secretary-treasurer. R. E. Roberts installed the officers.

After a spirited contest Pittsburg was selected as the city in which to hold the next convention.

Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters' Convention

The Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters held its twenty-fourth annual convention in the Labor Temple, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, July 11, 1936.

John Cottam, secretary-treasurer of the Toronto District Council, called the convention to order and welcomed the delegates on behalf of that organization.

John Noble, president of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council and secretary of the Building Trades Council, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the organized labor movement of Toronto.

Brother Cottam handed the gavel over to President Barnett of the Council who thanked the speakers for their kind remarks and addresses.

Other addresses were delivered by General Executive Board Member, Arthur Martel; Tom Moore, Labor's representative on the Unemployment Council of the Dominion Government; James M. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labor for Ontario, and General Representative Andy Cooper.

The convention considered such important matters as: Unemployment and Housing; Slum Clearance; Education of our Younger Members and Organization of the Millworkers.

The Officers' report showed that work was constantly improving, that all Local Unions showed a substantial gain in membership and that finances of the Council were in good condition.

The convention also considered 20 resolutions which in most part dealt with hours, wages, working conditions and amendments to the Federal Housing and Old Age Pension Laws.

Robert Barnett of Local Union No. 93, Ottawa, Ontario, was re-elected president. Brother Ted Jackson, who served the Provincial Council as secretary-treasurer for twenty-five years, declined to be a candidate for re-election, and was succeeded by Douglas Bradfield of Local Union No. 38, St. Catharines, Ontario.

The officers were installed by General Executive Board Member, Arthur Martel.

The convention empowered the executive board to select the city for the holding of the next convention.

New Charters Issued

1052 Hollywood, Calif.	2579 Molalla, Ore.
2552 Spokane, Wash.	2596 Camas, Wash.
1063 Salinas, Calif.	1336 Racine, Wis.
1064 Crooksville, Ohio	1568 Strathroy,
2559 San Francisco,	Ont., Can.
Calif.	1082 Fort Worth,
2560 Fort Frances,	Tex.
Ont., Can.	2611 Eugene, Ore.
2563 Hoodport, Wash.	1096 Coquille, Ore.
2574 Dexter, Ore.	1098 Baton Rouge,
1066 Tularosa, N. Mex.	La.

Puerto Ricans Welcome Commissioner Iglesias

Santiago Iglesias, Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico to the United States Congress, was given a rousing reception on his return.

He was met by one of the largest crowds ever gathered at San Juan to greet a Resident Commissioner. Labor union members joined in honoring him as a leader, while the coalitionists paid tribute to his leadership of the present majority party. He asserted that in forty years he had not changed in his belief in the permanent association of Puerto Rico with the United States.

As far back as 1901 Mr. Iglesias was appointed by Samuel Gompers, former president of the American Federation of Labor, as general organizer of the A. F. of L. for the district of Puerto Rico. In 1898 he founded the Free Federation of Workmen in Puerto Rico. He served continuously as a member of the Puerto Rican Senate from 1917 to 1932, when he was elected Resident Commissioner.

He was elected secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor in 1925, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and has been active in organizing the workmen of Puerto Rico and other Pan-American countries.

Celebrates Forty-Sixth Anniversary

Local Union No. 696, Tampa, Florida, celebrated its forty-sixth anniversary on July 29, 1936, in an appropriate manner.

Among those in attendance was one member who was present at the birth of the Local, also a large number who

have been members for thirty years or more.

During the evening refreshments were served and the members being in a reminiscent mood told of the old days when things did not go as they should; of the hard times and the good times; when they had to send out to get members enough to hold a meeting, and of times when there were nearly a thousand members.

President Stowe was master of ceremonies and the Committee on Arrangements, headed by Brothers Schrader and Littlefield, saw that all present had a very enjoyable evening.

Prominent among the members of our organization who at one time held membership in Local 696, were Franklin Pimbley who served our organization as member of the General Executive Board for the fourth district from 1904 to 1906, and James P. Ogletree (deceased) who held the same office from 1902 to 1904, and again from April 1, 1913, until June 7, 1933.

Columbus, Ohio, Local to Dedicate New Home

Local Union No. 200, Columbus, Ohio, recently purchased the property at 283 East Rich Street in that city, and after extensive alterations and remodeling the building is now ready to be occupied by the Local Union as its home. The afternoon and evening of Saturday, September 12, has been set as the time for the dedication of the building.

An appropriate program has been arranged to which all brother members are invited as well as those of adjoining localities. An especial invitation is extended to those who at any time lived or worked in Columbus.

Local Union 200 hopes to make this a red-letter day in its history.

Local Union 608 Prepares to Hold Annual Ball

Local Union No. 608 is completing arrangements for its Annual Ball which will be held Saturday evening, October 31, 1936, in the Grand Ball Room of the Hotel Lismore, 73d Street West of Broadway, New York City.

The many friends of Local 608 who attended last year's affair are no doubt holding pleasant memories of it and

looking forward anxiously to the coming one. The Grand Ball Room has been recently remodeled and today is one of the best equipped in the city.

The committee in charge has made very elaborate arrangements and intends to stage an affair this year that will surpass all previous ones.

The Local Union is considering the coming ball as a big send-off party to the delegates from all Local Unions in the district who will be leaving shortly afterwards to attend the national convention at Lakeland, Florida.

Last year practically all Local Unions in the Metropolitan area were represented, together with a large representation from other trades. This year if one can judge by the numerous inquiries, adjoining states will be well represented.

While accommodations will cover 1,500 couples for dinner, preference will be given to those who send in their orders early. Tickets are the same price as last year—\$3 per person; \$6 per couple; \$30 per table of ten. Telephone: Bryant 9-1732.

Completes Fifty Years' Membership

Local Union 1881, Holyoke, Mass., is truly proud of the record of its recording secretary, Peter Provost, Jr., who on July 6, 1936, completed fifty years of continuous membership in our organization.

Brother Provost joined Local Union No. 390 of Springfield, Mass. in July, 1886, and in 1919 transferred his membership to Local Union 1881 where his good fellowship and services, so willingly offered at all times, have been appreciated by the officers and members of the Local.

We join with the Local Union in congratulating Brother Provost on his splendid record and hope that he will be spared for many years to come.

Veteran Member Still Active

The photo here shown is that of Brother James F. Wilson veteran member of Local Union 321, Connellsville, Pa., who has just passed his 79th year. Brother Wilson joined Local Union 321 on July 29, 1899, and has served the Local as Conductor for close to two score years and was again chosen to fill that office this year. It is a pleasure to state that during his long period of

membership Brother Wilson has never been in arrears.

Local Union 321 is proud of the splendid record of this veteran member



and of his staunch loyalty to the principles of unionism. We wish to join the members in wishing him many more years of sound health and activity.

Recording Secretary of L. U. 11 Dies

E. W. Ward, a member of our organization for twenty-four years, and for the past eighteen years the recording secretary of Local Union No. 11, Cleveland, Ohio, passed away June 21, 1936, at the age of 50 years, after a short illness.

Brother Ward was born in Olean, N. Y., February 1, 1886, and came to Cleveland in 1912 at which time he joined Local Union No. 11.

A true unionist, he was held in high esteem and respect by all whom knew him, and his passing is sadly mourned by the officers and members of the Local Union.

DEATH ROLL

FRANK BLUM—Local Union No. 277, Philadelphia, Pa.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local Gains in Membership and Holds Outing

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Just a few lines to advise you of the progress of Local Union No. 1778 of Columbia, S. C. Since the writer was elected business agent January 1, 1936, we have taken in 113 new members and re-admitted a number of former members. At that time we had just one union job in this vicinity; today we have 17 one hundred per cent jobs for the carpenter.

We recently formed a real live building trades council, of which the writer is proud to have the honor of being president. We have affiliated with us the painters, bricklayers, electricians, hoisting engineers, structural iron and rod workers, and last but not least, the carpenters. We are still working on the plumbers and feel sure we will secure their affiliation shortly.

On July 3 the carpenters held the biggest labor outing the city has ever had. Arrangements were made with our Contractors to shut down at noon on that date and a splendid afternoon and evening were enjoyed. A parade consisting of 47 decorated cars and 4 big trucks was led through the main streets by a squad of city motorcycle officers to one of our lake resorts where 487 members and their families were served with barbeque dinner. A well conducted and enjoyable dance wound up the day.

Claud R. Boland, Bus. Agt.

Another Good Record

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the July number of "The Carpenter" I have read your article in reference to the good record of Brother J. M. Viehman who joined L. U. No. 1765 in 1911 and that during his twenty-five years of continuous membership he has never gone in arrears.

I wish to state that on April 17, 1886 I joined L. U. No. 8 and from the above

date to the present I, also, have never gone in arrears or transferred to any other Local, and for fifty years, until my retirement last year, was continuously employed by the same woodworking concern.

Can any member of any Local compete with my record?

August Spohn,
L. U. No. 8. Philadelphia, Pa.

Local Union and Ladies Auxiliary Hold Joint Installation

Editor, "The Carpenter":

A joint installation of officers of Carpenters' Local Union 944 and Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 70, San Bernardino, Calif., was held at the Labor Temple July 13, 1936. It was the first joint meeting in the new location and was a pleasant contrast to the old hall.

The new officers of the Ladies Auxiliary were presented by the Redwood drill team. Brother Ernest Hood acted as installing officer and in a brief address urged the members to remember that the success of an organization did not depend upon the officers but upon the co-operation received from the members.

After the installation, the retiring officers of the Auxiliary, including Mrs. Anna Ballinger, who was president for the first half of the year, were presented with bright attractive pottery dishes.

At the close of the meeting refreshments of ice cream and cake were served. The abundance of the cakes, the generous dishes of ice cream and the general spirit of well-being which pervaded the meeting showed plainly that these organizations are around the long-looked-for corner and on the road to busy successful years.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 70 has carried on several successful campaigns. A contest for membership resulted in about twenty new members, the winning team having added seventeen to

their number. However much credit belongs to Mrs. Iva Writer, their leader, who secured thirteen of the new members.

A picnic for the Auxiliary members and their families was held at Lytle Creek Park, August 13, in honor of the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the Auxiliary.

The Auxiliary is proud to report one charter member, Mrs. Nina Gee, who also has been financial secretary for nine years.

A beautiful cut glass bowl was presented to the Auxiliary by Mrs. Helen Bernier on which chances are being sold to enable the members to purchase new dishes since they are in a new hall.

Ethel Sultzer, R. S.,

L. A. No. 70. San Bernardino, Cal.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 230

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary No. 230, Springfield, Ill., has enjoyed a very pleasant and profitable year. We have an active membership of 25, and are maintaining our membership in the National Federation of Union Auxiliaries. We expect to send a delegate to the 1937 convention.

We meet the first and third Tuesdays of each month, this being the meeting night of the Carpenters' L. U. No. 16. Once each month we have a social gathering together with the Carpenters, at which time refreshments are served, after our regular business meeting, or a pot luck supper is served before the meeting. The Annual Birthday dinner was held in December and was attended by all active members and their families.

The ladies meet each Thursday in our hall and either quilt or sew. A very attractive quilt was pieced and quilted and sent to the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Fla.

A number of surprise parties have been held at the homes of members either on their birthdays or wedding anniversaries, on which occasions a nice gift and refreshments were always furnished by the members.

Last year a delegation from Alton and St. Louis Auxiliaries together with a group of our members and their families held a picnic in Jacksonville, Ill. This was voted to be an annual affair

and will be held the first Sunday in August.

A card and bunco party was held on St. Patrick's Day. A large crowd attended and we realized a neat profit from same.

The spirit and co-operation of our Auxiliary is very good and now that the employment situation is better we hope to add to our membership during the coming year.

We would be glad at any time to hear from our sister Auxiliaries.

Xenia Newlin, Pres.,

L. A. No. 230. Springfield, Ill.

Young, But Strong

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 265 of Longview, Texas, organized in February, 1936. We have twenty-eight members, who are very enthusiastic about purchasing union labeled garments.

We meet every Monday night, and plan socials for the fourth Monday night of every month for the Carpenters and their families. The last social was a fish-fry at the city park. The men furnished and cooked the fish. The ladies baked cakes and prepared salads and other foods.

At the present we are piecing a quilt.

Many of the stores are featuring more garments with the Union Label since we are demanding Union made clothing. We also stress the importance of union organizations and patronize places with union shop cards.

Mrs. August Schulze, Rec. Sec.,

L. A. No. 265, Longview, Tex.

A Business Lesson

"My boy," said the business man to his son, "there are two things that are vitally necessary if you are to succeed in business."

"What are they, dad?"

"Honesty and sagacity."

"What is honesty?"

"Always—no matter what happens, nor how adversely it may affect you—always keep your word once you have given it."

"And sagacity?"

"Never give it."

Demand the Union Label

Craft Problems



CARPENTRY (By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON VC.

"Wood is still the most satisfactory building material in existence," quoting from the preliminary remarks of our last lesson. No other building material has so many varieties from which to choose. Wood can be placed into two general classifications: The coniferous or needle-leaved woods and the broad-leaved woods. The needle-leaved woods are:

1. Pine, which is divided into two general groups, soft and hard, and each of these is again subdivided.
2. Spruce, which is divided into four classes, white, black, red and sitka.
3. Fir. This is divided into a number of classes, such as, white, red, noble and so forth.
4. Douglas Fir, is said to be neither pine, spruce nor fir, but more nearly a bastard hemlock.
5. Hemlock, which is divided into two classes, the eastern and the west-

for studding, boxing, etc., on cheap work, and sometimes for finish.

6. Larch or Tamarack. The western species of this wood is of a better quality, as a rule, than the eastern. It is used for posts, sills, railroad-ties, etc.

7. Cedar, of which there are, white, red, yellow and several other species.

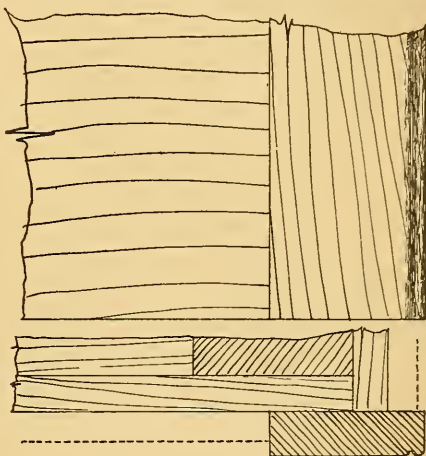


Fig. 561

This wood has many different uses, and is a valuable building material.

8. Cypress, a durable building material, especially for outside finish. It is also suitable for inside finish, works easily, and has a very luxurious grain, if given a natural finish.

9. Redwood, which is divided into two classes, the common redwood and the giant or big tree-tree redwood. It is suitable for many building purposes, especially where great strength is not a first-requisite.

Among the woods listed in the foregoing, that are suitable for outside finish, are these: White pine, (both eastern and western), cypress, larch, Douglas fir and redwood. Douglas fir and redwood are used extensively west of the Rocky Mountains, not only because they are good building materials, but because they are natives in that locality.

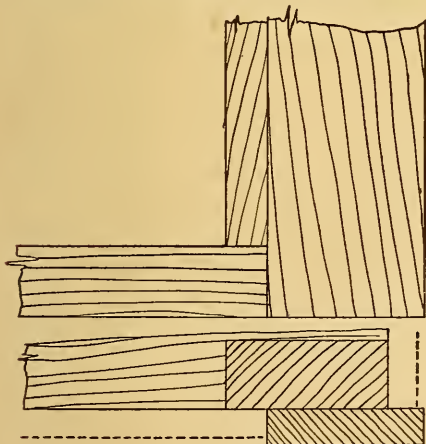


Fig. 560

Of these two, the western is claimed to be the better. It has many legitimate uses, especially in light construction. The eastern variety is used

East of the Rockies white pine and cypress are the leading woods for outside finish. The two main qualities necessary for outside finishing material are, first; the quality of withstanding the effects of the elements; that is to say, it must withstand well the destructive consequences of rain, sunshine and time. And second, it must work well, and permit nailing without splitting. Where these two qualities exist in wood, it can be used for outside finish without serious after effects. Wood that does not work well, and will warp easily, even though it might be durable enough otherwise for outside use, should not be used for outside finish, especially on the better class of buildings.

With this lesson we are leaving the porch behind, which has furnished us subjects for more than a score of lessons. Not all of these lessons dealt strictly with porch subjects. Some of

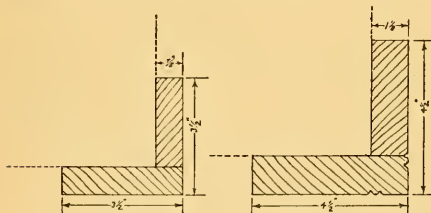


Fig. 562

them were related to the porch, only indirectly. For instance, after treating porch cornices, we took up cornices of many descriptions. The same thing was true of the gutter and of the column. In this lesson we are taking up the corner-board.

Fig. 560 shows at the bottom a plan of the simplest design for a corner-board. The dotted lines indicate the relationship of the siding to the board, as we are showing it. The upper drawing gives the elevation, in part, of this cornerboard construction. The board is made of $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch stuff, and is suitable for cheap work, such as garages, two-room houses and other buildings of the kind. Where only one side or end of a building is exposed to the public eye, this construction of a cornerboard can be made to appear quite well. It is often used where a row of small buildings are placed rather close together. A similar cornerboard, is shown by Fig. 561. Here, it will be noticed the building is boxed, and the board is made of $1\frac{1}{2}$ -

inch stuff, with a beaded corner. The dotted lines shown on the plan, or the bottom drawing, indicate the siding. The top drawing shows the elevation in part. This kind of cornerboard can be used successfully on houses that, as it were, hug other buildings on both sides. On the other hand, it will give fairly

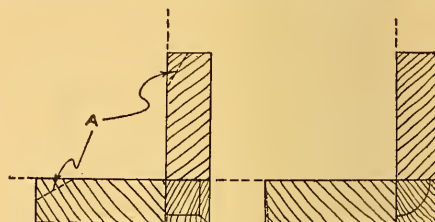


Fig. 563

good results on a building standing out by itself.

Fig. 562 shows two details of two cornerboards, each one evolved one step higher than the two just explained. The one to the left is made of $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch stuff, and is plain. The dotted lines indicate its relationship to the building. The one shown to the right, is made of $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch stuff, and has two beads, which serve, both as ornaments and for concealing the joint.

Fig. 563 shows two details of built-up cornerboards. The one to the left

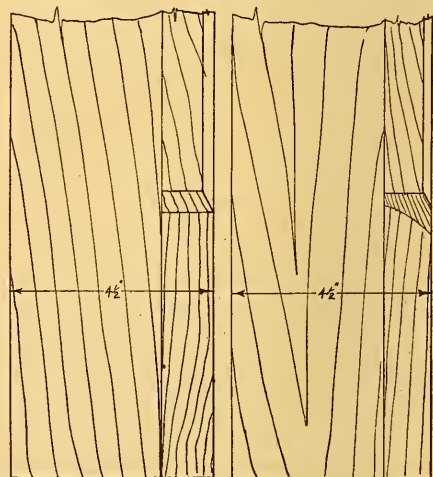


Fig. 564

shows a $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ -inch fillet in the corner, resting on a base block; an elevation of which is shown to the left of Fig 564. The chamfers indicated by dotted lines

and pointed out with the indicators at A, show how the cornerboard should be back-chamfered when the outside of the building is to be finished with stucco. The detail to the right shows a built-up cornerboard with a quarter-round in the corner, resting on a base block, as shown by the elevation to the right of Fig. 564. The dotted lines shown at the two edges, indicate how the edges

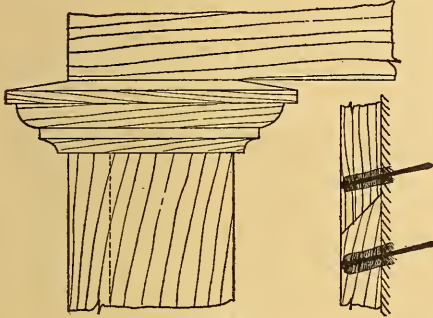


Fig. 565

should be beveled when siding is to be joined to the cornerboard. In case shingles are used instead of siding, the edges should be kept square.

A cap of a cornerboard is shown by the left drawing of Fig. 565. The perpendicular dotted line indicates the joint. A detail of this cap is shown at number 4 of Fig. 566. There is one difference, however; the frieze in the detail does not fit the cap as it is shown by the drawing in Fig. 565. The open feature, we think is an advantage, inso-

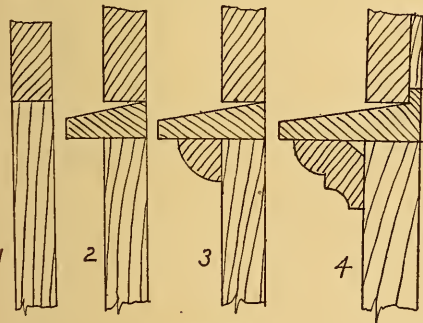


Fig. 566

far as it provides the joint with ample drainage. To the right of Fig. 565 we show how joints, if joints are necessary, should be made; that is to say, the boards should be cut on an angle and put together so as to drain the joint out-

ward. The shaded parts, show two nails, driven with an upward slant, for the purpose of, not only, keeping the water out, but of draining the nail holes, should water get into them. The nails should be set, as shown, and the holes puttied.

Fig. 566, shows, 1, a plain joint between the cornerboard and the frieze; 2, a simple cap for the cornerboard; 3, a somewhat better cap, and 4, a cap that is more or less standard.

In the next lesson we will take up the outside base.

BLUE PRINT READING AND ESTIMATING

(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER V

The Language of Lines

Like any other language drawing has its alphabet, and this consists of lines, symbols, conventions, notations, marks and figures, and abbreviations. To become proficient in reading blue prints it is very essential that the student learn by heart the exact meaning of all characters just the same as one should commit to his memory all the letters of the alphabet before he can proceed to read a printed page.

Lines used in the preparation of drawings are shown in Fig. 1. A full

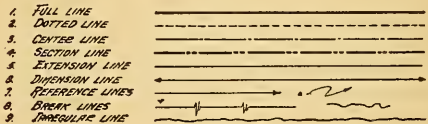


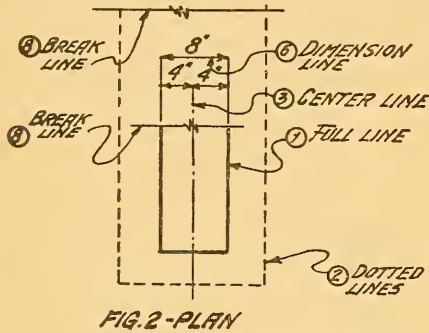
FIG. 1

line is one continuous line and usually the heaviest in one system. It will be noted lines differ in thickness, construction and appearance. Full lines are used for the visible outline of an object or a part of it. Solid lines are made of different weight or thicknesses in order to be able to distinguish their meaning. The outline of the concrete foundation wall in Fig. 2 and 3 is shown in solid heavy lines.

A dotted line is used to represent the outline of the hidden edges of an object. In Fig. 2 representing the plan of the foundation wall the footing which is below the ground is shown in dotted lines. Dotted lines also show what is above as well as below the floor level.

Thus beamed ceilings, arches, cased openings are all shown dotted on the plans. In other words dotted lines are used to indicate those parts of a structure which cannot be seen.

A center line is shown by means of dot and dash. It usually is a light line and indicates the center of an object or a part of it. Thus in Figure 2 the center line indicates that the distance to the edge of the wall is equal on both sides of the center line. Center lines indicate



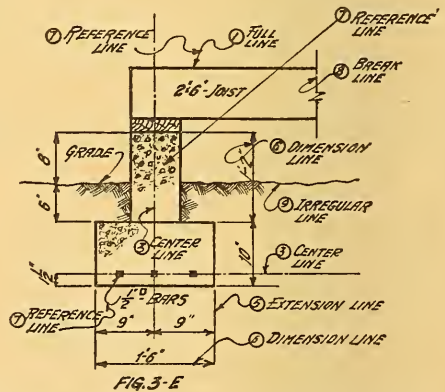
that the figures are symmetrical and this quite frequently permits the use of only one half of a view, since it is assumed that the object represented is identically the same on the other side of the center line. Sometimes a notation "symmetrical about center line" is added—to substantiate the fact.

A section line is one consisting of a dash and two dots. Letters or numerals are placed at the ends of such lines to distinguish between various section lines which may appear on the same drawing. Section lines are somewhat lighter than full lines, but they must be heavy enough so as to be able to tell the difference between them and center lines and also to enable one to get them located on a drawing at a glance.

A section line indicates that the object was cut along this line. This becomes necessary when other views like plans and elevations are not sufficient to convey the idea of how the object is to be constructed. In Fig. 4 the pictorial representation of a block is shown. While it is possible to make a working drawing of this block by means of orthographic projection, it will be difficult to determine whether the hole CDEF extends through the block or only through a part of its thickness. By viewing the block in the direction indi-

cated by "B" we may draw its elevation, but this will not show the hole. The plan will indicate the horizontal outline but will not show the depth. Therefore it is assumed that the block has been cut in two parts along the line "A-A" and by viewing one of these parts in the direction indicated by "B" we may obtain a definite idea of how deep the hole extends through the block and proper dimensions are inserted to facilitate the execution of the job. The line along which the cut was made is called the section line A-A and the view thus obtained is designated as "Section A-A" Fig. 5.

Extension lines as the term indicates designate the extension of such lines which are already shown on the drawing. They are the extensions of the outline and are used to indicate distances. Extension lines are also solid lines or full lines, but they are considerably lighter so as not to mistake them for contour lines. In some cases where the size of the drawing permits without the possibility of confusion the dimension lines are drawn on the outline but this is an exception rather than a rule. Dimensions should always be shown outside the outline and this necessarily re-



quires the use of extension lines as shown in Fig. 2, 3 and 5.

Dimension lines as the name implies are used for showing the distances between various points. Dimension lines, like extension lines, are very light and at both ends of such lines are "arrowheads" which establish the distance between given points. Fig. 2, 3 and 5.

A reference line is invariably used with a note at the end of the line. The reference line indicates that the partic-

ular notation refers to the part of the drawing to which it points. This usually is a light line and may be either straight or irregular and it always has an "arrowhead" at the end indicating the part of the object.

A break line indicates that the whole object is not shown but is "broken off"

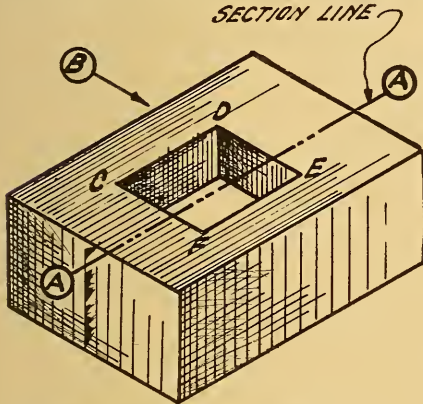
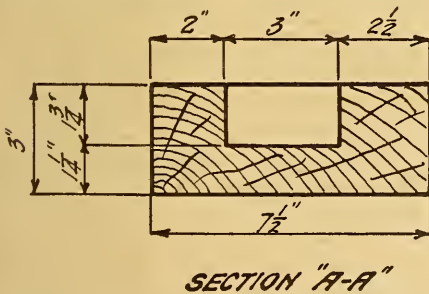


FIG. 4. PICTORIAL VIEW

at the place where the break line appears. Break lines are used when space does not permit to show the whole object and only one part of the object is essential in this particular case. When the object is uniform throughout and consequently a representation of a portion of it will answer the purpose. The break line in Fig. 3 shows that the 2" x 6" joist was broken off a short distance away from the foundation wall. To show the whole length of the joist on this drawing would not be essential,



SECTION "A-A"

therefore only a part of this member is shown.

An irregular line is used when irregular objects are to be represented. Thus in Fig. 3 the "grade line" is shown by an irregular line. This usually is

drawn freehand and may be a medium weight line.

It is suggested that the students grasp every opportunity to examine a drawing they may run across and apply their fundamental knowledge to the interpretation of same. It is only by practice that we gain perfection and it should always be borne in mind that fundamentals, no matter how simple they may appear, should not be neglected. Study the contents of these papers very diligently; there is nothing therein which could be dispensed with and if anything is slighted it will have to be referred to when the test comes.

Mending Floors

(By H. H. Siegele)

Every carpenter sooner or later is confronted with a floor-mending problem. There are various ways that these problems can be solved. The direct-bearing support for the joints has advantages and disadvantages, but the method of floor mending we are treating here rests on the cantilever support and the beveled joint.

Fig. 1 shows a number of common defects in floors that often require fix-

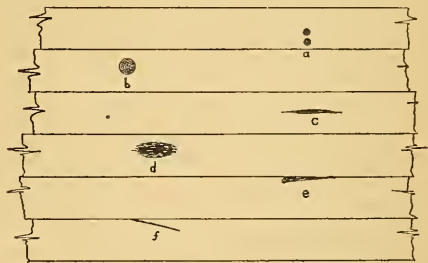


Fig. 1

ing. At a, we are showing two holes bored into the floor; at b, there is a large hole; at c, a pitch pocket; at d, a burned spot or a stain; at e, a bad edge, and at f, an open crack. There are other defects that might show up either in new floors or in floors that have been used, such as knots, slivers or damage done by accident.

Fig. 2 shows, at a, an edge view of how the defective part of the flooring should be cut out, and at B is shown the plan. The dotted line at the bottom indicates the removed tongue. The new piece should be cut to fit the opening snugly, and the groove should have a

false tongue glued into it. If the floor is subject to heavy traffic, extra bearings should be provided for the joints. For ordinary foot traffic, however, if care is taken that the joints do not come farther from a solid bearing than four or five inches, the cantilever bearing will

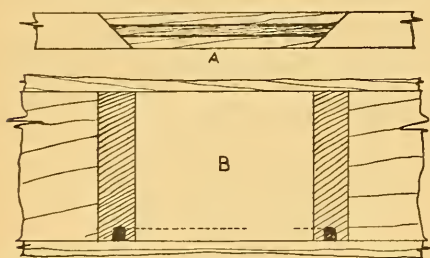


Fig. 2

suffice. It should be remembered that in mending floors, the longer the piece of flooring is that is put in, the better job it will make, consequently there would be no need for depending on a longer

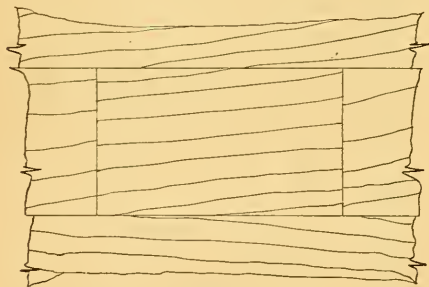


Fig. 3

than four or five-inch cantilever support. A good cantilever support has advantages over a direct-bearing support, speaking of mending floors. In cutting out the damaged part of the flooring, if the joints are made on a direct bearing, the cutting becomes difficult on account of nails and the bearings themselves.

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Congress Aims Blow At Strike Breakers

The House of Representatives, one day before the adjournment of Congress, passed the bill enacted by the Senate several weeks ago prohibiting the transportation of strike breakers from state to state to be used for interfering with the right of strikers to picket plants in labor disputes.

The measure, introduced in the Senate by Senator Byrnes of South Carolina, is short and to the point. Following is the text:

"That whoever shall knowingly transport or cause to be transported, or aid or abet in transporting, in interstate or foreign commerce, any person with intent to employ such person to obstruct or interfere, in any manner, with the right of peaceful picketing during any labor controversy affecting wages, hours, or conditions of labor, or the right of organization for the purpose of collective bargaining, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court."

The report of the House Judiciary Committee favoring the measure, filed by Representative John E. Miller of Arkansas, gave a forceful description of the violence caused by strike breakers, who were described as "mercenaries, strong-arm men and thugs," and declared that such strike-breaking agencies are not tolerated in any other country.

It declared there was abundant evidence that strike-breaking organizations "sometimes drum up business by fomenting industrial disorder where none exists, in order to obtain a contract to suppress it, adding:

"Disputes can be settled more amicably without the injection of professional thugs from the outside into an unfortunate situation."

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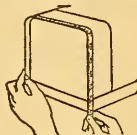
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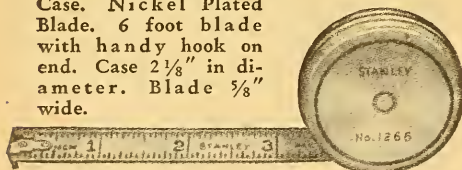


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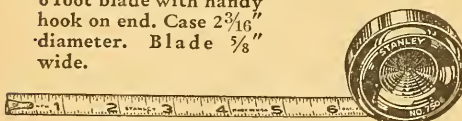
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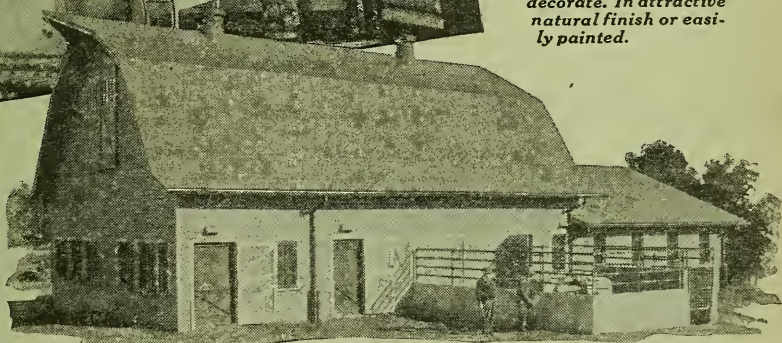


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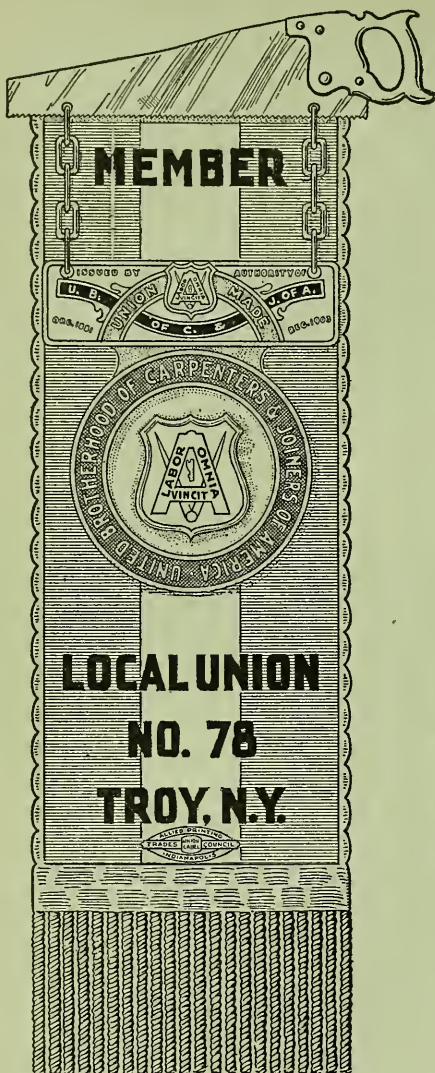
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Volume LVI. No. 10

OCTOBER, 1936

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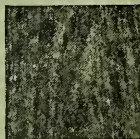
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

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INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1936

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

ANNUAL REFERENCE NUMBER

This is the annual reference number of our official monthly journal "The Carpenter." It contains valuable information of vast importance to our members. The General Secretary is required by law to publish this information each year. It is therefore advisable for each member to file this month's copy carefully away and thereby have it as a ready reference during the coming year.

SOCIAL MINIMA

(Wm. Green, President, A. F. of L.)



THE necessity of earning a living presses in so insistently upon the most of us, that we fail to realize ourselves as responsible members of a human group—a nation that is by its daily deeds determining whether the purposes in living of present and future generations shall be keyed to higher or lower purposes which life shall express. Shall we spend our days in building up industries that put security and power into the hands of a few or shall we develop industries to assure all food, shelter and clothing that their minds and spirits may be free to explore and solve the problems of men. Today we are all too preoccupied with those problems we share with animals—food, shelter and defense that we may preserve existence.

We almost forgot the ethical right of every person to a decent and comfortable standard of living or the responsibility of society for the preservation of life. But when we have reached such social convictions, we are responsible for putting them into effect as a social policy. The very least that our society can assure its members as the basis for a better life is a minimum wage for work performed and an opportunity to earn that minimum or compensation for lack of that opportunity.

Such basic social minima constitute not even theoretical violation of individual rights or freedom but rather a method of assuring real freedom of contract for the wage earner and a minimum of security from the spectre—starvation and dire poverty. Maintenance of these rights to wage earners denies the employer the right to enforce upon them work contracts for starvation or pauperizing wages. The labor of a man or woman should earn for them such protection as befits a human being.

Nor is anything taken from the employer without due process of law. The right of contract has always been subject to such limitations as shall be fixed by social policy. The right to property could not exist without legal sanction. What the law can give the law can withdraw. It would be well for those now exacting the last pound of flesh which judicial interpretation of the

Constitution now sanctions, to reflect that practically all we have and know is a heritage from the life and thought and struggle of past generations. We begin where they left off and mere money payment for certain material forms can never capture or hold the spirit of past or present generations. The course of history is ever toward more freedom of the spirit, sweeping away what restricts or beating obstructions into tools for man's advancement.

We must establish for all mankind those minimum social rights which our minds and consciences concede, if we would keep open the way for human freedom and progress. Unless our institutions and practices accord with this dynamic principle, they lack the essential of permanence.

Biggest Telescope Lens Seems Headed To Complete Success

The most ambitious effort man has yet made to scale the skies appears to be headed toward a complete success. The gigantic telescope lens, 200 inches in diameter, made at Corning, N. Y., is reported to be perfect. It is twice the diameter and much more than twice the power of the 100-inch telescope at Mount Wilson, California, which until now has been the largest in the world.

The planning of this great lens took three years. Scientists and glass experts worked together, theorizing and testing their theories. The glass for the huge "eye" was poured December 2, 1934; and then it was annealed in a slowly declining temperature for more than 10 months. Now it must be ground, polished, silvered, and mounted on a frame so carefully adjusted that it can be turned to any part of the sky.

The telescope will be set up at Mount Palomar, California. It is expected to bring the moon within 25 miles—that is, for seeing purposes. It will probably bring within human sight 1,500,000 stars that are now invisible.

Let's have a new theme song entitled, 'Cut the Hours and Not the Pay.'

Demand the Union Label

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN THE LUMBER INDUSTRY AND AN APPEAL FOR THE UNION LABEL

(By Harry Burns, L. U. No. 2641)



WITH the advent of the NRA in the lumber industry, we began to organize into A. F. of L. federal unions and in a few weeks were almost 100 per cent union. At that time we had in our midst the 4L company union (Loyal Legion of Lumber and Loggersmen). This organization came into existence during the World War. It was organized mainly to forestall bona fide labor unions and to keep them from getting a foothold in the industry. War conditions as well as the methods and propaganda used in organizing the 4L were such that it was, or seemed to be, impossible to organize A. F. of L. unions in the industry.

After the war the 4L slumped. At some points it still flourished but in the main it gradually died out until there were only a few 4L mills in the northwest.

Then came the NRA and both the A. F. of L. and the 4L began to organize and in a short time the 4L was snowed under and we had formed the Northwest Council comprised of all the sawmill and timber workers unions in the northwest with around fifteen thousand members.

This organization flourished for a time but for some reason it seemed unable to get the right leadership. Committees were appointed to meet with the employers. Some would meet them, but others refused to do so. Employers who would see the committee would make no concessions. Some of the larger employers stated they would be willing to deal with us if we had an international organization. Now that was something—just what we had been aiming at—but how to do it was the question. Our membership had fallen off to a minimum owing to our inability to show results. Suddenly from all points at once the Carpenters and Joiners came into the picture. Affiliation with that organization was discussed from all angles. We had had dreams of an international, but one of our own. Some Local Unions were only shadows of their former selves, but they gradually settled down.

If we affiliated with the Carpenters we could control the industry insofar as the actual lumber was concerned from the time the log was cut in the woods until the last nail was driven.

Gradually the tide turned. Resolutions were passed and when the federal unions were turned over to the Carpenters they were ready to go. They came in not by one and two but by the fifties and hundreds. Now we could go places and we did. The two largest employers in the industry met with our committee and signed agreements. These agreements, although not the best in the world, were good for a start, but we were not able to get a union shop. That we had to make, and at some points we have succeeded while at others we have not.

We need just one thing to give us that final boost over the top and that is the call for the Union Label. This one thing alone will not only put organized labor over in the lumber industry, but will stabilize the industry as well. It's up to you Mr. Carpenter: DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

Redeeming Damaged Currency

Three-fifths or more of a mutilated United States paper bill is redeemable at face value by the treasury department. When less than three-fifths, but clearly more than two-fifths of the original bill remains it is redeemable at one-half of the face value of the original bill. Fragments containing less than three-fifths of the original bills are redeemable at full face value by the treasury of the United States if they are accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the missing portions have been totally destroyed. Such evidence must consist of affidavits, subscribed and sworn to before a notary public, setting forth the cause and manner of destruction. Occasionally even the ashes of burned money are identified by the treasury department and redeemed at face value. No relief is granted by the government to the owners of paper currency totally destroyed.

WOOD AS ENGINEERING MATERIAL

(By J. M. Montz, Ohio State University)

FROM the chemical standpoint wood may be considered as a very inert material and is to a large extent immune to attack by chemicals present in the air, water or ground adjacent to it. For this reason it makes excellent structural material for chemical plant construction where the beams, columns and other members are subject to attack from chemicals present in fumes or gases.

For the same reason it is useful in railroad engine house construction where other materials might be subject to attack from sulphuric acid and other chemicals present in engine smoke. Warehouse construction and freight house construction offer a fertile field for the use of timber, because of its chemically inert value and in railroad bridge construction the brine drippings from refrigerator cars have little effect on timber bridge floor systems.

A word now as regards the destruction and depreciation of timber in engineering structures due to causes such as fire, decay or weathering and insect attack.

Considering the burning of wood as a chemical process and acknowledging that wood is beyond doubt a very combustible material, it by no means follows that all wood construction in large buildings is inferior to other types from the standpoint of fireproof construction, provided proper precautions are taken both in construction and in the selection of wood used.

For example, by the use of heavy timbers for columns, beams, and flooring, a slow burning building for warehouse, storage or mill purposes may be erected, whose fire-resistant qualities will compare very favorably with some construction of so-called fireproof materials. This is due to the fact that a very sizable part of the damage done to the frame of a building in a fire is caused by the effect upon the frame by the heat generated by the burning contents of the building and not the burning of the frame itself. A building frame may be perfectly fireproof itself and yet collapse quickly, due to the buckling or disintegration of the ma-

terial composing it under the effect of the intense heat of a fire.

Where automatic sprinklers are installed, slow-burning wood construction is very effective, because the sudden impact of the water and steam has less effect upon heated or burning wood as far as reducing its strength is concerned than upon many harder or more brittle materials. I might add that by slow-burning construction is meant the use of columns 12"x12" or better, 3" to 4" floors and very heavy beams.

A further protection for wood against fire is to treat it by impregnation with such chemicals as ammonium chloride, ammonium sulphate, ammonium phosphates, borax, alum, etc., that when heated give off gases tending to smother the fire. Timbers so treated have passed some very successful fire tests.

A striking example of the use of fire retardant lumber is given in the use, under specification, of 60,000 board feet of such lumber in the form of 2"x4", 2"x6", and 2"x10" used for the platforms on the steel pipe scaffolding erected around the Washington Monument at Washington, D. C., in connection with the repair and cleaning of that structure. The specifications for this job specified that the wood must be pressure treated, must not be weakened by the chemical used, and the chemicals must not stain the marble of the monument if leached by rain or cleaning operations.

I do not intend to go into the question of the causes of the various types of decay that affect wood other than to call attention to the promiscuous use of timber in places where it will be unnecessarily exposed to such decay or the failure to properly treat timber with some preservative that will protect it from such decay when so exposed.

For best results the wood should be treated under pressure and either water-soluble or oily preservatives, such as coal-tar creosote, used, depending upon the type of exposure to which the timber will be subjected. The railroads are among the largest users of treated timber in the United States, particularly for cross ties, and timber so used is subjected to particularly severe conditions. Doctor von Schrenk of the Amer-

ican Railway Engineering Association, cites the results of studies made on the N. Y. C. R. R. on the comparative life of treated ties and untreated white oak ties. The average life of a white oak tie ranges from 7 to 10 years, whereas on the N. Y. C. an average life of 16.6 years has been obtained for treated ties, according to Dr. von Schrenck, which indicates that treatment is well worthwhile for timber used under such conditions, and where exposed to severe weather or to insect attack.

Lumber dealers, architects, engineers and contractors have an equal responsibility in removing the impression so prevalent among many people that a

piece of wood is a temporary material that will have to be replaced in the near future, due to decay or insect attack. Certainly there should be a marked decrease in this impression if care is taken to advocate by a campaign of education the use of the right kind of wood in the right place, to see that the workmanship and design on wood is good, to emphasize the need of using treated wood where necessary and to further emphasize the fact that wood, like other materials, if properly maintained will give a very satisfactory life, and in many cases where obsolescence is rapid, is more desirable than the so-called more permanent materials.

CHROMATED ZINC CHLORIDE PROTECTS WOOD AGAINST DECAY AND TERMITES



ESPIE the fact that no other form of construction material possesses so many desirable properties as wood, expensive and incongruous wood substitutes are sometimes unnecessarily employed in anticipation of decay, termite infestation or inflammability during the service life of a wooden structure.

These obvious shortcomings need not mitigate against the use of wood in permanent construction, for science has developed inexpensive methods of preservation, assuring the user permanent protection against decay and termite attack, and in doing so add fire retardant properties to the treated wood. These accomplishments are obtained by merely impregnating the wood with Chromated Zinc Chloride.

The cost of Chromated Zinc Chloride treated lumber is surprisingly low. Chromated Zinc Chloride is a non-proprietary formulation of commercial chemicals recognized and accepted by the wood preserving industry generally and is amply supported by service records of indisputable value. It is the least expensive of reagents commercially used, yet imparts more desirable properties to the treated wood than any other known treatment of this character.

Apart from furnishing indefinite protection against decay and termite attack, it leaves the lumber in a clean,

odorless, paintable condition and similarly difficult to ignite. It is also free from arsenicals, mercuricals, fluorides or volatile toxic organic chemicals capable of imposing health hazards, and consequently may be safely used in buildings erected for human habitation or where the storage of foodstuffs may be involved.

Lumber treated with Chromated Zinc Chloride is interchangeable with untreated lumber in so far as appearance and workability are concerned. Its paintability is generally better than untreated lumber. It imposes no limitations, such as occur from the color or odor of creosote oil.

Lumber treated with Chromated Zinc Chloride retains its full structural strength during its entire service life. Partially decayed lumber is dangerous, for load bearing strength is reduced, nail holding power impaired, resistance to wind storms is affected and inflammability is greatly increased. Relatively the same applies to termite-infested lumber, with the added caution that termites bore the core of wood, with the result that superficial brush or spray applications of reagents are of little value as effective methods of control. Pressure treatment observing the high standards established by the American Wood Preservers' Association yields the most economical treating cycle and by uniform distribution of the reagent, assures its maximum usefulness.—(Wood Construction.)

TWENTY-FOUR REASONS WHY WOOD SASH AND DOORS ARE BETTER

1. They have proved their genuine merit, and long ago passed the experimental stage. Millions of installations of a generation ago are good today.
2. All windows and frames in use today are made of wood except a very small percentage.
3. Both initial cost and upkeep on wood sash are low.
4. Wood sash and frames give satisfactory service with a minimum of attention.
5. They stand up in salt water atmosphere.
6. Wood windows are easy to operate and are not likely to get out of order or refuse to open or close when quick action is desirable.
7. Glass is vibrant and noisy but when set in wood sash will not be annoying in the least.
8. When misalignment occurs, due to settling of the building, wood sash are easily and quickly refitted to again operate smoothly.
9. Wood sash repairs or replacements are simply made and can be done by local craftsmen easily available.
10. Wood is one of the best insulators known against heat and cold.
11. Wood sash can be weather-stripped effectively at very little cost.
12. The construction of wood frames for wood sash accommodates screens and storm sash and without any additional framing expense.
13. The importance of screens is known to everyone and storm sash are absolutely essential if proper humidity is maintained during the heating season. It is likely that in a very few years most heating will have humidity control. Storm sash cut in half the heat loss directly through the glass, thus saving fuel, make room temperatures more uniform, avoid drafts and improve comfort. Storm sash prevent condensation on the inside glass surface and permit maintenance of uniform and higher humidities in buildings in winter.
14. Condensation of moisture does not occur on wood, therefore, wood sash frames do no damage to cost-ly draperies and curtains.
15. Fire damage results from the cracking of glass due to the heat of the blaze regardless of whether the glass is glazed in a wood or metal frame. Even wire glass is not proof against such damage.
16. In case of a bad fire wood sash and frames, if they do not burn out clean, are quickly removed for replacement work.
17. Wood sash and frames withstand to a satisfactory degree the action of the condensation of acid fumes and charcoal fumes which occur in the processes of certain industries.
18. Wood windows are most attractive in appearance. The depth of the wood members produces shadow lines which add character to the windows thus avoiding that "factory" or "commercial" look.
19. The use of wood sash and frames permits the use of good-looking, comfortable appearing trim of wood which will take a variety of finishes to suit the individual taste and interior treatment.
20. Wood admits of ready attachment of shade rollers and additional hangings.
21. Wood sash and frames do not stain rain water or cleaning water which in turn may run down and discolor the building surface, nor is wood attacked chemically by strong soaps or alkaline cleaning fluids.
22. Wood sash do not require building the home to fit the sash—they are built to fit the home.
23. A great variety of sizes and shapes is at your disposal in wood sash. Standard wood sash may be had double hung, in single units, in pairs, in groups, to swing in or out or to pivot, and in any design required to harmonize with the architecture of the building.
24. The layout and design of wood sash and size of their members may be altered to suit any choice or purpose, circular, gothic, elliptical, tudor or any other irregular head design, as well as any desired arrangement of division bars are obtainable in wood sash at reasonable cost.—(Wood Construction.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

(By James A. Wilson, Executive Assistant, I. L. O.)



HERE has been a marked growth of interest in the work of the International Labor Organization here (Geneva), not only because of the importance given that work by governments, employers' associations and labor unions, but because of the progress the Organization has made in the field of international labor legislation.

Since its inception 17 years ago, the I. L. O. has brought about the adoption of 49 International Labor Treaties and 45 Recommendations for international action; and close to 700 ratifications of these treaties already have been registered. Yet the full significance of its work cannot be measured by this record. Rather it is to be found in the wider educational functions of the organization, both in setting up standards and providing a world-wide forum for the consideration of industrial and economic problems.

The need for international co-operation had long been recognized and sincere efforts were made to bring it about, but without the co-operation of governments, progress, worldwide in character, could not be achieved.

With the close of the war there arose a widespread demand for inclusion in the Treaty of Peace of a formal provision for international labor protection. As a result, when the Treaty of Versailles was drafted, provision was made in Part XIII for the establishment of the present International Labor Organization.

In making this provision, the High Contracting Parties were "moved by sentiments of justice and humanity, as well as by the desire to secure the permanent peace of the world * * *" or they recognized that "such a peace can be established only if based on social justice."

The International Labor Organization, set up by the governments, now has a membership of 61 nations, including every important industrial country but Germany. However, the demand for its creation came directly from the Labor Movement, especially in Great Bri-

tain, the United States, France and Germany.

Heading the Labor Movement in the United States at that time was Samuel Gompers. Convinced, after mature deliberation, that American workers, as well as American industry, had much to gain from the improvement of labor standards in low-wage competitor countries, Gompers gave his wholehearted support to the organization of the I. L. O. In fact, he regarded his efforts in this direction as the culmination of a life to service to the labor cause. It was not until nearly ten years after Gompers' death that Congress finally took the step that led to the entrance of the United States into the I. L. O. That was in June, 1934, when, by concurrent action of both Houses, the President was authorized to undertake membership.

The I. L. O. was designed, not as a super-state, but rather as an association of states, an association whose members would be able to work for the improvement of labor conditions through the medium of international agreements and understandings.

The law of the I. L. O. provides that it shall meet at least once a year. Moreover, they saw to it that the workers' and employers' representatives were placed on an equal footing with those of the governments. And in order that decisions reached at the annual meetings, or Conferences, should be made effective without infringing on the sovereign rights of states, they provided for the establishment of a permanent office, or Secretariat, which was charged with that task.

The objects of the I. L. O. as set forth are:

"The regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week, the regulation of the labor supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury, protection of the interests of workers when employed in the countries other than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association, the organization of vocational

and technical education and other measures."

The organizers also laid down, as of "special and urgent importance," nine methods and principles for regulating labor conditions. These were:

First. The guiding principle that labor should not be regarded as a commodity or article of commerce.

Second. The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as the employers

Third. The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

Fourth. The adoption of an eight-hour day or a 48-hour week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained.

Fifth. The adoption of a weekly rest of at least 24 hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable.

Sixth. The abolition of Child Labor and the imposition of such limitations on the labor of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

Seventh. The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

Eighth. The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labor should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident herein;

Ninth. Each state should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part, in order to insure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

The General Conference of the I. L. O., known as the International Labor Conference meets in Geneva once a year, usually in June. To this meeting, each of the member states is required to send four delegates, two representing the government, one representing the employers and one the workers. The employers' and workers' delegates are appointed by the government on the nomination of the most representative employers' and workers organization in each country. In the United States, for example, the workers' delegate is nominated by the Executive Council of the

American Federation of Labor. The workers' delegate at the International Labor Conference held in Geneva last June, the first in which the United States was represented, was Dan W. Tracy, President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The delegates to the Conference are entitled to vote individually; and, under the Conference rules, each of them may be accompanied by advisers, two for each item on the Conference Agenda. Where such items affect the welfare of women or children, it is customary to send a woman adviser.

The principal functions of the Conference are:

1. To consider specific questions relating to labor conditions with a view to drawing up international agreements.

2. To receive the reports made annually by the States upon the way in which they are applying agreements made at previous sessions to which they were parties.

But another important feature of the Conference is the annual report of the Director of the International Labor Office. This report constitutes a survey, from an international standpoint, of the social tendencies of the world and its component parts.

The Secretariat of the International Labor Organization is known as the International Labor Office. It is headed by the Governing Body, which meets four times a year. The present Director of the International Labor Office is Harold B. Butler, who succeeded Albert Thomas, the first Director of the I. L. O., who died in 1932. The Director appoints the members of the staff, which now comprises representatives of some 40-odd countries. There are but two official languages—French and English. However, numerous others, as for instance, German, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian, are in constant use.

The principal functions of the International Labor Office are:

1. To prepare the ground for the Conference by collecting, collating and analyzing all the available questions with which the Conference is to deal.

2. To carry out the secretarial work of the Conference.

3. To follow up the decisions of the Conference and generally to act as the nerve-center of the Organization.

4. To collect and distribute information on all matters relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labor; in other words, to act as a fact-finding agency and to make the results of its researches available to the world by publications and correspondence.

The Governing Body, which controls the International Labor Office, appoints the Director, determines the work and expenditure, and decides what shall be the Agenda of the Annual Conference; it is composed of 32 members who hold office for terms of three years. Its membership is divided as follows:

1. Sixteen government members, eight of whom are appointed by the States of "chief industrial importance," and eight by the government delegates of the other States. The last eight are chosen at the session of the International Labor Conference at which the triennial election is held.

2. Eight members representing employers, elected by the employers' delegates to the Conference.

3. Eight members representing workers, elected by the workers' delegates to the Conference.

Before the International Labor Conference begins the discussion of a question on its agenda, it is supplied by the office with an exhaustive report setting forth the laws and practices regarding that question in the different quarters of the world.

Moreover, before any final decision is taken by the Conference on the question, it receives from the office a report containing the opinions of governments as to the lines an international agreement should follow, and a draft of an agreement based on these opinions. The compilation of these reports alone occupies no small part of the energies of the office.

To carry out the purely law-making side of its work, the Conference adopts two kinds of decisions. The first is known as a Draft Convention. It is really an international treaty, which must be carried out by the country that ratifies it. The other is a Recommendation. It lays down general lines which a country accepting it agrees to adopt. Both of these decisions can only be effective if carried by a two-thirds majority at the annual conference.

Any responsible body can recommend a subject for the agenda of the Conference. Sometimes the Conference itself decides that a particular subject is ripe for international solution. Sometimes the suggestion comes from a workers' or an employers' delegate.

All suggestions are first submitted to the Governing Body for its consideration. If deemed suitable for international action, it is then referred by the Governing Body to the office so that detailed reports can be prepared. With the aid of this report the Governing Body finally decides whether to place the question on the Conference agenda. The agenda is usually decided two years in advance.

But besides its legislative function, the I. L. O. collects and distributes much valuable information on conditions of industrial life and labor. Its library is the most complete of its kind in the world, and its catalogue includes about 400,000 items in more than 30 languages. It receives, also, nearly 4,000 periodicals from more than 100 countries and in some 45 languages.

These unrivaled resources are placed at the disposal of the world chiefly through I. L. O. publications, which include a weekly paper, a monthly review, texts and translations of new laws pertaining to labor, a year book, and numerous non-periodical works embodying the results of special investigations or the day-to-day research work of the office.

The International Labor Office is housed in Geneva in a building erected specially for it on a site donated by the Swiss Government and the Geneva authorities. The building is of plain material. Its exterior is severe and unornamental. Its interior, however, has been enriched by gifts from governments, organizations, and individuals. There is one room furnished by the American Federation of Labor in memory of Samuel Gompers.

Man power will not be utilized unless workers and their families use their buying power.

The Union card stands for collective bargaining and the Union Label stands for collective buying. Use both of them.

WEATHERSTRIP CUTS CONDITIONING COST

Not considering year 'round air conditioning, the advantages of tight construction are doubly important because not only must a maximum of heat be retained in winter but the successful operation of such a plant also requires that outside heat must be excluded during summer. Proper insulation of exposed areas will reduce the amount of heat transferred through them; the second consideration is the leakage around windows and doors.

Infiltration also involves the economical and successful operation of the plant in maintaining the proper moisture and dust content as well as air motion. If large amounts of air enter around doors and windows, the excessive load on the conditioning equipment will greatly reduce efficiency and raise operating costs. For these reasons any building which is planned for air conditioning should be provided with proper equipment to reduce to a minimum such air changes.

Weatherstrip has long been recognized as a winter fuel saver and is developed to do the job effectively. Now such installations prove even more economical with year 'round operation.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau for a yearly average records a wind velocity of approximately 11 miles per hour for the Chicago area. This would mean a leakage of about 10 cubic feet per hour per foot of weatherstripped sash as compared to 70 feet for unstripped windows—or seven times as large a volume of infiltration to be heated or cooled, humidified or dehumidified and filtered.

Around a double-hung window having a clearance of 1/16 inch which is considered good construction, and a 15 mile wind velocity, 20 cubic feet of air per minute would enter. Three such windows in a room 13 feet wide by 20 feet long and a nine foot ceiling under these conditions would allow a complete air change every 40 minutes, which is over twice as often as required for ventilating purposes. Under certain conditions it will be found that several changes an hour will occur.

It has frequently been reported that winter fuel savings even above 25 per cent have resulted from weatherstrip installation; with a plant in operation during the summer as well, the desirability of low operating costs becomes doubly important.—American Builder.

PATENT OFFICE DENIES FINCH COMPANY RIGHT TO USE A. F. OF L. INSIGNIA

ASIGNAL victory for the exclusive right of the American Federation of Labor to use the insignia "A. F. L." was recorded in the decision handed down by Leslie Frazer, Assistant Commissioner of the U. S. Patent Office, denying the application of Joseph S. Finch & Company for the registration of a trade-mark containing these initials. The company claimed the notation stood for the phrase "America's Finest Liquors" used to advertise the concern's whisky, brandy, gin, rum and alcoholic beverages.

The application of the company to use the initials on its trade mark was refused as violating the legal rights of the American Federation of Labor in an

opinion rendered some months ago by a Patent Office examiner of interferences. The company appealed from the decision, presenting elaborate arguments for its legal right to appropriate the insignia of the American Federation of Labor. This claim was firmly contested by H. H. Byrne, counsel for the A. F. of L., with the result that the right of the Federation to the exclusive use of the insignia "A. F. L." was definitely established in Patent Office practice.

Supporting his position with an opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court in a similar case that the question was whether the appropriation of insignia long used by another concern "is of such a character and extent" as to be "calculated to deceive or confuse the

public" and thereby injure the party which opposes the appropriation, Assistant Commissioner Frazer said:

"I am convinced that such confusion and injury would be likely to result from applicant's use of the contested

mark on its goods, and that the examiner of trade-mark interferences was right in sustaining the opposition and adjudging applicant not entitled to the registration applied for. His decision is accordingly affirmed."

MAHOGANY PREFERRED CABINET WOOD OF THREE CENTURIES OF MASTER DESIGNERS



MAHOGANY has been the most treasured of the cabinet woods for more than three centuries. An old legend says that its first appearance in England was as a substitute for Jesuit's bark, a medicinal tree largely used for healing purposes. Another legend says it was brought to England by Walter Raleigh as a gift to Queen Elizabeth and still another that Columbus' ships were repaired with San Domingan mahogany when they sprung a leak on the long trip to the new world.

Whatever its origin, mahogany has been the preferred cabinet wood of all master designers and builders of furniture since its discovery in the Seventeenth century. Even through the "dark ages" of machine furniture from 1850 to 1900, the neighborhood cabinet makers preferred mahogany for the making of fine furniture for their wealthy clients.

It is not surprising, therefore, that many substitutes should come forward to be offered in the stead of genuine mahogany. In the early twenties red gum was finished in a mahogany color and bore the name of mahogany, until the Federal Trades Commission forced the manufacturer to label the wood content of the furniture. In late years, the Philippine hardwoods, including tangail, red luaan, bataan, almon and others have been masquerading under the name "Philippine mahogany" when in reality the woods have no botanical relationship to the genuine mahogany tree family.

Mahogany is one of the few exotic cabinet woods that is available in lumber as well as veneers. In fact there is no other fine tropical wood which can be obtained regularly in lumber. Mahogany lumber is not only available but

it comes in unusually large dimensions as to length, width and thickness and is relatively free from defects such as knots, cracks and splits. It is the only lumber on the market where figured wood is available in substantial quantities. Accordingly, mahogany not only furnishes large quantities of the most beautiful veneer in crotch, swirl, stripes, fiddle and mottles, but also millions of feet of plain and figured lumber.

Many of the other fancy veneer woods could not be used as lumber although they were available at a reasonable cost, as they are very difficult to work even with modern tools. Other woods act badly, because the twisted grain which often makes the beautiful figure in wood, also makes it difficult to tool.

Today's modern machining makes possible the use of the most beautiful figures in woods for table surfaces, dresser, sideboard, vanity and other "case" piece fronts. When veneering methods were originally used the lack of precision in hand cutting of veneers made them uneven and difficult to attach to the core. However, this has been entirely overcome in today's methods and therefore veneered furniture is considerably stronger than the so-called "solid" wood. Solid wood is subject to warping and checking when placed in certain room temperatures while steel would break sooner than veneered furniture.

When Chippendale, Hepplewhite, Duncan Phyfe and other master designers were making furniture they often built their pieces of solid wood. This furniture served over a long period of time because the homes were heated with fireplaces and the heat was therefore not as drying as the present day steam and radiator heat is. Some fine solid mahogany furniture is still made but not for commercial purposes.

THE MECHANICAL MAN

(By H. H. Siegele)

CHAPTER III



HE reader must remember that the mechanical man, or Isenman, as he is called, is operating in the realm of the philosopher's imagination; that he is a powerful personality, but lifeless; that he operates only after having been directed by mechanical means; or, as it is given in the story, by the manipulation of a key-board. When he is in action, he seems to be almost human, and in some instances, superhuman; but notwithstanding that, he is a mindless character, cold and without conscience. He has no pride, and does not glory in his accomplishment. He is heartless, and can not discern between good and evil. Injuries are never recognized by him, nor repented. When a button is pushed, he acts; if it is 'Thrash,' he thrashes; if it is 'Sing,' he sings; but if by accident, or otherwise, the button 'Kill' is pushed, he kills whatever chances to be in his way. There is only one thing that will make Isenman act or refrain from acting, and that is, pushing a button. His motive force is always and altogether, power. But we must come back to the story:

"The next morning," the philosopher said, taking up the mystery of the missing hired man, "the skeptical neighbor still shook his head. He again recalled the strange humming of Isenman, and wondered whether his fancy had been fooling him, or whether he had actually heard the hired man cry, desperately, 'Help!' He was living in the realm of the imagination, and strange things can happen there, things that do not happen at all. Fancy in real life, often fools people, but in this realm she plays fantastic tricks on them. And when the skeptical neighbor looked over into the field where the thrashing was done the day before, he saw, or thought he saw, a place where a hole had been dug into the ground, and filled up again. Once or twice he had about decided to go over and investigate, but each time he changed his mind, because he wasn't sure just what the farmer would think about it. Furthermore, he wanted to live peaceably with his neighbors. When he remembered what the farmer had told him the evening before, he almost

believed that the hired man had quit, just as the farmer said, and had gone to the city. With this thought he tried to dismiss the whole thing from his mind, but it wouldn't go; for, whereas he formerly was skeptical, he now found himself suspicious.

"In the mean time, the farmer and his wife were sitting at their key-board, directing Isenman by pushing buttons—but they were happy—jubilant, is the word. And happy people are usually progressive. When they had time—and they had lots of it—they talked about the things they were going to do, or, to be exact, what they would have Isenman do, after the farm work was finished.

'Let's,' said the farmer's wife, 'have him build a new house,'—'And a new barn,' the farmer said,—'And a chicken house,' said the wife. 'And a hog pen,' came from the farmer, who had been looking for buttons that related to building, just as his wife had been doing,—'And a—well, I can't find the button,' laughed the young wife, and then the farmer laughed with her. Finally, bubbling over with rejoicing, they decided to build a new home; for they both still had the greater part of their lives before them.

"When Isenman was through with the farm work that summer, they took a few days off, looking around for a house with the style of architecture and the arrangement they wanted, which, with the help of the key-board, was not hard to do. Then they found the number of the house, in the Isenman Directory, under the heading of Architecture. Having found the number, they were all set. Architecture was on the wife's key-board, and then she ran her finger down the line of keys, until she found the right one, and pushed it. . . . At first they could hear but a faint hum. In a little while it increased to a sort of rustling of papers—and then Isenman appeared and laid before them a complete set of plans for the new home.

"Isenman, the almost-human mechanical man, had a flexible stature, ranging all the way from the stature of a gnome to that of a huge giant. When his task was small, he assumed, under the direction of the key-board, a stature in proportion to it; when it was great

the key-board automatically caused his stature to expand and expand until it was equal to the task. His features were as a rule expressionless, and of a smoke-tanned color; but when they were viewed from a certain angle, they were alive with terrors. His eyes were fixed in his head, and moved only when the head moved. They were large, and sparkled. Sometimes it seemed to the farmer, that the two eyes came so close together that they blended into one; but that was, no doubt, all in the farmer's fancy. Once when his fancy was playing tricks on him, he thought that the eyes were set in a sort of telescope—but the farmer never told his wife about that. His lips were thin and pressed tight together, excepting, when he was directed to sing, for then his mouth was transformed so as to represent the mouth of the singer whose song he sang. Isenman's hands were heavy, and powerful. A time or two the farmer imagined he saw sharp knives, or spears, between the fingers, but when he rubbed his eyes and looked again, he could see nothing but plain hands. His feet—and they were not feet of clay—were proportionately large. He wore boots, which sometimes had caterpillar-like soles, and sometimes soles of rubber.

"When the appointed day came for starting the house, the farmer and his wife were at the key-board bright and early. From that time on, until the house was completed, one or the other or both, could be seen at the board directing Isenman in the task of building the house. The button they pushed was, 'Clear Site.' Immediately Isenman was there pulling up trees, taking down fences and carrying away rubbish. When they pushed the button, 'Stake Out Building,' he responded, and it was quickly done. Then they pushed, 'Excavate,' and you should have seen the dirt fly. Day after day, you could see Isenman moving mechanically, doing the bidding of his owners, who were seated comfortably by a large key-board, pushing such buttons as:

'Build Forms, Pour Concrete, Put On Joists, Rough Floor, Erect Frame, Cut Openings, Frame Roof, Shingle, Build Stair, Set Frames, Outside Finish, Build Chimney, Wire, Plaster, Set Jambs, Finish, Hang Doors, Install Locks,' and many others, including 'Paint,' and its various attributes.

Those were busy days for Isenman. He hummed along at his work, but without a murmur. No hired man was on the job, whether laborer, carpenter, bricklayer, plasterer, painter or any other mechanic; for Isenman, the almost-human mechanical man, had eliminated them all. He was the feelingless hero of the situation, for which the farmer and his wife were truly thankful.

"While Isenman was erecting the farmer's house, the neighbors watched him closely; and as neighbors will do, they talked. The missing hired man was still in their minds. Once a rumor came into the neighborhood, that somebody had seen, or thought he had seen the hired man alive. But when the rumor was checked, it was found to be without foundation. Moreover, there wasn't a person in the whole community who ever expected to see the hired man again, not even the farmer and his wife, who had given up the idea of even hearing from him. He had gone to the city, they believed, never to return."

The Laugh Cure

Laughter induces a mental exhilaration.

The habit of frequent and hearty laughter will not only save you many a doctor's bill but will also save you years of your life.

There is good philosophy as well as good health in the maxim, "Laugh and grow fat."

Laughter is a foe to pain and disease, and a cure for the "blues," melancholy and worry.

Laughter is contagious. Be cheerful, and you make everybody around you happy, harmonious and healthful.

Use laughter as a table sauce; it sets the organs to dancing, and thus stimulates the digestive processes.

Laughter keeps the heart and face young and enhances physical beauty.

It sends the blood bounding through the body, increases respiration, and gives warmth and glow to the whole system.

It expands the chest and forces the poisoned air from the lung cells.

Perfect health, which may be destroyed by a piece of bad news, by grief or anxiety, is often restored by a good hearty laugh.

A jolly physician is often better than all his pills.

Editorial



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1936

Criminal Negligence

SIX men have been indicted by a New York City jury for secondary manslaughter in connection with the collapse of an apartment house under construction in the Bronx on June 18 when eighteen workers employed on the job were killed.

The prosecution of the men will be watched with interest in many cities where the lives of workers are continually jeopardized by get-rich-quick contractors who have little regard for the safety of their employes and where municipal regulations for safety are either very inadequate or so carelessly

enforced as to be of little value.

In the New York crash the jury indicted the masonry contractor and the architect of the ill-fated building and four employes of the Bronx Bureau of Buildings charged with responsibility of preventing such disasters.

District Attorney Samuel J. Foley, who instituted the jury proceedings, used strong terms in condemning the construction methods that cost the lives of eighteen building trades workers. After a thorough survey of the collapsed building, he said:

"A few days ago I took a piece of the mortar in my hands. It crumbled like dust. I got the impression it had too much sand to be an effective binding agent. This impression was borne out by chemical analysis. The mortar had a disproportionate amount of sand.

"I also found steel beams that had holes in them, and some of us believe that the steel specified was not used everywhere it was called for."

Summing up his investigation, Mr. Foley declared:

"This building was so defective in design that even if 100 per cent workmanship and materials had been put into it, the building had to fall."

Mr. Foley's conclusions incriminate the architect, the contractor and the municipal building inspectors whose sworn duty is to guard the public interest in every element entering into the construction of buildings.

The New York tragedy was appalling. The workers were putting the finishing touches on the structure. The crash came with a terrific burst of sound, catapulting men, mortar, tools and steel downward in a tangled mass of debris. Police and firemen worked for hours digging out the dozen or so men who could be saved. It required many days to find the crushed bodies of the others, and when the wreckage was finally

cleared away the death toll numbered eighteen.

When negligence may result in such terrible consequences as those connected with the New York City disaster, criminal prosecutions are undoubtedly for the defense of the community. But in the last analysis adequate building codes and 100 per cent enforcement of their provisions by administrations conscious of their duty not only provide safety for the construction workers but for the occupants of buildings following their completion are the vital agencies which must be invoked to prevent the needless slaughter of human beings in tragedies similar to the crash of the New York apartment house.

Wage Increases

LARGE increases in profits are reported by companies in practically all lines of business.

These increases are accompanied by larger dividends for millions of stockholders.

In the month of July 880 corporations voted dividends aggregating \$261,774,887 compared with \$294,880,-158 declared the preceding month by 1,350 corporations, and with \$172,504,-763 by 785 corporations in July, 1935.

During the month 89 corporations voted extra dividends, 58 corporations voted increased dividends, and 60 corporations made heavy payments on back dividends which accrued during the depression.

Although the corporations are exhibiting definite liberality in dividends for stockholders, most of them hesitate to raise the wages of their employes, whose labor is the source from which increased profits flow.

Business conditions point to continued increase in profits.

The workers should see to it that a considerable portion of this enlarged business prosperity is reflected in increased wages.

People Vote For Labor's Remedy

The American people are overwhelmingly in favor of a shorter work day without reduction in the total weekly wage. That fact is established by a national survey, conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion, and printed in a score of leading papers.

Organized labor had nothing to do with the survey—didn't even know it was being taken—and yet the findings constitute an impressive indorsement of the American labor movement's chief remedy for hard times.

The first question propounded by the institute was: "One plan for reducing unemployment is to shorten the hours of labor in business and industry. Do you favor this plan?"

Of the thousands who responded, 76 per cent voted "yes" and only 24 per cent voted "no."

The second question was: "If hours are reduced, should the weekly wages of employes be lowered or remain the same?"

Here public sentiment was crystallized to an even greater extent than on the first proposition—84 per cent declared a reduction in hours should not be permitted to affect the weekly pay envelope, and a mere 16 per cent argued that a reduction in hours should be accompanied by a reduction in income.

A Daily Miracle

Philosophers have explained space. They have not explained time. It is the inexplicable raw material of everything. With it, all is possible, without it, nothing. The supply of time is truly a daily miracle, an affair genuinely astonishing when one examines it. You wake up in the morning, and lo! your purse is magically filled with 24 hours of the unmanufactured tissue of the universe of your life. It is the most precious of possessions. A highly singular commodity, showered upon you in a manner as singular as the commodity itself.

For remark! No one can take it from you. It is unstealable. And no one receives more or less than you receive. Talk about an ideal democracy! In the realm of time there is no aristocracy of intellect. Genius is never rewarded by an extra hour a day. . . . You have to live on this 24 hours of daily time. Out of it you have to spin health, pleasure, money, content, respect, and evolution of your immortal soul.—Arnold Bennett.

You do not obtain quality-PLUS when the Union Label is MINUS.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Official Information



**GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA**

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
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GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

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1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

**NOTICE TO RECORDING
SECRETARIES**

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, 1936, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of October, November and December. The extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Again we wish to remind you that the Twenty-Third General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in the auditorium of our Home at Lakeland, Florida, beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, December 7, 1936, and continuing in session from day to day until the business coming before it is completed.

Arrangements are now being made for the successful holding of our convention. Delegates will be corresponded with later and the necessary information supplied them. They should be in Lakeland, Florida, one day in advance of the opening of the convention and present their credentials to the Credential Committee. This is necessary so that the convention can be opened at the designated time and proceed with business.

Faternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

CONVENTION CALL (Union Label Trades Department)

The call for the Twenty-Ninth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has been issued. The convention this year will be held in the Hillsboro Hotel, Tampa, Florida, beginning at 1:30 p. m., November 12, 1936, and will continue in session until the business of the convention is completed.

Official Notice from the American Federation of Labor

Washington, D. C.,
September 5, 1936.

To the Officers of National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor, City Central Bodies and Directly Affiliated Trade and Federal Labor Unions and American Federation of Labor Organizers:

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

On August 5th the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor called upon all the organizations holding membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization to make their choice within thirty days as to whether they would withdraw from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor or discontinue their membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization. These organizations were given thirty days, until September 5th, to make their choice.

These organizations holding membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization have made their decision. Their representatives have chosen to continue membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization and to withdraw their affiliated relationship with the American Federation of Labor. They have exercised their freedom of choice. The American Federation of Labor accepts it as a determination on the part of the organizations involved to leave the American Federation of Labor and to maintain the Committee for Industrial Organization. This organization was classified by the Executive Council as a dual organization functioning as a rival to the American Federation of Labor.

Naturally this situation which has been created within the American Federation of Labor has caused the officers

and members of many central bodies and state federations of labor to inquire as to what should be the future status of local organizations, chartered by these international unions who have withdrawn from the American Federation of Labor, with city central bodies and state federations of labor. Inquiries have been made as to whether these local organizations should be immediately suspended from affiliation with the city central bodies and state federations of labor. For this reason I am addressing you this communication, advising that no action be taken by city central bodies and state federations of labor against local unions chartered by these organizations referred to and which are affiliated with city central bodies and state federations of labor for the present at least. Let the status quo be maintained. When it seems necessary and advisable, the Executive Council will formulate a policy dealing with the relationship of the affiliated unions herein referred to to the city central bodies and state federations of labor. You will be officially advised as to the policy which may be formulated by the Executive Council and as to what action the officers and members of city central bodies and state federations of labor should take toward local unions, chartered by international organizations holding membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization, which are affiliated with city central bodies and state federations of labor.

It is hoped by the officers of the American Federation of Labor that ere long good judgment will assert itself and as a result of calm consideration of all the facts and the consequences which are bound to follow the withdrawal of these organizations holding membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization from the American Federation of Labor that they will decide to change their position and assume the same relationship to the American Federation of Labor as the remaining one hundred and two national and international unions which make up the American Federation of Labor have constantly maintained.

The Executive Council asks nothing more than the dissolution of the Committee for Industrial Organization. That request is based upon an appreciation of the fact that two organizations cannot successfully function within the

American Federation of Labor any more than two organizations could successfully function in national and international unions and in city central bodies and state federations of labor.

We ask that all officers and members of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor exercise sound self-control and patience in the emergency with which organized labor is confronted. Let us do all we can to heal the breach, to settle the controversy and to bring about unity and solidarity within the American Federation of Labor.

Faternally yours,

WM. GREEN, President,
American Federation of Labor.

Rhodes-Collins Furniture Company Awards Contract to Non-Union Contractor

The new home of the Rhodes-Collins Furniture Company of Pensacola, Florida, is being constructed with non-union carpenters by the Pittman Construction Company of Atlanta, Georgia.

Repeated efforts on the part of Local Union 1194 to reach an agreement with the contractor have failed. Also the Rhodes-Collins Company has ignored the request of the Local asking for their co-operation in the matter. Therefore Local Union 1194 through its recording secretary, W. E. Hawthorne, desires that our members be made acquainted with the unfriendly attitude of this company and the contractor towards Local Union 1194.

Brown-Lynch-Scott Co., Monmouth, Ill., Awards Work to Contractor Em- ploying Non-Union Carpenters

According to information received from George W. Walker, business agent of Local Union 293, Canton, Ill., the Brown-Lynch-Scott Company of Monmouth, Ill., who conducts a mail order business, recently awarded a contract for the renovizing of its new quarters to A. L. Butterfield of Malcomb, Ill., who employed on the work non-union carpenters at a wage considerably below that provided for in the working rules of the Local Union.

The Canton Wholesale Company also engaged the same contractor to install a new store front at its place of business

in Canton, Ill., on which non-union carpenters were employed.

It is the desire of Local Union 293 that our members be advised of the unfriendly attitude of these firms toward our organization.

Frank Morrison, Secretary-Treasurer, A. F. of L. Honored on Fiftieth Year in the Labor Movement

The fiftieth anniversary of the admission of Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, to the International Typographical Union was celebrated by a dinner in his honor on the evening of September 2 at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Morrison became a member of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 on August 29, 1886. In addition to having been a member of the I. T. U. for 50 years, he is serving his fortieth year as an official of the American Federation of Labor. He was elected secretary of the A. F. of L. in 1896, and secretary-treasurer in 1935 following the action of the A. F. of L. convention in merging the offices of secretary and treasurer after the death of Martin F. Ryan the former treasurer.

The ballroom was filled with labor officials from all parts of the United States, employes of the American Federation of Labor from the field and the Washington headquarters, and many other friends of the labor movement.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the dinner included William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; M. J. McDonough, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department; John P. Frey, president of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department and I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. Union Label Trades Department.

Mr. Ornburn acted as toastmaster. In addition to Mr. Ornburn the following were seated at the speaker's table: Secretary Morrison, Mrs. Morrison; Miss Ethel Morrison of New York City, daughter of Mr. Morrison; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; James Wilson, former member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and now executive assistant of the International Labor Office in Geneva; Fred Walker, secretary of Columbia

Typographical Union No. 101, Washington, D. C.; Rev. Francis J. Haas, member of the former National Labor Board and chairman of the present WPA Labor Policies Board, and Clyde Mills, former president of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, Washington, D. C.

Many communications from officials of national and international unions and others who were unable to attend the dinner were read by Mr. Ornburn.

Music throughout the evening was furnished by an orchestra of union musicians.

An interesting feature of the occasion was the presentation of Mr. and Mrs. Morrison of one of the first dinner sets, containing more than 125 pieces, carrying the union label recently adopted by the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters. The presentation was made by James M. Duffy, president of the Brotherhood.

All of the speakers and communications paid high tribute to Mr. Morrison's long years of service to the labor movement and the masses generally and wished him many returns of the happy day.

In reply to the felicitations Mr. Morrison said he was very glad to have devoted so many years of his life to the labor movement and declared that he expected to continue in this work for many years to come. He said that his philosophy of life was animated by the belief that progress was made by the cultivation of kindly thoughts, which he claimed were the best remedy for ill feeling in others usually generated by misunderstanding.

At the conclusion of the dinner the ballroom was cleared of tables and the celebrants who were so inclined ended the occasion with dancing until midnight.

Celebrates Fiftieth Anniversary

Local Union No. 203 of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., celebrated on August 8, 1936, its fiftieth anniversary. The Local was organized August 12, 1886, by Brother E. J. Lake of Troy, N. Y., with 20 charter members, all of whom have passed away.

The Committee in charge of arrangements spared no efforts to make the celebration a complete success. Plenty of refreshments were provided and a general good time was enjoyed by all.

Local Union 115 Celebrates Golden Jubilee

Local Union No. 115 of Bridgeport, Conn., celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its formation August 25, 1936.

Among the veteran members of the Local who were present on the memorable occasion were: F. A. Flanigan, the oldest past president also a former president of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor, and James Grierson who has held membership in the Local for 48 years and for a number of years was president of the Connecticut State Council of Carpenters.

The distinguished guests included Mayor Jasper McLevy; Joseph Tone, State Labor Commissioner; John J. Egan, secretary State Federation of Labor; Peter Bernard, president Central Labor Union; J. J. O'Neil, secretary Central Labor Union; Peter Brewster, treasurer Central Labor Union and J. Brennan, financial secretary Central Labor Union.

All present proclaimed the affair the most enjoyable one in the history of the Local Union.

Local Union 1456 Pays Honor To Its Treasurer

On Monday evening, August 17, a testimonial beefsteak dinner was tendered by the officers and members of the Dock-builders Local Union No. 1456 to its treasurer, Charles Johnson, Sr. The Union took this means of showing its respect and esteem to the one living man who helped organize the first dock-builders' union in the metropolitan area, and who has served continuously for close to forty years as an officer of the Dock-builders' Union.

The distinguished gathering of State and City labor officials proves that Labor does not forget the efforts and the work accomplished by those oldtimers who fought so hard for years past to establish a firm foundation upon which organized labor rests today.

The New York State Federation of Labor was represented by its President, George Meany, who made a presentation speech to Brother Charles Johnson, Sr. Joseph P. Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association and President of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York, and James C. Quinn, Secretary and Treasurer of the Central Trades and Labor

Council of Greater New York, represented the central body in New York. General Representatives John Ryan and Jack Flynn ably represented the Brotherhood of Carpenters. The New York District Council, headed by Charles W. Hanson, appeared with representatives of practically every carpenters' union in Greater New York. The officials of practically every construction trade union of Greater New were present to pay their respects to Brother Johnson. Through the sentiments expressed by those present, an enjoyable time was had by all.

The officers and members of Local Union 1456 sincerely trust and hope they will be permitted to again tender such an affair to their beloved Treasurer five years from now.

Party of Local Union No. 1784 in Honor of Its Retiring Financial Secretary

Wednesday, July 1, will remain a memorable event to the members of Local No. 1784 of Chicago and to all others who were present.

On that date a large attendance of members of the Local and their friends and families gathered at the meeting hall to participate in a celebration arranged by the Local Union in honor of Brother Oskar R. Markus, who after twenty-one years of faithful service to the Local Union as financial secretary declined to again accept election to that office.

Many officers and business agents representing both the District Council and the various Local Unions in Chicago were present to do honor to Oskar R. Markus.

Brother Tom Flynn, President, and Brother Chas. H. Sand, Secretary of the District Council, in addressing those present, paid homage to Brother Markus for his honest and faithful service to the Local and to the entire organization.

Brother Anton Sommer, President of Local No. 1784, in well chosen words also praised the splendid work of Brother Markus during his tenure in office as well as during his many years of membership in the Local, citing the fact that never once had anyone questioned the honesty and integrity of Brother Markus. President Sommer then, on behalf of the Local, presented Brother Markus with a fountain pen set appropriately engraved in gold lettering.

After Brother Markus had expressed his thanks to the members of the Local and his many friends present to do him honor, gaiety was the theme of the evening and all present had a most pleasant time dancing to wonderful music, as well as partaking of excellent food and liquid refreshments of which there was plenty. It was a wonderful social affair and all had a most enjoyable evening.

A Creditable Record

The photograph here shown is that of Brother Grant Nelson, recording secretary and business agent for Local Union No. 532, Elmira, N. Y.

Brother Nelson was born in Canton, Pa., April 25, 1868, being now 68 years of age. His ancestors were among the early settlers of that part of Pennsylvania.



Brother Nelson came to Elmira to reside when a young man. He joined Local Union No. 532 October 7, 1905, has been a member for over 30 years and has never been three months in arrears. He immediately became active in the affairs of his Local Union and in the labor movement. He was elected business agent for the Carpenters' District Council in October, 1911, and held that position until 1914 in which year the

carpenters affiliated with the Elmira Building Trades Council and he then became business agent for that body. While working for the District Council he succeeded in getting agreements in some of the mills for Millmen's Local 879 and getting agreements with the contractors for his own Local 532 and a minimum rate of wages established. He brought his Local up to nearly a 100 per cent organization. While working for the Building Trades Council some of the smaller trades that did not have a local were organized and brought into the Council, thus strengthening the weaker trades until Elmira had one of the strongest Building Trades Councils in the State of New York. The carpenters remained in the Building Trades Council until the spring of 1931.

Since that time Brother Nelson has been business agent for Local 532 and has had to do some heroic work to keep his Local together. While the Local has suffered a great loss in membership during the depression, Brother Nelson has succeeded in procuring about 75 new members in the past two years.

The carpenters territorial jurisdiction besides Elmira covers about nine smaller towns extending 26 miles east and west, and 22 miles north and south.

Besides holding the offices already mentioned, he was president of his Local Union a number of years as well as president of Elmira Trades and Labor Assembly and first and second vice-president of the New York State Council of Carpenters.

Brother Nelson believes in the greatest good to the greatest number and a real Brotherhood.

New Charters Issued

2649 Wolf Pen, W. Va.	588 Carterville, Ill.
1101 Hamilton, Mont.	1106 West Blocton, Ala.
2651 Portland, Ore.	
2656 Drain, Ore.	1114 South Milwaukee, Wis.
1726 East Quoque, N. Y.	
1379 Wingham, Ont., Can.	1421 Elmira, Que., Can.
1105 Woodlawn, Ala.	

Jacob Fischer, Former Barbers' Official, Dies

Jacob Fischer, formerly secretary-treasurer of Journeymen Barbers' International Union, died at Indianapolis on August 25 at the age of 65. He was elected to the office of secretary-treasurer of the Barbers' Union in 1904. He

had formerly served both as vice-president and president of that organization.

He was elected a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in 1918, and resigned from that body on May 22, 1929. He was chosen as one of the vice-presidents of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. at the time of its organization.

Mr. Fisher was born at Osborn, Ohio, April 11, 1871. He began working as a baker, then turned to the printing trade, and finally selected the barber trade as his life work.

Funeral services were held at his home August 27 and attended by a number of officials of Local and International labor organizations.

Interment was at Holy Cross Cemetery.

R. H. Burdette Dies Suddenly

In the death of Richard H. Burdette, which occurred suddenly at his home August 5, 1936, Local Union No. 132 of Washington, D. C., lost one of its most capable and loyal members.

Brother Burdette joined Local Union 132 September 4, 1909, and at various times served the Local as president and business agent. For a number of years he served as president of the Washington, D. C., Alexandria and Vicinity District Council.

In 1920 he was one of a committee from Local Union 132 that presented our organization with a bronze tablet of Gabriel Edmonston, First General President of the United Brotherhood.

He also attended a number of our general conventions and at the twenty-second general convention held at Lakeland, Florida, he was elected a delegate to the American Federation of Labor and attended the sessions of that organization held at New Orleans, La., in 1928 and at Toronto, Canada, in 1929.

Funeral services for Brother Burdette were held August 8, and interment was in Cedar Hill Cemetery.

The number of friends and members of the Local Union who attended the last rites, and the many beautiful floral tributes bore evidence of the great esteem in which Brother Burdette was held.

Veteran Member of Local Union 18 Passes On

Local 18, of Hamilton, Ontario, lost one of its oldest and most faithful members in the passing of William J. Frid who died recently. Brother Frid joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on December 2, 1890. He was born on September 13, 1863, and was 73 years of age at the time of death.

In the days when Brother Frid joined L. U. 18, it often meant personal sacrifice to join a trade union. Past President Frid held most of the Local offices during his active years; he was especially successful in handling the Local finances. As shop foreman for the Aitchison Lumber Company Billy Frid was well known as a very efficient and successful tradesman.

On Saturday, August 15, a well attended and beautiful funeral service was held for Brother Frid at the Zion Tabernacle in Hamilton. The sweet-toned organ music, the singing of the soloist and the subdued singing of old-fashioned hymns by the congregation, reminded one that life and death are common to all. The pastor stated that Brother William Frid had been associated with the church for over 50 years and that his loss would be felt keenly.

Then the mourners filed slowly out and drove to the beautiful Hamilton cemetery where they laid Brother Frid to rest, and left him

"In yon fair corner of His wondrous earth,
Where chiselled marble marks the wand'ers rest
And sunlight softly falls through sheltering leaves.

"Where vine leaf and the ivy creep,
He giveth His beloved sleep."

Aged Member of Local Union 90 Dies

In the passing of Martin Reffley, whose death occurred in Chicago, Ill., August 9, 1936, Local Union No. 90 of Evansville, Indiana, lost one of its oldest members.

Brother Reffley was 86 years of age. He joined the Local August 19, 1885, and during his almost 50 years of membership was never in arrears.

He was always a true and faithful member. For a number of years after

he was unable to work at the trade he would come to see his brother members at the meeting hall as long as his health permitted. For the past two or three years he had been confined to his home.

Funeral services took place at Evansville, Indiana, on August 12, with members of the Local Union acting as pall bearers.

Death Takes Charter Member of Local 146

On August 17, Local Union No. 146, Schenectady, N. Y., lost its only remaining charter member in the death of Brother Charles Gould. He had held continuous membership in the Local Union since the day it was organized, March 8, 1886, over 50 years, and was never out of benefit. He held various offices in the Local and in 1906 was elected Business Agent which office he held until four years ago when he had to give up active work on account of his health. During his 26 years as Business Agent he was at all times working for the betterment of conditions and wages of the members of the Brotherhood and others who were connected with the building trades, and was looked upon in Schenectady and vicinity as a leader in the Trades Union movement. He had held various offices in the State Federation of Labor and the State Council of the United Brotherhood and on a number of occasions was a delegate to our general conventions. Brother Gould was respected by both contractor and workman for his fairness and honesty and will be missed by all who knew him as a true friend and Brother.

Former Business Agent of Local 624 Dies

In the death of Walter Pratt, which occurred July 1, 1936, Local Union 624 of Brockton, Mass., suffered a great and irreparable loss of an able executive and a willing worker for the betterment of his fellowmen in all walks of life.

Brother Pratt as business agent served the Local efficiently and well over a long period of years. He was a delegate from the Local Union to many conventions of the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters and was frequently called upon by that organization to act as its reading clerk.

He also attended a number of our general conventions as a delegate from Local Union 624. At the 18th general convention held in Indianapolis in 1914 he served as a member of the Committee on Constitution and Law.

Suitable resolutions of condolence were sent by the Local Union to his sorrowing family in memory of one whose long life and useful service to the union were appreciated.

Charter Member of Local 1075 Taken By Death

Adam Schaible, a charter member of Local Union 1075 of Hudson, N. Y., died suddenly at his home in that city July 21, 1936.

Brother Schaible was born in Newark, N. J., July 3, 1871, and moved from that city when a young man to Hudson where he resided for the past 40 years.

He was always an active member of the Local Union and filled practically all the offices including business agent, and was serving as trustee at the time of his death.

In the passing of Brother Schaible Local Union 1075 has lost a loyal and faithful member whose memory will be long cherished by the members of the Local Union.

DEATH ROLL

CHARLES E. BARRETT—Local Union No. 119, Newark, N. J.

ALVIN F. HARROLD—Local Union No. 462, Greensburg, Pa.

CHARLES T. WOODRUFF—Local Union No. 200, Columbus, Ohio.

Which Star in the American Flag Belongs to Your State?

(Compiled by George W. Holski)

In 1912, on the 26th day of October, the last executive order concerning the flag was made, and it provided for the specific arrangement of the stars.

They were to be arranged in six horizontal rows of eight star each. Starting in the left-hand corner and placing each row from left to right, the star corresponding to each state is named in order of the states' ratification of the Constitution.

Thus, Star No. 1, in the upper left-hand corner, is for Delaware. Star No. 48, in the lower right-hand corner, is for Arizona.

The following list will show you in a glance exactly which star is yours:

First Row—No. 1, Delaware; 2, Pennsylvania; 3, New Jersey; 4, Georgia; 5, Connecticut; 6, Massachusetts; 7, Maryland; 8, South Carolina.

Second Row—No. 9, New Hampshire; 10, Virginia; 11, New York; 12, North Carolina; 13, Rhode Island; 14, Vermont; 15, Kentucky; 16, Tennessee.

Third Row—No. 17, Ohio; 18, Louisiana; 19, Indiana; 20, Mississippi; 21, Illinois; 22, Alabama; 23, Maine; 24, Missouri.

Fourth Row—No. 25, Arkansas; 26, Michigan; 27, Florida; 28, Texas; 29, Iowa; 30, Wisconsin; 31, California; 32, Minnesota.

Fifth Row—No. 33, Oregon; 34, Kansas; 35, West Virginia; 36, Nevada; 37, Nebraska; 38, Colorado; 39, South Dakota; 40, North Dakota.

Sixth Row—No. 41, Montana; 42, Washington; 43, Idaho; 44, Wyoming; 45, Utah; 46, Oklahoma; 47, New Mexico; 48, Arizona.

Guaranteed Insulation Announced by Celotex

News in the insulation field is the announcement of the 10 point Life-of-Building Guarantee on Celotex Cane Fiber Insulating Board.

In making this announcement, the Celotex Corporation said: "We are building our Fall merchandising campaign around Guaranteed Insulation. This campaign, which bids fair to be the most powerful in the history of Celotex will not only build confidence in insulation but increased demand for Celotex dealers. It is the culmination of 15 years of experience during which time Celotex has performed so well that we now confidently offer a guarantee in writing covering 10 points important to home and farm construction. Most important among these are the statements, Celotex is guaranteed to maintain insulating efficiency for the life of the building, and Celotex is guaranteed to give lasting fuel economy. These points are followed by 8 others which comprise the written contract issued to the owner by us."

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 253

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The members of our Auxiliary are desirous of corresponding with other Auxiliaries. We are starting on a new year with practically a new set of officers and are anticipating a busy fall and winter. It is our intention to increase our treasury by holding card parties and suppers.

One year which proved a most successful one, both financially and socially, was when a committee from Carpenters Union 176 worked with our committee. We called ourselves the "Christmas Fund Committee." We gave a party to the Carpenters and their families during the Christmas holidays. A large tree and the hall were appropriately decorated. The children of the members entertained by singing, dancing and recitations. A small boy dressed as Santa distributed gifts to all the children. Ice cream and cake were served to all, and a box of candy, an apple and an orange given to each at the conclusion. A most enjoyable time was had by all present. We hope to have another such time this year.

We also sent out several Christmas baskets to our needy members.

Our Auxiliary learned that better financial results were obtained by giving suppers than by any other activity. We have a large hall for the meetings, a dining room, kitchen with all conveniences, and the Carpenters have their own club room for daily use.

The Auxiliary holds its meetings on the first and third Tuesday of each month.

We shall appreciate any letters and ideas sent us. Such correspondence will help round out our meetings and all communications will be promptly answered as it is our desire to make this a friendly and regular routine.

Mable A. Chamberlin, R. S.,

19 Narragansett Ave.,

L. A. No. 263.

Newport, R. I.

The Local Business Representative

Of all the officers connected with a Labor organization, perhaps the most abused is the local business representative.

He has many complex and troublesome propositions to handle, in addition to the general run of business. In no locality or on any property are all of the contractors friendly toward him, for in the course of his duties he has, perhaps, crossed swords with some of them, and the final result has left a feeling of animosity. This resentment is uncalled for because it was a matter of business and should be settled as such.

In a number of District Councils and Local Unions, there are some who do not appreciate his actions, or perhaps have a personal feeling of unkindness. His problems oftentimes require the exercise of decisions which may not meet with the approval of some, and he is assailed as being without good judgment and sometimes more unkind things are thought and said.

The most successful representative is the one who has the confidence and wholehearted support of his men, and the success of his efforts is often reflected by the measure of co-operation he is receiving from the members. His task is one of responsibility and importance. We should, in the spirit of fairness to him and the anticipation of the best results obtainable, give to him our sincere and whole-hearted support.

Working under these conditions the results attained will reflect whether or not he is the man for the job. Working under any other condition he is handicapped and the hopes of favorable results are often diminished before he starts.

Let's help him by our co-operation to prove his mettle, and if then he can not or does not measure up to our expectations, we can at the proper time and place take the steps necessary to succeed him by some one who is better qualified to fill the position.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

By
FRANK DUFFY, Gen'l Sec'y

In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph E, Section 13 of the Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., the information required is herewith furnished. Some of our District Councils and Local Unions have not filled out the blanks sent them and in such cases we cannot give the data required.

See District Councils for hours and wages for Locals in District Councils, such Locals are not listed separately.

D. C. CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
Jefferson Co., Ala.....	708 N. 17 St., Birmingham	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
Bay Counties, Calif.....	200 Guerrero, San Francisco	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
Fresno County, Calif.....	1139 Broadway, Fresno...	1-3 Thur.	8	1.06½	Yes	Vbl.
Los Angeles, Calif.....	538 Maple Ave.....	Monday	8	1.10 .90 In	Yes	Yes
Sacramento, Calif.	Labor Temple, 8th & I St.	Wednesday	8	1.10 out	Yes	Yes
San Diego, Calif.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
San Joaquin, Calif.	122 N. San Joaquin St., Stockton	1st Fri.	8	1.10		
San Luis Obispo, Santa Ma- ria, Paso Robles, Calif. ...				1.12½ out		
Santa Clara Valley, Calif....	72 N. 2nd St., San Jose...	Wednesday	8	.87½ In	Yes	Yes
Bridgeport and Vic., Conn....	170 Elm St.....	Monday	8	1.15	Yes	No
Washington, D. C.....	10th and K Sts.	Monday	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
Jacksonville and Vic., Fla....	21 N. Ocean St.....	Monday	8	.75	No	No
Volusia & Seminole Co.'s, Fla.	with Locals		8	.60-.75	No	Part
West Palm Beach, Fla.....	Labor Temple	2-L. Tues.	8	1.00 C. 1.50	Yes	Yes
Chicago, Ill.....	12 E. Erie St.....	Thursday	8	M.M..90	Yes	Yes
Fox River Valley, Ill.....	213 Main St., Aurora....	2nd Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
Tri City, Ill.....	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
Tri Counties, Ill.....						
Will County, Ill.....	127 E. Jefferson St., Joliet	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
Lake County, Ind.....	6th and Mass St.....	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	Labor Temple	1st Tues.	8			
Fall Cities, Ky.....	809 W Jefferson, Louisville	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Tri State, Ky.....						
Berkshire County, Mass.....	150 North St., Pittsfield...	4th Sun.	8	.75 to .87½	Yes	No
Boston, Mass.	470 Stuart St.....	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25 out 1.00 in	Yes	Yes
Central, Mass.						
Holyoke, Mass.....	189 High St.....	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
Lawrence, Mass.....	98 Concord St.....	2-4 Thur.	8	1.10	Yes	No
Lowell, Mass.....	13 E. Merrimack St.....	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00		
Middlesex, Mass.....	Dows Block, Stoneham...	2-4 Fri.	8	1.10	Yes	Vbl.
Newton, Mass.....	251 Washington St.....	2-4 Thur.	8	1.17½	Yes	Yes
Norfolk County, Mass.....	Norwood	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
Northern, Mass.	Walpole	1-3 Thur.	8		Yes	No
North Shore, Mass.....	53 Washington St., Salem	2nd Wed.	8	1.10		
South Shore, Mass.....	Carpenter's Hall Hingham	1-3 Thur.	8	1.10	Yes	No
Springfield, Mass.....	19 Sanford St.....	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
Worcester, Mass.....						
Kent-Ottawa & Muskegon Co. Mich.	35 Western Av., Muskegon	2nd Thur.	8	56½ Mus.		
Southern Mich.....	415 Ottawa Grand Rapids.	1st Thur.	8	1.60 G. R.	Yes	Yes
Tri County, Mich.....	200 E. Mich., Jackson....	Sunday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
Wayne Co., Mich.....	4147 Cass Ave.....	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
Twin City, Minn.....	520 N. Prior Av., St. Paul	2-4 Mon.	7	1.10 .75 In	Yes	No
Kansas City, Mo.....	3114 Paseo	Tuesday	8	1.25 out	Yes	Yes
St. Louis, Mo.....	3606 Cozens Ave.....	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	No
Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Bergen County, N. J.....	36 Bergen St., Hackensack	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25		
Burlington County N. J.....						
Essex County and Vic., N. J.	604 High St., Newark, N. J.	Thursday	8	1.40 C. .85 M.M.	Yes	Yes
Hudson County, N. J.....	583 Summit, Jersey City	Friday	8	1.40	Yes	No
Middlesex County, N. J.....						
Morris, Somerset & Vic., N. J.	68 Claremont Bernardsville	2nd Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
Morris, Union & Vic., N. J.	91 Main St., Madison.....	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Passaic County, N. J.....	54 Van Houten St., Paterson	1-3 Tues.	8			
	167 Jefferson St., Passaic	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
Pohatcong Valley, N. J.....						
Albany, N. Y.....	87 Beaver St.....	1-3 Tues.	S	1.85 in-\$1 out	Yes	Vbl.
Buffalo, N. Y.....						
Elmira, N. Y.....	118-120 Lake St.....	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Mohawk Valley, N. Y.....						
Nassau County, N. Y.....	Lincoln & Willis, Mineola	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes

D. C. CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
New York City & Vic., N. Y.	130 Madison Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.40	Yes	
Rochester and Vic., N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.05	Yes	Yes
South Shore, N. Y.		2nd Sat.	8	1.00	Yes	No
Troy, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Westchester County, N. Y.	230 Westchester Ave., Port Chester	1-3 Fri.	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
Cuyahoga County, Ohio	1355 Carnegie, Cleveland	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
Hamilton County, O. Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.	1228 Walnut, Cincinnati O.	Friday	8	1.30	Yes	Yes
Miami Valley, Ohio	202 S. Ludlow St., Dayton	1-3 Mon.	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
Clatsop Co., Ore.	Labor Temple, Astoria	2nd Sun.	8	1.00		
Columbia River, Ore.	Labor Temple, Portland	1st Sat.	8	.55 min.	Yes	Yes
Coos Bay Area, Ore.						
Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
Washington - Oregon Shingle Weavers, Ore.						
Delaware County, Penn.	Carpenters Hall, Chester	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
Lehigh Valley, Penn.	525 N. New St., Bethlehem	1-3 Wed.	8			
Lower Anthracite Region, Pa.	Moose Home, Tamapua	2nd Wed.	8	.80	Yes	No
Main Line, Penn.	Wayne Opera House Wayne	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
McKeesport and Vic., Penn.	316 Westinghouse Av., Wilmerding	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Part
Middle Anthracite, Penn.	51 N Wyoming St Hazleton	2nd Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Monongahela Valley, Penn.						
Montgomery County, Penn.	545 Swede St., Norristown	1-3 Mon.	8	1.75 to 1.20	Part	Part
Philadelphia, Penn.	1803 Spring Garden St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
Pittsburgh, Penn.	241-3 Fourth Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
Shenango & Beaver Valley, Pa.						
Wyoming Valley, Penn.	41 E. Market St., Wilkes-Barre	1-3 Mon.	8	.85 in 1.00 out	Yes	Yes
San Juan Territorial Council P. R.						
Providence, Pawtucket, Central Falls, R. I.	48 Snow St., Providence	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00		
Charleston, S. C.						
Jefferson County, Texas						
Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	2nd Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
Grays Harbor County, Wash.	With Locals—Aberdeen	1st Mon.				
Grays-Willapa Harbors, Wash.	Hoquiam	1st Tues.	6	1.12½	Yes	Yes
Juget Sound, Wash.	222 2nd Ave., So. Seattle	On call	8	.55 to .75	Yes	Yes
Seattle, Kings County & Vic., Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	Thursday	6	1.12½	Yes	Yes
Skagit Valley, Wash.	Bellingham	3rd Tues.	6-8	1.00		
	Anacortes	3rd Wed.	6-8	1.12½	Yes	Part
Tacoma, Wash.	1012½ Tacoma Av. S.	1-3 Tues.				
Tacoma (Lumber & Sawmill) Wash.	748 Market St.	Thursday				
Washington & Oregon (Shingle Weavers) Wash.						
Fox River Valley, Wis.	128 E. College, Appleton	2-4 Sat.	8	.80	Yes	No
Milwaukee, Wis.	2218 N. 3rd St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.92½-1.05	Yes	Yes
Wisconsin River Valley, Wis.						
Vancouver, B. C., Can.	531 Beatty St.	4th Thur.	8	.80-.90	Yes	Vbl.
Frontier, Ont.						
Montreal, Que.	1182 St. Lawrence Blvd.	Wednesday	8	.60	Yes	Yes

L. U. No. CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
3 Wheeling, W. Va.	1506 Market St.	Friday	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
6 Amsterdam, N. Y.	9-11 Church St.	Monday	8	.85	Yes	No
12 Syracuse, N. Y.	404 S. Clinton St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
14 San Antonio, Tex.	126 North St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
16 Springfield, Ill.	419½ E. Monroe St.	Tuesday	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
17 Bellaire, O.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75-1.00		
18 Hamilton, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
24 Batavia, N. Y.	Lincoln Club	1-3 Fri.	8	.60		
27 Toronto, Ont., Can.	167 Church St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	No
28 Missoula, Mont.	208 E. Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25-1.12½	Yes	No
30 New London, Conn.	203 Bank St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
31 Trenton, N. J.	47 N. Clinton Ave.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	No
43 Hartford, Conn.	97 Park St.	3rd Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
44 Champaign, Urbana, Ill.	1 Main St., Champaign	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
46 Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	210 Ashmun St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	No	Yes
50 Knoxville, Tenn.	311 Morgan St.	Thursday	8	.80	No	Vbl.
55 Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	Monday	7	1.25	Yes	Yes
59 Lancaster, Penn.	22 S. Queen St.	Wednesday	8	.80	Yes	No
60 Indianapolis, Ind.	531 E. Market St.	Thursday	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
63 Bloomington, Ill.	102 N. Center St.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Part
66 Jamestown, N. Y.	319 Washington St.	Friday	8	.90	Yes	Vbl.
68 Menomone, Wis.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Last Sat.	8	.55	No	No
71 Ft. Smith, Ark.	107½ N. 10th St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	Yes
74 Chattanooga, Tenn.	114½ W. 7th St.	Friday	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
79 New Haven, Conn.	215 Meadow St.	Friday	8	1.06½	Yes	Yes
81 Erie, Pa.	1701 State St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
82 Haverhill, Mass.	43 Merrimack St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
83	Halifax, N. S., Can....	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	.55		
88	Anaconda, Mont.	215 E. Commercial.....	Friday	8	1.68½ in		
89	Mobile, Ala.	259 State St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.80		
90	Evansville, Ind.	1035 W. Franklin St....	Wednesday	8	1.05	No	No
91	Racine, Wis.	428 Wisconsin St.	1-3 Thur.	7	1.20	Yes	Yes
92	Mobile, Ala.						
93	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	223 Gloucester St.	Thursday	8	.70	No	Yes
97	New Britain, Conn.	146 Arch St.	Thursday	8	.90	Yes	No
98	Spokane, Wash.	15 Madison St. North....	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
101	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.10	Yes	Vbl.
102	Franklin, Mass.	3 Whitney Park, Mattapan	2nd Sun.	8	.67	No	No
106	Des Moines, Ia.	908 8th St.	Tuesday	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
109	Sheffield, Ala.	401½ Montgomery Ave....	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
110	St. Joseph, Mo.	5th and Edmond St.	Friday	8	1.05	Yes	Yes
112	Butte, Mont.	156 W. Granite St.	Thursday	6	1.50	Yes	No
121	Bridgeton, N. J.						
124	Bradford, Pa.	62-64 Main St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
127	Derby, Conn.						
128	St. Albans, W. Va.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
130	Teague, Tex.	513 Cedar St.	1st Mon.	8	.75	No	No
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	5th and Walnut St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
136	Newark, O.	27½ W. Main St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
137	Norwich, Conn.	13 Main St.	Monday		.25 to \$1		
143	Canton, O.	220 E. Tuscrawas St....	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
144	Macon, Ga.	408 Poplar St.	Friday	8	.80		
145	Sayre, Pa.						
146	Schenectady, N. Y.	145 Barrett St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
151	Long Branch, N. J.	Broadway and 2nd Ave..	2-4 Wed.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
153	Helena, Mont.	36 S. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
154	Kewanee, Ill.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
155	Plainfield, N. J.	233 W. Front St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	No
156	Stanton, Ill.	Labor Temple	1st Thur.	8	1.00		
159	Charleston, S. C.	1 Vanderhost St.	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
161	Kenosha, Wis.	6218 26th Ave.	1-3 Wed.	7	1.20	Yes	Yes
170	Bridgeport, O.						
171	Youngstown, O.	259 W. Federal St.	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
175	Dillon, Mont.	304 S. Montana St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.20	Yes	No
176	Newport, R. I.	25 Mill St.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
180	Vallejo, Calif.	316 Virginia Ave.	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
183	Peoria, Ill.	400 N. Jefferson St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	No
186	Steubenville, O.	5th and Market St.	Wednesday	8	1.00		
187	Geneva, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.80	Yes	Vbl.
189	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00		
190	Klamath Falls, Ore.	837 Walnut St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
191	York, Pa.	130 S. Beaver St.	Monday	8	.60 to .90	Yes	No
195	Peru, Ill.	4th and Peoria St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
196	Greenwich, Conn.	17 E. Elm St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
197	Sherman, Tex.	203½ E. Houston St.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
198	Dallas, Tex.	1727 Young St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
200	Columbus, O.	283 E. Rich St.	1-3-5 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Part
201	Wichita, Kan.	417 E. English St.	Thursday	8	.87½	Yes	No
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	21 Academy St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
210	Stamford, Conn.	67 Gay St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
213	Houston, Tex.	515½ Henry St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
215	La Fayette, Ind.	508 Columbia St.	Thursday	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
216	Torrington, Conn.	K. of P. Hall.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00		
217	Westerly, R. I.	Stillman's Hall	1st Wed.	8	.80	No	No
219	Petersboro, Ont., Can.						
220	Wallace, Ida.	413 Pine St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
225	Atlanta, Ga.	91 Trinity Ave., S. W.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
228	Pottsville, Pa.	A. O. H. Hall.	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
229	Glens Falls, N. Y.	6 Elm St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
232	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	209 W. Berry St.	Thursday	7	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
234	Thompsonville, Conn..						
235	Riverside, Cal.	3705 Main St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
236	Clarksburg, W. Va.	Carpenters' Hall				Yes	No
243	Tiffin, O.	Washington & Madison St.	1st Tues.	8	.75	Yes	No
244	Grand Junction, Colo.	535 Rood Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	Yes
245	Cambridge, O.	100 East St.	2-L Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
249	Kingston, Ont., Can.	Wellington & Princess Sts.	2-4 Mon.	8	.75	No	Yes
251	Kingston, N. Y.	Odd Fellows Hall.	1-3 Fri.	8	.75 in-\$1 out	Yes	No
256	Savannah, Ga.	106 E. St. Jouliau St.	Tuesday	8	.90	No	No
259	Jackson, Tenn.	Main and Church St.	2-4 Fri.	7	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
260	Waterbury, Conn.	Building Trades Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Part
261	Scranton, Pa.	428 Lackawanna Ave.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
263	Berwick, Pa.						
269	Danville, Ill.	301½ N. Hazel St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Part
274	Vincennes, Ind.	2nd and Perry.	Friday	8	.80		
278	Watertown, N. Y.	228 Chestnut St.	1-L Thur.	8	.85	Yes	No
280	Mt. Olive, Ill.						
281	Binghamton, N. Y.	93 State St.	Thursday	8	.87½	Yes	No
283	Augusta, Ga.	8th and Ellis.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	Yes
286	Great Falls, Mont.	714 1st Ave., So.	Wednesday	6	1.35	Yes	No
287	Harrisburg, Pa.	13th and Markets Sts.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
289	Lockport, N. Y.	52 Main St.	Tuesday	8	.87½	No	Vbl.
290	Lake Geneva, Wis.	150 Center St.	2nd Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
292	Shawnee, Okla.	112½ W. Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
293	Canton, Ill.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
294	E. Palestine, O.	G. H. Allcorn Bldg.	1st Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	326 N. Rose St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
300	Austin, Tex.	200 E. 10th St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
301	Newburgh, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1-3-5 Mon.	8	1.20	Yes	No
303	Portsmouth, Va.	C. L. U. Hall.	1-3 Mon.	8	.88	Yes	No
305	Millville, N. J.	High and Pine St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
307	Winona, Minn.	4th & Center St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.80	No	Yes
310	Norwich, N. Y.	L. O. O. M. Hall.	1-3 Wed.	8	.80		
311	Joplin, Mo.	302½ Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
313	Pullman, Wash.						
314	Madison, Wis.	309 W. Johnson St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
315	Boone, Ia.						
319	Roanoke, Va.	102½ W. Church Ave.	Tuesday	8	.80	No	No
320	Westfield, N. J.	Amer. Legion Hall.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00		
321	Connellsville, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
322	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Niagara and 4th Sts.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
323	Beacon, N. Y.						
326	Prescott, Ariz.	Tilton Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
327	Attleboro, Mass.						
328	E. Liverpool, Ohio	Ingram Bldg.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
329	Oklahoma City, Okla.	916 W. California St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
331	Norfolk, Va.	123 City Hall Ave.	Friday	8	.80		
336	LaSalle, Ill.	1st and Hennepin St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
339	Clarks Summit, Pa.	Summit Hall	2nd Wed.	8	.80		
340	Hagerstown, Md.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	.75	No	No
343	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	155 James St.	Alt Fri.	8	.75	No	Yes
345	Memphis, Tenn.	212 N. 2nd St.	Friday	8	1.00		
347	Mattoon, Ill.	1816½ Broadway Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	.80		
348	Waterville, Me.						
351	Northampton, Mass.	277 Maine St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00		
352	Anderson, Ind.	806½ N. Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
356	Marietta, Ohio	Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
358	Tipton, Ind.	127½ E. Jefferson St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.90		
360	Galesburg, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
361	Duluth, Minn.	117 W. 2nd St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.87½	Yes	Yes
362	Pueblo, Colo.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.10		
363	Elgin, Ill.	208 Prairie St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	No
364	Council Bluffs, Iowa.	121 W. Broadway	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	No	No
365	Marion, Ind.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	.85	No	No
367	Centralia, Ill.	142½ E. Broadway	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
371	Denison, Tex.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	.75		
372	Lima, Ohio						
373	Fort Madison, Iowa.	635½ G St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
377	Alton, Ill.	203 E. Broadway	2-4 Mon.	8	.80 in	Yes	Yes
379	Texarkanna, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall.	Monday	8	.75		
384	Asheville, N. C.	75½ Broadway	Wednesday	8	.75	No	No
388	Richmond, Va.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	.80		
389	Tuxedo, N. Y.	St. Francis Guild House.	4th Mon.	7	1.00	Yes	Yes
393	Camden, N. J.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	Part
396	Newport News, Va.	31st St. and Huntington av.	2-4 Mon.	8	.80	Yes	No
398	Lewiston, Idaho	708½ Main St.	Thursday	8	1.00	No	No
403	Alexandria, La.	1236 Rapides Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	.75		
404	Lake Co. & Vic., Ohio.	Mentor Town Hall	2nd Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
407	Lewiston, Me.	31 Lisbon St.	Wednesday	8	.80	No	No
409	New Canaan, Conn.	Raymond Block	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
411	San Angelo, Tex.	26½ E. Concho St.	Monday	8	.75		
413	South Bend, Ind.	230½ So. Michigan	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
418	Greeley, Colo.						
425	El Paso, Tex.	2800 E. Yandell Blvd.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
428	Fairmont, W. Va.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
431	Brazil, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Monday	8	.90	No	No
432	Atlantic City, N. J.	14 S. Tennessee Ave.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
435	Chester, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
437	Portsmouth, O.	Gallia and Gay Sts.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
442	Hopkinsville, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Mon.	8	.60	Yes	No
446	Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Can.						
450	Ogden, Utah	363 24th St.	Friday	8	.90	No	No
453	Auburn, N. Y.	Mantell Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	No
459	Bar Harbor, Me.	Main and Cottage.	Monday	8	.87½	Yes	No
469	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Eagles Hall.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	No
474	Nyack, N. Y.	K. of P. Hall.	1st Fri.	8	1.20	Yes	No
479	Sparta, Ill.	K. of P. Hall.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
481	Barre, Vt.	Worthen Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
487	Linton, Ind.	K. of P. Hall.	1st Tues.	8	.96	Yes	Yes
489	Woodbury, N. J.	Broad and Cooper.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
491	Corinth, N. Y.						
492	Reading, Pa.	119 N. 6th St.	Monday	7	1.20	Yes	No
494	Windsor, Ont., Can.	3 Ouellette Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	.80	Yes	Yes
495	Streator, Ill.	107 E. Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
496	Kankakee, Ill.	261 E. Merchant St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
498	Brantford, Ont., Can.	51 Dalhousie St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.70	No	Yes
499	Leavenworth, Kans.	Eagles Hall.	Wednesday	8	1.00		
500	Butler, Pa.	Younkins Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
501	Stroudsburg, Pa.	Miller's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.80		
502	Canandaigua, N. Y.						
505	Litchfield, Ill.	C. of C. Rooms.	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	No	
507	Nashville, Tenn.	207 Polk Ave., No.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
508	Marion, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½	Yes	No
510	Du Quoin, Ill.	30 South Oak	Monday	7	1.00	Yes	
511	Roswell, N. M.	K. of P. Hall	Thursday	8	.87½		
515	Colorado Springs, Colo.	7 No. Cascade Ave.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
517	Portland, Me.	453 Congress St.	Monday	8	.80	No	No
518	Charleston, Ill.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
522	Durham, N. C.	410½ W. Main St.	Tuesday	8	.75		
523	Keokuk, Ia.	6th and Blondearo St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.80		
525	Coshocton, O.	420 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.80	No	No
526	Galveston, Tex.	318½ 23rd St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
531	St. Petersburg, Fla.	1126 Central Ave.	Wednesday	8	.75		
534	Burlington, Ia.	Red Mens. 400 Blk. Jeff St	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	No
535	Cadillac, Mich.	434 River St.	1st Wed.	8	.80	No	No
537	Rahway, N. J.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
538	Concord, N. H.	89 N. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.80	No	No
541	Washington, Pa.	Masonic Hall	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
542	Salem, N. J.						
545	Kane, Pa.	20 Field St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	No	Yes
546	Olean, N. Y.	Trades and Labor Hall	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
549	Greenfield, Mass.	Eagles Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
556	Meadville, Pa.	274½ Chestnut St.	Friday	1.00	Yes	No	No
557	Bozeman, Mont.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
559	Paducah, Ky.	5th and Jackson St.	Monday	8	.87½	Yes	Yes
561	Pittsburg, Kans.	5th and Locust St.	Wednesday	8	.87½	No	No
562	Everett, Wash.	2810 Lombard Ave.	Thursday	8	1.37½	Yes	Vbl
565	Elkhart, Ind.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	.75	No	No
568	Lincoln, Ill.	V. F. W. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00		
570	Gardner, Mass.	316 Central St.	1st Thur.	8	.90		
574	Middletown, N. Y.	12 Washington St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.95	Yes	Yes
576	Pine Bluff, Ark.						
580	Du Bois, Pa.	Long Ave. and Brady St.	1st Thur.	8	1.20	Yes	No
581	Herrin, Ill.	C. C. C. Hall, N. 14th St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
587	Cotestville, Pa.	5th av & Lincoln Highway	2-L Tues.	8	.65	Yes	No
590	Rutland, Vt.	Apollo Hall	2nd Wed.	8	1.62½-.87½		
592	Muncie, Ind.	103½ W. Jackson	Friday	8	1.00		
595	Lynn, Mass.	520 Washington St.	Thursday	8	1.10	Yes	Part
597	Centerville, Ia.	Miners' Hall	1st Wed.	8	.75	No	No
600	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-L Thur.	8	.75	No	No
603	Ithaca, N. Y.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
604	Murphysboro, Ill.	Andrews Hall	Friday	8	1.00		
607	Hannibal, Mo.	521 Broadway	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
609	Idaho Falls, Ida.	P. I. Hallebaughs, Res.	Friday	8	1.00		
616	Chambersburg, Pa.	563 Pleasant St.	1-3 Mon.	9	.66½		
618	Hurst, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.80		
619	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.						
620	Vineland, N. J.	American Legion Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.80		
621	Bangor, Me.	26 Postoffice Square	1-3 Thur.	8	no reg rate	No	No
622	Waco, Tex.	616½ Columbus St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
623	Danielson, Conn.						
624	Brockton, Mass.	33 E. Elm St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
625	Manchester, N. H.	788 Elm St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
626	Wilmington, Del.	608 French St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
631	Spring Valley, Ill.		1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
635	Boise, Ida.	7th and Idaho St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
637	Hamilton, O.	439 S. 2nd St.	2-4 Thur.	7	1.15	Yes	Yes
638	Morristown, N. J.	Schmidt Bldg.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	No
639	Akron, O.	184 W. Center St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
641	Pt. Dodge, Ia.	700½ Central Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	Yes
642	Richmond, Cal.	Brotherhood Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
644	Pekin, Ill.	Capitol and Court Sts.	Wednesday	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
648	Pana, Ill.	Hotel Francis	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	
650	Pomeroy, O.	Skinnners Hall	1st Wed.	8	.75	No	No
652	Elwood, Ind.	104½ So. And St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½		
653	Chickasha, Okla.	524 Kansas Ave.	Monday	8	1.00	No	Part
655	Key West, Fla.						
657	Sheboygan, Wis.	N. 8th St. & N. Y. Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	.85	Yes	Vbl.
658	Millinocket, Me.	American Legion Hall	1st Thur.	8	.75		
659	Rawlins, Wyo.	Danish Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
661	Ottawa, Ill.	Union Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00 out	Yes	Part
662	Mt. Morris, N. Y.	Legion Rooms	3rd Thur.	8	1.00		
665	Amarillo, Tex.	212½ W. 7th Ave.		8	1.00	Yes	No
666	Mimico, Ont., Can.	54 5th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.80	Yes	No
669	Harrisburg, Ill.	Painters' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	1.00		
671	Clovis, New Mexico	Veterans' Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00		
673	Fort Edwards, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
674	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	Barron Hall	1st Mon.	9	.70		
677	Lebanon, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	Tuesday	8	.85	No	No
678	Dubuque, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00		
679	Montpelier, Vt.						
682	Franklin, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	.95	Yes	No
683	Burlington, Vt.	156 College St.	Thursday	8	.90	No	No
686	Blackwell, Okla.						
689	Dunkirk, N. Y.						
690	Little Rock, Ark.	1121 W. Markham St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	Part
691	Williamsport, Pa.						
694	Boonville, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	Alt. Fri.	7	.70-.75	No	Yes
695	Sterling, Ill.	705 E. 4th St.	1st Mon.	9	.90	No	No
696	Tampa, Fla.	2310 Highland Ave.	Monday	8	.75	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
700	Cornlng, N. Y.	92 E. Market St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
702	Grafton, W. Va.	Court House	1st Mon.	8	1.10		
704	Quanab, Tex.						
705	Lorain, O.	112 W. 18th St.	Friday	8	.90		
706	Sullivan, Ind.	N. D. Martin's office.	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	No	No
715	Elizabeth, N. J.	1108 Elizabeth Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25		
716	Zanesville, O.	39½ So. 7th St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.12½	No	No
718	Hayre, Mont.						
719	Freeport, Ill.	Labor Hall	1-2 Tues.	8	1.00		
722	Manchester, N. H.	335 Somerville St.	1st Mon.	8	.70	Yes	Yes
724	Houston, Tex.	500 Texas Ave.	1st Tues.	8	.60 to .75	No	No
728	Pontiac, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2nd Fri.	8	.90		
730	Quebec, Que., Can.	356 Blvd. Charest	Wednesday	8	.50		
731	Corsicana, Tex.	K. of P. Hall.	Wednesday	8	.75		
732	Oakland City, Ind.	Webbs Hall	Thursday	8	.80		
733	Percy, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2-4 Fri.	8	.50		
734	Kokomo, Ind.	205½ N. Buckeye St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
735	Mansfield, O.	21½ N. Park St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
737	Carlinville, Ill.	St. George Hotel	1-3 Wed.	8	.75-90	No	No
741	Beardstown, Ill.	Main and Washington Sts.	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	No	No
742	Decatur, Ill.	215 N. Water St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
743	Bakersfield, Calif.	2121 I St.	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
744	Red Lodge, Mont.	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	8	.87½	No	No
745	Honolulu, H. I.	819 Kaabumau St.	2-4 Wed.	8			
746	Norwalk, Conn.	25 Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
747	Oswego, N. Y.	Richardson Theatre Bldg.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
748	Taylorville, Ill.						
750	Asbury Park, N. J.	706 Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.10	Yes	Part
751	Santa Rosa, Cal.	636 3rd St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
754	Fulton, N. Y.	10 W. 4th St. N.	2-4 Fri.	8	.80		
755	Superior, Wis.	1710 Broadway	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
757	S. Manchester, Conn.						
761	Sorel, Que., Can.	137 Charlotte St.	Last Thur.	7-8	.35-37½	No	No
762	Quincy, Mass.	Maple Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.15		
763	Enid, Okla.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
764	Shreveport, La.	1660 Texas Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
767	Ottumwa, Ia.	220 E. Main St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
770	Yakima, Wash.	110½ E. Yakima Ave.	Thursday	8	1.00	No	No
771	Watsonville, Calif.	462a Main St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
776	Marshall, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
779	Waycross, Ga.	Labor Temple	Saturday	8	.80	Yes	Yes
781	Princeton, N. J.	Branch Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
783	Sioux Falls, S. D.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	.80	No	No
789	Marissa, Ill.	Barkers' Basement	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	No	No
790	Dixon, Ill.	Rickard Hall	1-2 Mon.	8	1.00		
792	Rockford, Ill.						
795	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	1st of mo.	8	.50-55	Yes	Yes
798	Salem, Ill.	S. Broadway	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
799	Brockville, Ont., Can.						
801	Woonsocket, R. I.	642 Social St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
803	Metropolis, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
804	Naugatuck, Conn.						
805	Zeigler, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
811	Atlantic Highlands, N. J.						
812	Cairo, Ill.	712½ Commercial Ave.	Thursday	8	1.00	No	Yes
813	Carbondale, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
817	Bessemer, Ala.	1905½ 2nd Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
822	Findlay, O.	Marvin Block	Friday	8	.90	No	Part
825	Williamantic, Conn.	American Legion Hall	1st Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
826	Sycamore, Ill.	Bank Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	.85		
829	Santa Cruz, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
830	Oil City, Pa.	Central Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
834	Reynoldsville, Pa.	609 Hill St.	1st Wed.	8	.75	No	No
835	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	State Bank Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½		
836	Janesville, Wis.	13 S. Main St.	Friday	8	.90	Yes	Yes
838	Sunbury, Pa.	404 Market St.	2nd Wed.	8	.80	Yes	No
841	Carbondale, Ill.						
842	Pleasantville, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
846	Lethbridge, Alta., Can.						
849	Manitowoc, Wis.						
853	Bound Brook, N. J.	1 Maden Lane.	1st Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
857	Tucson, Ariz.	267 S. Stone Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
863	Conneaut, O.	223½ Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
865	Brunswick, Ga.	over Bennetts Drug Store	Friday	8	.75		
881	Massillon, O.	102 Lincoln Way, W.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
886	Dalhart, Tex.						
887	Hampton, Va.	Shields Real Estate Off.	2-4 Thur.	8	.80	Yes	No
891	Hot Springs, Ark.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
898	St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich.	Labor Hall, St. Joseph.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
899	Parkersburg, W. Va.	316½ 5th St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
900	Altoona, Pa.	1122 11th Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	.90		
904	Jacksonville, Ill.	228 S. Mauvaisterre St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
911	Kalispell, Mont.	Kalispell Hall	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
912	Richmond, Ind.	415½ Main St.	Tuesday	8	.75	Yes	No
913	Balboa, C. Z.	Lodge Hall	4th Tues.	8	1.39	Yes	Yes
914	Augusta, Me.	G. A. R. Hall.	2-4 Thur.	8	.75		
918	Manhattan, Kan.	431a Poyntz Ave.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
920	Meriden, Conn.	29 Colony St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
921	Portsmouth, N. H.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	Vbl.
923	Cleburne, Texas	Parva Bldg.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
925	Salinas, Calif.	422 N. Main St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
926	Beloit, Wis.	143½ W. Grand Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
927	Danbury, Conn.	25 Keeler St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
928	Danville, Pa.	100 Jefferson Crt.	1st Fri.	8	1.50 to .75	No	No
930	St. Cloud, Minn.	617½ St. Germain St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.80	No	No
932	Peru, Ind.	62½ N. Broadway	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	Yes	No
935	Princeton, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Wednesday	8	.90	Yes	Yes
939	Weston, W. Va.	A. O. Bamsburg Shop.	2-4 Sun.	8	.75	No	No
940	Sandusky, O.	Cooke Block	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	No
942	Fort Scott, Kan.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.90		
943	Tulsa, Okla.	416½ S. Detroit St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
944	San Bernardino, Cal.	302½ D St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
945	Jefferson City, Mo.	312 E. High St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
947	Ridgway, Pa.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	1.65 in-.90 out	Part	Yes
948	Sioux City, Ia.	508½ 5th St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
951	Brainerd, Minn.	Y. M. C. A. Bldg.	2nd Thur.	8	.80		
952	Bristol, Conn.	Stephen Terry Lodge.	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½		
953	Lake Charles, La.	W. O. W. Hall	Wednesday	8	.87½	Yes	Yes
956	Normal, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.12½		
958	Marquette, Mich.	3rd & Bluff Sts.	Monday	8	.85	No	No
960	Nebraska City, Neb.	Viking Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
965	Dekalb, Ill.	212 N. Virginia St.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	No
971	Reno, Nev.						
973	Texas City, Tex.	715 N. Eutaw St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.55	Yes	Yes
974	Baltimore, Md.	Capitol Theatre Bldg.	2-L Tues.	8	.75	No	No
975	Benton, Ill.	C. L. U. Hall	1st Wed.	8	.95	No	No
976	Marion, O.	705 Travis St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
977	Wichita Falls, Tex.	315½ Boonville Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	No	Part
978	Springfield, Mo.	Western Ave. & Upham St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
981	Petaluma, Cal.	104½ Choctaw	Wednesday	8	.87½	No	No
986	McAlester, Okla.	3 State St.	2nd Wed.	8	1.00		
989	Newburyport, Mass.	102 E. Main St.	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
990	Greenville, Ill.	47 N. W. 3rd St.	1st Thur.	8	.50	Yes	No
993	Miami, Fla.					No	No
996	Penn Yan, N. Y.					No	No
998	Royal Oak, Mich.						
999	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	Benninghoff Block	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1000	Greenville, Pa.						
1001	Poteau, Okla.	Russworm Blk.	5-20 of mo.	9		No	No
1002	Hanover, Ont., Can.						
1005	New Milford, Conn.	1620 Fourth Ave.	Friday	8	.35-.66	Yes	Part
1007	Seattle, Wash.	Haslers Hall	3rd Mon.	8	1.10	No	Yes
1008	Louisiana, Mo.	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	8	1.50 to .85	No	No
1009	Olympia, Wash.	84½ W. Main St.	Tuesday	7	1.00	Yes	No
1010	Uniontown, Pa.						
1011	Mullens, W. Va.						
1014	Warren, Pa.						
1015	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Saratoga Nat'l Bank Bldg.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1018	Guntersville, Ala.	over Thompson Drug Store	Monday	8	.87½	No	No
1019	Cortland, N. Y.	13½ Central Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8			
1021	High Point, N. C.						
1022	Parsons, Kansas	1829½ Main St.	Thursday	8	.85	No	Yes
1023	Alliance, Ohio	C. L. U. Hall	1st Tues.	8	.75		
1024	Cumberland, Md.	63 Baltimore St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	Part
1025	Lufkin, Texas	118 Lufkin Ave.	Friday	8	.75	No	Yes
1027	Hudson Falls, N. Y.	12 Pearl St.	1st Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1028	Armored, Okla.	205 S. Washington	Thursday	8	.75	No	No
1029	Johnson City, Ill.	Jones Basement	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1031	Dover, N. H.						
1033	Niles, Mich.						
1034	Oskaloosa, Iowa	509 N. 4th St.	1st Thur.	8	.80	No	Vbl.
1035	Taunton, Mass.	Jones Blk.	Monday	8	.85	No	Yes
1037	Marcellus, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1038	Ellenville, N. Y.	Mechanics Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.87½	No	No
1040	Eureka, Calif.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1041	Otisville, N. Y.	Comy. Hall, W. Brookville	2-4 Mon.	8	.85	No	No
1042	Plattsburg, N. Y.	28 City Hall Pl.	Monday	8	.75		
1043	Hansford, Calif.	Auditorium	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1046	Palm Springs, Cal.		Thursday	8	1.00		
1049	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	Turner Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1051	Kitchener, Ont., Can.	163 King St., W.	1-3 Thur.	8		No	Vbl.
1054	Brigham, Utah						
1055	Lincoln, Neb.	217 N. 11th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
1056	Pinckneyville, Ill.	Fisher Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1057	Hood River, Ore.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	No	No
1059	Athol, Mass.	41 Exchange St.	2nd Wed.	8	.90	No	No
1060	Norman, Okla.	217½ E. Main	Friday	8	.87½		
1061	Jerome, Ariz.						
1062	Santa Barbara, Cal.	25 E. Ortega St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1063	Salinas, Calif.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8			
1064	Crooksville, Ohio	Municipal Bldg.	Thursday	8	1.12½		
1065	Tularosa, N. Mex.	Art Richters Res.	1-3 Wed.	8	.75		
1067	Port Huron, Mich.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.80		
1069	Muscataine, Iowa	Assembly Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	No
1070	El Centro, Calif.	795 Main St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1071	Cobourg, Ont., Can.	City Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.60	No	Yes
1072	Muskogee, Okla.	111½ N. Main St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
1074	Bau Claire, Wis.	306 E. Madison St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	No	No
1076	Washington, Ind.						
1077	Owosso, Mich.						
1078	Fredericksburg, Va.	K. of P. Hall.	Friday	8	.80	No	No
1080	South Haven, Mich.		1-3 Tues.	8	.80		
1082	Fort Worth, Texas						
1084	Bloomburg, Pa.						
1085	Livingston, Mont.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1st Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1088	Punxsutawny, Pa.	218 E. Mahoning St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
1089	Phoenix, Ariz.	215 E. Adams St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1090	Raymond, Wash.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00		
1093	Glen Cove, N. Y.	10 Pulaski St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1095	Salina, Kansas	200 E. Iron Ave.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1096	Coquille, Ore.						
1097	Longview, Tex.	209½ E. Tyler St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1098	Baton Rouge, La.						
1099	Dowington, Pa.	Alert Fire House.	3rd Mon.	8	.80	No	No
1100	Flagstaff, Ariz.	Commercial Hotel	2-4 Sat.	8	1.00	No	No
1103	Paragould, Ark.	Lumber Yard	1-1 Mon.	8	.60	No	No
1104	Tyler, Texas	218½ W. Erwin St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1107	Gloversville, N. Y.	42 S. Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.80		
1109	Welch, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Thur.	8	.85	Yes	No
1112	Marshalltown, Ia.	1st Ave. and Main St.	Friday	8	.80	Yes	No
1116	Twin Falls, Idaho.	309 2nd Ave.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1118	Malone, N. Y.						
1119	Ridgefield, Conn.	Odd Fellows' Hall.	2nd Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1124	Newton, N. J.	Moose Hall	3rd Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1126	Annapolis, Md.						
1129	Kittanning, Pa.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	Yes
1130	Titusville, Pa.						
1131	Port Washington, Wis.	700 Wisconsin St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.42	Yes	Yes
1132	Alpena, Mich.	317 7th Ave.	2-1 Sat.	8	.70		
1133	Newton, Ia.	620 W. 3rd St., So.	1-3 Fri.	8			
1138	Toledo, O.	912 Adams St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
1141	Pampa, Tex.	Duncan Bldg.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1142	Lawrenceburg, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2-1 Wed.	8	1.20	Yes	No
1143	La Crosse, Wis.	421 King St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1145	Port Jervis, N. Y.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1147	Roseville, Cal.	Fiddymont Bldg.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1148	Olympia, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	6	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1151	Batavia, N. Y.	98 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1155	Columbus, Ind.	217½ Washington St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.50	No	No
1160	North Platte, Nebr.						
1161	Morris, Ill.	318½ N. Liberty St.	2nd Tues.	8	.90		
1162	Suffern, N. Y.						
1165	Wilmington, N. C.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8			
1166	Freemont, O.	M. W. A. Front St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
1167	Smithtown Branch, N. Y.	Old School House Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1169	Gastonia, N. C.	141 E. Franklin Ave.	Thursday	8-10	.50-.60	No	No
1170	Pine Knot, Cal.	Recks Place	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00		
1172	Billings, Mont.						
1173	Trinidad, Colo.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00		
1174	Memphis, Tenn.						
1176	Fargo, N. D.	Palm Room	1st Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1177	Marceline, Mo.	Lumber office	15 of mo.	8	.60		
1178	Pawhuska, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	1.00		No
1181	Piedmont, W. Va.						
1182	Wellsville, N. Y.	Pine St.	2nd Thur.	8	.85		
1183	Stephenville, Tex.						
1186	Cushing, Okla.						
1187	Grand Island, Nebr.	107½ E. 3rd St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	116½ W. 5th St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.65	No	No
1189	Preston, Ont., Can.	Unity Hall	1-3 Thur.	9	.28-.35-.45	No	No
1190	Pawling-Dover, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall, Wingdale	1st Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1191	Gladewater, Tex.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	.87½	Yes	Part
1193	West Frankfort, Ill.	228 E. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	Part
1194	Pensacola & Vic., Fla.	K. of P. Hall.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	Vbl
1197	La Salle Ill.	1st and Crosat St.	2nd Mon.	8	.50	Yes	Yes
1198	Independence, Kan.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	.87½		
1199	Pontiac Mich.						
1201	Borger, Texas	City Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1202	Merced, Cal.	Moosc Hall	Friday	8	1.00		
1203	Jasper, Ala.	Court House	1-3 Mon.	8	.85		
1205	Mansfield, La.						
1207	Charleston, W. Va.	18 Alderson St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
1211	Glasgow, Mont.		Friday	8	1.20	Yes	No
1212	Coffeyville, Kan.	7th and Union St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1213	Gideon, Mo.						
1214	Walla Walla, Wash.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1216	Mesa, Ariz.						
1218	Lawrence, Kansas						
1219	Christopher, Ill.	112 W. Market St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1220	Graenville, N. Y.	33 North St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.80	Yes	No
1221	Nashville, Ill.	Adams Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	.85	Yes	Yes
1222	Macon, Ga.	518 New St.	Monday	8			
1223	Marshfield, Oregon	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1224	Emporia, Kan.	18½ W. 5th St.	Monday	8	.87½	No	Yes
1225	Naperville, Ill.						
1226	Manistee, Mich.	Salt City Hall	1-2 Wed.	8	.60		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
1227	Ironwood, Mich.	Scandinavian Hall	1st Mon.	8	.70	No	No
1228	Bluefield, W. Va.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Mon	8	.65		
1229	Deer Lodge, Mont.						
1230	Franklin, Mass.	K. of C. Hall	1st Fri.	8	.90	Yes	No
1231	Canon City, Colo.	Members Homes	1st Mon.	8	.75	No	Yes
1233	Hattiesburg, Miss.	220½ E. Front St.	Friday	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1234	Girard, Ill.	Russell Young's Res.	Monday	8	.50	No	No
1235	Modesto, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00		
1237	Elkins, West Va.	R. R. Bldg.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1238	Wewoka, Okla.						
1239	Montevallo, Ala.						
1240	Oroville, Cal.	1965 Lincoln St.	Tuesday	8	1.00		
1241	Thermopolis, Wyo.						
1245	Carlsbad, New Mexico	209 N. Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1246	Marinette, Wis.	Turner Hall	2nd Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1247	Laconia, N. H.	over Crystal Cafe.	2nd Thur.	8	.75		
1249	Payetteville, Ark.	23 N. Block St.	Friday	8	.75		
1250	Homestead, Fla.	I. D. Clapps, Res.	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
1254	Harbor Springs, Mich.						
1255	Chillicothe, O.	90 N. Paint St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	No	Yes
1256	Ticonderoga, N. Y.	Bank Block	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	Yes	Yes
1258	Pocatello, Ida.	153 S. Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.20	Yes	No
1259	Breckenridge, Texas	H. H. Hardin Lumber Co.	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
1260	Iowa City, Ia.	524 N. Johnson St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	No	No
1262	Chillicothe, Mo.						
1263	Millbrook, N. Y.	Keaver Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.75		
1264	Atlanta, Ga.	21 Bell St., N. E.	2-4 Fri	8	1.00	Yes	No
1265	Monmouth, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.87½		
1268	Johnstown, N. Y.						
1271	Nevada, Mo.	121 S. Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.62½		
1273	Eugene, Oregon	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	Part
1274	Decatur, Ala.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
1275	Clearwater, Fla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1276	Central Valley, N. Y.						
1277	Bend, Ore.	Lone Pine Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1278	Gainesville, Fla.	Community Hall	Thursday		.70		
1281	Galifport, Miss.	27th Ave and 14th St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1282	Salem, O.	Maccahee Hall	2nd Thur.	8	.80	No	No
1283	Williamson, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
1284	Duluth, Minn.	119 W. 2nd St.	3rd Fri.	8	1.40 to .60	No	Part
1288	Lisbon, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Mon.	8	.75	Nc	Vbl.
1290	Hillsboro, Ill.	Legion Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1292	Huntington, N. Y.	Union Hall	Monday	8	1.00		
1295	Hornell, N. Y.	90 Canisteo St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00 in	No	Yes
1298	Nampa, Idaho	American Legion Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
1299	Iron River, Mich.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1305	Fall River, Mass.	210 S. Main St.	Wednesday	8	.85	Yes	No
1306	Turlock, Cal.	Broadway Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.75		
1309	French Lick, Ind.	210 Walnut St.	2-L. Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1310	Pt. Atkinson, Wis.						
1311	Athens, Ala.	202½ Washington St.	1-3 Sun.	9	1.00	No	No
1312	New Orleans, La.	528 Bienville St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.45		
1313	Mason City, Ia.	13 N. Federal Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	Vbl.
1314	Oconomowoc, Wis.						
1315	High Point, N. C.	127½ N. Wren St.	Tuesday	8	.75	Yes	No
1316	Brownsville, Tex.	12th and Elizabeth St.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1318	Rantoul, Ill.	Cantner Bldg.	1st Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1319	Albuquerque, N. M.	418 N. 2nd St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1320	Somerset, Pa.	Casino Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	.90		
1321	Ballston Spa, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	No
1322	Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.		1-3 Wed.				
1323	Monterey, Cal.	701 Hawthorne St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
1324	Owen Sound, Ont., Can.	Legion Hall	Alt. Fri.	9	.35	No	No
1325	Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.75	No	Yes
1326	Ely, Nev.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
1327	Overton, Texas	City Hall	Monday	8	.87½	No	No
1332	Grand Coulee, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	1.00		
1333	State College, Pa.	Hofer Appts.	1st Wed.	9	.80		
1334	Tri-Cities, Texas	519 Pruett St.	Friday	8	.87½	No	No
1336	Racine, Wis.						
1337	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Cor. 6th and 22nd Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	
1339	Morgantown, W. Va.	228 Forest Ave.	1-3 Tues	8	1.00		
1340	Fort Collins, Colo.						
1341	Jenkins, Ky.						
1343	Redlands, Cal.	Security Bldg.	Friday	8	1.00		
1344	Portage, Wis.	210½ W. Cook St.	1st Wed.	8	.67½		
1352	Cold Spring, N. Y.	Veterans Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
1353	Santa Fe, N. M.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	1.00		
1354	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Chandler Block	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	No	No
1355	Crawfordsville, Ind.	103½ N. Washington St.	Monday	8	.90	No	No
1356	Pecos, Texas	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1359	Toledo, O.						
1361	Chester, Ill.	1712 Sandwich St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1362	Spartanburg, So. Car.						
1366	Quincy, Ill.	19th & State St.	2nd Mon.	8	.65	Yes	Yes
1369	Las Cruces, New Mex.	Chamber of Commerce	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00		
1370	Bingham Canyon, Utah	28 Carr Forks St.	On Call	8	.90	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
1371	Gadsden, Ala.	3rd and Chestnut St.	Monday	8	.80	Yes	Yes
1372	Easthampton, Mass.	Monotuck Hall	4th Fri.	8	1.00		
1374	Keyport, N. J.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.10	Yes	Vbl.
1376	Grand Rapids, Mich.						
1378	Manahawkin, N. J.						
1380	Bedford, Ind.	Central Labor Hall	Friday	8	.70	Yes	No
1382	Rochester, Minn.	Union Hall	1st Tues.	8			
1383	Sarasota, Fla.						
1384	Sheridan, Wyo.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1385	Fayetteville, N. C.						
1389	Webster City, Ia.						
1390	Columbus, Nebr.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	.75	No	No
1394	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	.87½		
1396	Golden, Colo.	Koenigs Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.10	Yes	No
1398	Washington, Ia.	403 N. Iowa Ave.	1st Tues.	8	.60		
1399	Okmulgee, Okla.	208 S. Central Ave.	Monday	6	1.10	Yes	No
1403	Watertown, Wis.	215 Division St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1404	Flora, Ill.	Forsman's office	2-4 Tues.	8	.80	No	No
1405	Red Bank, N. J.	Clayton Magee Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.10		
1409	Rouyn, Que., Can.	615 Perrault St.	1st Mon.	9			
1413	Hoquiam, Wash.	Moose Hall	1st Sat. a. m.		.50 Uns		
1415	Toronto, Ont., Can.		3rd Tue. p.m.	8	1.60S	Yes	Yes
1416	New Bedford, Mass.	Cornell Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1417	Tonapah, Nev.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
1419	Johnstown, Pa.	485 Bedford St.	Monday	8			
1422	St. Marys, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	No	No
1423	Corpus Christi, Tex.	221½ Staples St.	Monday	8	1.00		
1424	Kincardine, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	2-L. Thur.	9	.33½	No	Yes
1426	Elyria, O.						
1428	Midland, Texas	H. B. Lumber Co.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1429	Little Falls, Minn.						
1431	El Reno, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.75		
1432	Laramie, Wyo.	116 Ivinson Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	Yes
1434	Moberly, Mo.	Mullens Hall	Thursday	8	.75	No	No
1435	Whitehall, N. Y.	Barbers Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00		
1438	Warren, O.	High and Park Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1440	Jonesboro, Ark.	American Legion Hut.	1-3 Fri.	8	.85	Yes	No
1441	Canonsburg, Pa.	Eagles Bldg.	1st Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1444	Gallup, New Mex.	Whites Cafe	Sunday	8	1.00	No	No
1445	Topeka, Kan.	621 Jackson St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1447	Vero Beach, Fla.	Carpenters' Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	.80		
1448	Corning, Ia.						
1455	Nacogdoches, Texas						
1457	Hobbs, New Mexico	J. P. Office	Wednesday	8	.87½	No	No
1458	Long Beach, Calif.	1144 Olive Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8			
1459	Westboro, Mass.	K. of C. Hall	2nd Fri.	8	1.00		
1460	Greensboro, N. C.						
1462	Bristol, Pa.	Trades Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1465	Frankfort, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	.65	No	No
1467	Batesville, Ark.	3rd and Main	Saturday	9	.75		
1469	Charlotte, N. C.	113½ So. College St.	Thursday	8	.70	No	No
1470	Conway, Ark.						
1471	Jackson, Miss.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	8	.80	Yes	Yes
1472	Rockville, Conn.	Princess Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.85	Yes	No
1474	Brewster, N. Y.						
1477	Middletown, O.	N. E. cor. Main & Central	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1480	Boulder, Colo.	Carpenters' Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00		
1484	Visalia, Cal.						
1490	Virginia, Minn.						
1492	Hendersonville, N. C.	L. E. Garrens home	Saturday	8		No	No
1495	St. Augustine, Fla.						
1498	Provo, Utah						
1499	Kent, O.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	No	Yes
1501	Vicksburg, Miss.						
1503	Amherst, Mass.	C. O. Goodale, Pelham Rd.	2nd Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1505	Salisbury, N. C.	Central Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.75		
1506	Bellingham, Wash.						
1512	Middletown, Conn.	505 Main St.	1st Tues.	8	.85		
1514	Niles, O.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1515	Pensacola, Fla.	K. of P. Hall	1st Mon.	8	.85	Yes	Yes
1517	Johnson City, Tenn.						
1518	Gulfport, Miss.	Maccabees Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	Part
1522	Tupper Lake, N. Y.						
1523	Rockford, Ill.	1226 Broadway	2nd Tues.	8-10	.30-.50		
1524	Miles City, Mont.	Wibaux Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00		
1525	Princeton, Ill.	City Hall	1st Thur.	9	.60	No	No
1526	Denton, Tex.	Evers Bldg.	Thursday	8	.75	No	No
1538	Miami, Ariz.						
1540	Philadelphia, Miss.	County Court House	Tuesday	8	.50	No	Vbl.
1541	San Francisco, Calif.	15th and Mission St.	Wednesday	8	.40	Yes	No
1542	Dodge City, Kan.	1303 N. 8th St.	Last Tue.	8	.87½	No	No
1545	Riviere Du Loup, Que., Can.						
1546	Christiansted, V. I.		1-L. Tues.				
1547	Ludington, Mich.	508 N. Robert St.	3rd Thur.	8	.70	No	No
1549	Keansburg, N. J.						
1551	Three Rivers, Mich.	212 Constantine	2nd Tues.	8	.75		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
1552	Salamanca, N. Y.	135 S. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	No	No
1553	Pressmen's Home, Tenn	Pressmens home	1st Fri.	8	.65	Yes	Yes
1556	Huntsville, Ala.						
1559	New Athens, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	3rd Sat.	8	.75	No	No
1560	St. Louis, Mo.	4th and Market St.	2nd Wed.	8	.90	No	Vbl.
1564	Casper, Wyo.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1565	Abilene, Texas	29½ Pine St.	Monday	8	1.00		
1567	Martins Ferry, O.	Shreve Hervey Hall.	2nd Tues.	8	1.00	No	Part
1568	Strathroy, Ont., Can.	Legion Hall	1-3 Wed.	8½			
1569	Knoxville, Tenn.	Labor Temple	4th Sat.	8	.80		
1570	Marysville, Cal.						
1572	McGill, Nev.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2-4 Tues.	8	.85½	No	No
1574	Weirton, W. Va.	Amer. Legion Hall.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
1575	Endicott, N. Y.	417 E. Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.87½		
1576	Mechanicsville, N. Y.						
1578	Tulare, Cal.	Burnett Rosenthal Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
1579	Kenosha, Wis.	German Amer. Hall.	1-3 Mon.	8	.39 to .65	Yes	Yes
1583	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	Part
1584	St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Can.	Town Hall	Last Tues.	8	.60	Yes	Yes
1585	Lawton, Okla.	416½ E. Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.25		
1586	Aurora, Mo.	City Hall	Wednesday	8	.75	No	No
1587	Hutchinson, Kan.	15½ E. Sherman St.	Wednesday	8	.75	No	No
1588	Sydney, N. S., Can.	Harshman Bld.	Monday	8	.70	No	Vbl.
1589	Arecibo, P. R.	Federation Hall	3rd Sun.	8	.37½	No	No
1591	Plymouth, Mass.	Ilbarnian Hall	1st Tues.	8	.90	No	No
1597	Bremerton, Wash.	850 Burwell St.	1-3 Thur.	7	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1598	Victoria, B. C., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.65-75	No	No
1599	Redding, Calif.	1400 California St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1601	New York, N. Y.	25 St. Marks Pl.	3rd Sat.	8	1.40 to .80	Yes	Yes
1604	Peoria, Ill.	400 N. Jefferson St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.60	Yes	No
1605	Moscow, Ida.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	Yes
1607	Fort Smith, Ark.	Labor Temple	3rd Fri.	8	.34	No	No
1609	Hibbing, Minn.	Labor Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1612	E. Millinocket, Me.						
1616	Nashua, N. H.	115 Main St.	Thursday	8	.80		
1620	Rock Springs, Wyo.	Pinn Hall	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1621	Carbon Hill, Ala.	Old Postoffice Bldg.	Friday	8	.85	Yes	Yes
1625	Prineville, Oregon	Oehoco Inn	2-4 Mon.	8	.85	No	No
1626	Wallingford, Conn.	Red Men's Hall.	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½		
1627	Mena, Ark.						
1628	Paris, Ark.	Paris Hardware Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1629	Ashtabula, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1630	Ware, Mass.	42 Main St.	1st Thur.	8	.85	No	No
1631	Eau Claire, Wis.						
1633	Mayaguez, P. R.	S. R. Palmer, No. 40.	Tuesday	9	.22½	No	No
1634	Big Springs, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall.	Monday	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
1637	La Junta, Colo.						
1639	Thompson Falls, Mont.						
1641	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	.50 to .67½	Yes	Yes
1642	New London, Wis.	Grand Hotel	Friday	8	.35 min.	Yes	Yes
1646	Dubuque, Ia.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.	8			
1647	Boulder, Mont.		1-3 Mon.	8			
1648	Laguna Beach, Calif.	190 Legion St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.87½	No	No
1650	Lexington, Ky.	139 No. Broadway.	Monday	8	.75	No	Part
1651	Athens, Tex.						
1652	Hampton, N. H.						
1653	Wabash, Ind.	Jno. Shlegalwalch Shop.	Monday	8	.75		
1655	Sapulpa, Okla.	110½ E. Hobson Ave.	1st Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1658	Grove City, Pa.	M. W. Graham Bldg.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1659	Bartlesville, Okla.	102½ E. 2nd St.	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
1660	Norfolk, N. Y.						
1662	Goshen, N. Y.		2nd Wed.	8	.87½	Yes	No
1664	Bloomington, Ind.	W. 5th St., S. S. Square.	Thursday	8	.85	Yes	No
1666	Kingsville, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3-5 Wed.	8	1.00	No	Yes
1667	Biloxi, Miss.	Woodman Hall	Monday	8	.90		
1668	Hope, Ark.						
1671	Kilgore, Texas	1022 North St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1672	Hastings, Neb.						
1674	Malvern, Ark.	over P. O. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	.80		
1675	Brees, Ill.	City Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.80	Yes	No
1676	Clarksville, Ark.		1-3 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1678	Peckville, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½	pend.	Vbl.
1679	N. Attleboro, Mass.						
1680	Wellsburg, W. Va.	R. E. Whetsells Res.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1681	Bogalusa, La.	Union Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.24 to .62		
1682	Richmond, Va.						
1683	El Dorado, Ark.	City Hall	Monday	8	.87½		
1684	Sherbrooke, Que., Can.	34 Park St.	4th Mon.	8	.15 to .50	No	No
1685	Mcibourne, Fla.						
1686	Stillwater, Okla.	720½ Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1687	Montgomery, Ala.	over Standard Drug Store	2-4 Mon.	8			
1688	Priest River, Idaho.						
1690	Watertown, So. Dak.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	.60	No	No
1691	Coeur d'Alene, Ida.	Eagles Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00		
1698	Webster Springs, W. Va.						
1700	Wilton, Conn.	Fire House	1st Mon.	8	1.00		
1701	New Braunfels, Tex.	Fire Sta. No. 1.	2-4 Thur.	8	.62½	No	No
1703	North Wilkesboro, N. C.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
1704	Carmel and Kent, N. Y.	Mohopac Fire House.....	2-L. Fri.	8	.75	Yes	No
1705	Prescott, Ark.						
1706	Vernon, Tex.	1401 Cumberland St.....	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	
1707	Kelso-Longview, Wash.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
1708	White River Valley, Wash.	Fraternal Hall, Auburn.....	1st Mon.	6	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	No
1709	Ashland, Wis.	S. A. F. Hall, 3rd St., W.	2nd Sat.	8	.75	No	Yes
1711	Van Wert, O.	314 S. Fultou.....	3rd Mon.		.75		
1712	Bicknell, Ind.	2nd and Main St.....	1-3 Mon.	8	.75		
1719	Tacoma, Wash.	1012 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tacoma Ave.....	Monday	8	1.42 to .55	Yes	No
1720	Athens, O.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Court St.....	Wednesday	8	.75	No	No
1723	Columbus, Ga.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11th St.....	Friday	8-10	.75		
1730	St. Thomas, V. I.						
1733	Hayti, Mo.						
1734	Murray, Ky.	W. O. W. Hall.....	1st Tues.	9	.65	No	
1735	Prince Rupert, B. C. Can.						
1736	Valleyfield, Que., Can.	Carpenters' Hall	1st Wed.	8	.85		
1738	Hartford City, Ind.	721 E. Washington St.....	1st Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1740	Henderson, Tex.	110 So. Main St.....	Friday	8	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	No
1742	Jasonville, Ind.						
1743	Wildwood, N. J.	Fraternity Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.75		
1744	Grand Mere, Que., Can.						
1745	Sandpoint, Idaho	G. A. R. Hall.....	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
1746	Portland, Oregon	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	8	1.55 min	Yes	Yes
1749	Anniston, Ala.	929 $\frac{1}{2}$ Noble St.....	Thursday	8	.75		
1751	Austin, Tex.	Labor Temple	2nd Mon.	8	1.50 to 87 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1756	Massena, N. Y.						
1759	Cleveland, Tenn.						
1760	Nehalem, Ore.	K. of P. Hall.....	10th of mo.	8	.75	No	No
1761	New Castle, Ind.	K. of P. Hall.....	2-4 Thurs.	8	.55	No	Yes
1762	Bucyrus, O.						
1765	Orlando, Fla.	505 Citrus Ave.....	Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1766	Fostoria, O.	Main and North St.....	1st Tues	8	.70	No	No
1767	Logan, Utah	Rear Owl Pool Room.....	Fri.	8	.90	No	No
1768	Jacksonville, Texas	227 Main	Wed.	8	.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	No	No
1769	Benld and Gillespie, Ill.	Williams Hall	2-4 Thurs.	7	1.03		
1770	Cap Girardeau, Mo.	703 S. Ellis.....	1-3 Wed.	8	.75		
1771	Eldorado, Mo.	Palmer Carp. Shop.....	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1774	Taft, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	No	No
1776	Pendleton, Ore.	Union Hall	Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1778	Columbia, S. C.	1435 Main St.....	Thurs.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1779	Calgary, Alta., Can.	229 11th Ave. E.....	Alt. Thur.	8	.75	Part	No
1780	Las Vegas, Nev.	V. F. W. Hall.....	Thurs.	8	1.00	No	Yes
1781	Hickory, N. C.	Moose Hall	Fri.	8	.75		
1783	Roundup, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Mon.	8	1.00		
1789	Harrison, Ark.						
1790	Baltimore, Md.	711 N. Caroline St.....	1-3 Thurs.	8	.72	No	No
1792	Sedalia, Mo.	1423 S. Vermont St.....	Thurs.	8	.75	No	No
1795	Farmington, Mo.	Court House	2-L. Fri.	8	.65		
1796	Montgomery, Ala.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Commerce St.....	Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1798	Greenville, So. Car.	117a S. Main St.....	Fri.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1799	Oakland, Calif.	763 12th St.....	2-4 Thhrs.	8	.35-.50	Yes	No
1800	Shelton, Wash.	100 Pine St.....	Wed.	6	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1802	New Philadelphia, O.	150 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Broadway.....	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1803	Monticello, Ark.						
1804	Bogalusa, La.						
1806	Union City, Pa.	Union Hall	Tues.	8	1.25 Wmn.	Yes	No
1809	Cle Elum, Wash.	American Legion Hall.....	1-3 Thurs.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1811	Monroe, La.	Labor Temple	Mon.	8	.75	No	
1813	Hoxie, Ark.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	No	No
1814	Huntingburg, Ind.	Landgrebe Kilian Bldg.....	Wed.	8	.50		
1815	Santa Ana, Calif.	402 W. 4th St.....	Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1817	Nokomis, Ill.	Ruppert's Shop	1st Thurs.	8	.62 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1818	Clarksville, Tenn.	over 110 S. 2nd St.....	Mon.		.75	Yes	No
1819	Goshen, Ind.	301 W. Wilden Ave.....	1st Tues.	9	.17-.34	No	No
1820	Toronto, Ont., Can.	167 Church St.....	1-3 Wed.	8	.45	No	No
1822	Fort Worth, Texas.	302 $\frac{1}{2}$ Main St.....	Fri.	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	Yes
1823	Ingersol, Ont., Can.						
1824	Bellingham, Wash.						
1825	Bowling Green, Ohio.	V. F. W. Hall.....	2-L. Fri.	8	1.00		
1826	Jerseyville, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25		
1828	Ozark, Ark.						
1829	Ravenna, O.	210 Zeta St.....	1st Tues.				
1830	Moundsville, W. Va.	403 Jefferson Ave.....	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
1832	Escanaba, Mich.	323 S. 10th St.....	2nd Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1833	Anderson, S. C.	W. Earl St.....	Tues.				
1834	Miami, Florida	3rd Ave and 11th St.....	2-4 Mon.	8	.75		
1835	Waterloo, Ia.	310 $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 4th St.....	1-3 Fri.	8	1.05	Yes	Yes
1836	Russellville, Ark.	Carpenters' Hall	Mon.	8	.75		
1839	Lake Charles, La.						
1841	Burlington, Wis.	Woodman Hall.....	2-4 Thurs.	8	.65		
1846	New Orleans, La.	528 Bienville St.....	1-3 Mon.	8	.75		
1848	Newport, Ore.	Porter Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1851	Carlyle, Ill.	Robbarts Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	Yes
1855	Bryan, Tex.	Smith Bldg.	Fri.	8	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	No	No
1857	Spring Valley, N. Y.	Rockland Fire Hall.....	1st Wed.	8		No	No
1858	Columbiana, O.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
1859	Minneapolis, Minn.						
1860	Warsaw, Ind.	City Hall	1st Tues.				
1862	Sheboygan, Wis.						
1863	Kellogg, Ida.						
1867	Regina, Sask., Can.	1915 Osler	1st Wed.	8	.75	No	Yes
1868	Mitchell, So. Dak.	City Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.80		
1870	Pickwick Dam, Tenn.	Community Bldg.	Mon.	8	1.00	No	
1871	Yankton, So. Dak.						
1872	Hanover, Pa.	1st National Bank Bldg.	1st Thurs				
1874	Hinton, W. Va.	Maxwell Row, Main St.	Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1877	Piqua, Ohio	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.		1.27½ to 38	Yes	Yes
1878	Cadillac, Mich.	Maccabees Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	1.34-35-36		
1879	Reedsport, Oregon	Chamber of Commerce Rms	Thurs.	8	1.00		
1880	Carthage, Mo.	4th and Grant St.	Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1882	Chattanooga, Tenn.	2507 Glass St.	Tues.	8		Yes	Yes
1883	Macomb, Ill.	532 W. Calhoun St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	Yes	No
1884	Lubbock, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Monday	8	1.00		
1885	Paris, Tex.	346 Lamar Ave.	1st Sun.	8	.75	No	No
1886	Albany, Oregon	Townsend Club Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	20 to 50	No	No
1890	Conroe, Texas		Mon.	8	1.00		
1892	Shelbyville, Ill.						
1894	Woodward, Okla.	Court House	Mon.	8	.62½	No	No
1895	McLeansboro, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Sat.		.60		
1896	South Sioux City, Neb.	123 E. 19th St.	Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
1900	Kewaunee, Wis.	Hotel Karsten	4th Fri.	8	.55		
1908	Holland, Mich.	31 W. 8th St.	1st Tues.	8	.70	No	No
1909	Alva, Okla.	B. P. O. E. Hall	Wed.	8	.75		
1911	Beckley, W. Va.	Rose and Turner Bldg.	Mon.	8	.87½		
1915	Arkansas City, Kan.	City Hall	Mon.		.75		
1918	Richlands, Va.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	1.60 to .75	No	Yes
1920	Mineral Wells, Tex.	Norwood Bldg.	1st Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1923	Weatherford, Okla.	American Legion Hut.	Wed.	8	.75		
1924	Piedmont, Ala.	Union Hall	Wed.	8	.75		
1925	Columbia, Mo.	15a N. 8th St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1926	Chanute, Kan.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	.62½		Yes
1928	Las Vegas, New Mex.						
1931	The Dalles, Ore.	Tripps Hall	1-3 Thurs				
1933	Claremore, Okla.	City Hall	Wed.	8	1.00		
1934	Port Arthur, Ont., Can.						
1936	Sand Springs, Okla.	Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1940	Kitchener, Ont., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	.60	No	No
1941	Hartford, Conn.						
1942	Winston Salem, N. C.						
1943	Henryetta, Okla.	115 S. 5th St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	Yes
1944	Juneau, Alaska	I. O. O. F. Hall	Mon.	8	1.12½	No	No
1945	Westport, Conn.	Arion Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1946	London, Ont., Can.						
1947	Hollywood, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	.87½	No	Part
1948	Ames, Ia.	Moose Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.00		
1949	Lewistown, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1951	Kankakee, Ill.	261 E. Merchant St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.50	Yes	No
1954	Ada, Okla.	Convention Hall	Wed.	8	.75		
1957	Toledo, O.	912 Adams St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1958	Alamosa, Colo.	Amer. Legion Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
1962	Waxahachie, Texas	W. O. W. Hall	Mon.				
1963	Toronto, Ont., Can.	441 Queen St. W.	1-3 Wed.	8	.80		
1964	Vicksburg, Miss.	C. L. U. Hall	Tues.	8	1.00		
1965	Weatherford, Texas	Mayor's Office	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	
1966	Egg Harbor, N. J.	Roesch's Hall	1st Mon.	8	1.00		
1968	Oberlin, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Tues.	8	.90		
1969	Logan, W. Va.	Old Holland Bldg.	Fri.	8	.85	Yes	No
1971	Temple, Texas	Flint Bldg.	Fri.	8	.75	No	Yes
1974	Ellensburg, Wash.	Woodman Hall	Fri.	8	.75		
1975	Graham, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Tues.	8	1.00		
1977	Rome, Ga.	246½ Broad St.	Mon.	8	.75		
1979	Sudbury, Ont., Can.	City Hall	Fri.	8	.70		
1980	Atchison, Kan.	405½ Commercial	Tues.	8	.80	No	No
1981	Tahlequah, Okla.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	1.00	No	Yes
1982	Evergreen, Colo.	Pearson's Res.	3rd Fri.	8	1.10		
1983	Alturas, Calif.						
1985	Savannah, Ga.	808 W. Broad St.	1-3 Mon.	8			
1986	Memphis, Tenn.	212 N. 2nd St.	Thurs.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1990	Stratford, Ont., Can.	Royal Bank Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8½	1.37 to .47	No	No
1993	Crossville, Tenn.	2nd Floor, Court House	Wed.	8	.75	Yes	No
1994	Columbia, So. Car.	Henderson Bldg.	1-3 Mon.				
1995	Williamsport, Pa.						
1998	Peru, Ind.		Mon.	8			
1999	Groesbeck, Texas		1st Fri.	8	.65	Yes	No
2002	Beatrice, Neb.	City Hall	Thurs.	8	1.00		
2008	Ponca City, Okla.	309½ E. Grand	1-3 Sat.	8	.75	No	
2016	Eastland, Tex.	Higgenbotham Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.10	No	No
2018	Lakewood, N. J.	P. O. of A. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	No	Yes
2028	Grand Forks, N. D.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	.75	No	No
2034	Dundas, Ont., Can.	305 Hutt St.	1st Fri.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
2046	Martinez, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00		
2057	Kirksville, Mo.						
2058	Frankfort, Ky.	317 St. Clair St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	No	Vbl.
2059	Bismarck, N. D.	118 5th St.	2-L Wed.	8	.80	No	No
2060	Logansport, Ind.	Trades Assembly Hall	Thurs.	8	.90	No	No

No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
2080	Greenville, Miss.	Delta Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	.75	No	No
2085	Exeter, N. H.	Polish Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
2103	Chicago, Ill.	758 W. North Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	.55	Yes	No
2108	Sheelville, Ind.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	.75	No	No
2110	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	6	1.12½	No	No
2114	Napa, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thurs.	8	87½	Yes	No
2122	Vandalia, Ill.						
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	C. Smalls Res.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
2127	Centralia, Wash.	Union Hall	Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
2156	Bowling Green, Ky.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
2161	Catskill, N. Y.						
2173	Guelph, Ont., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall.	1st Mon.	8	.60		
2181	Corvallis, Ore.						
2188	Barnstable, Mass.						
2190	Haringen, Tex.	Cor. B. and Monroe St.	Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
2198	Milton, Pa.	Bank Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	9	.80	No	No
2202	Price, Utah						
2203	Anaheim, Cal.	K. of P. Hall.	Wed.	8	1.00		
2205	Wenatchee, Wash.	Wenatchee Av & Palouse St	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
2208	Fort Pierce, Fla.	200 S. 7th St.	Thurs.	8	.80		
2217	Lakeland, Fla.	Elks Hall	Wed.	8	87½		
2222	Kemmerer, Wyo.						
2232	Lynchburg, Va.	714 Polk St.	Last Thurs.	9	67½	No	No
2238	Sweetwater, Texas	Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wed.				
2239	Port Clinton, O.						
2256	White River Jtn & Vic, Vt	Gates Bldg.	1st Fri.	8	.85	No	No
2261	Fort Myers, Fla.	813½ 2nd St.	Mon.	8	.75		
2289	Chicago, Ill.						
2307	Cornwall, Ont., Can.						
2310	Madisonville, Ky.	W. O. W. Hall.	Tues.	8	.75		
2313	Meridian, Miss.	Old Citizens Bank Bldg.	Mon.	8	.85	No	No
2319	El Paso, Tex.						
2340	Bradenton, Fla.	J. I. Grosjeans Res.	Sat.	8	1.00	No	No
2351	Walkerton, Ont., Can.	Private Homes	1st Thurs.	8-9	1.15 to .40	No	No
2361	Frederick, Md.	Madison St.	1st Mon.	8	.55	No	No
2372	Haverstraw, N. Y.	Foresters Hall Garnersville	1st Fri.	8	1.20		
2395	Lebanon, Ind.						
2400	Woodland, Me.	Town Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.69		
2414	Silver Creek, N. Y.						
2415	Victoria, B. C., Can.	602 Broughton St.	2nd Sat.	8	.90	No	Yes
2425	Glendive, Mont.	Monarch Lumber Co.	1st Sat.	8	.90		
2427	White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.						
2436	New Orleans, La.	528 Bienville St.	3rd Wed.	8	.80	Yes	Vbl.
2451	Erwin, Tenn.						
2459	Pearl River, N. Y.	Excelsior Fire Hall.	1st Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
2463	Ventura, Calif.	Santa Clara and Oak St.	Tues.	8	1.10	Yes	No
2466	Pembroke, Ont., Can.						
2484	Mannington, W. Va.	A. T. Yost Res.	1st Sat.	8	.60	No	No
2501	Richwood, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	Mon.	10	.32		
2502	Nauvoo, Ala.						
2504	Sudbury, Ont., Can.	22 Elm St.					
2507	Timmins, Ont., Can.	Ukranian Labor Temple.	Tues.	10-13	22½ to .35	No	No
2510	Nallen, W. Va.	Bays Hall	Sat.	8	.38	No	Yes
2513	Gardiner, Wash.						
2517	Maben, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Mon.	8	.28½ up	No	Yes
2518	Fenwick, W. Va.						
2527	Jolo, W. Va.						
2528	Rainelle, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Fri.	8	.36 Min.	No	Yes
2535	Cass, W. Va.	Theatre Bldg.	Tues.	8	.32	Yes	No
2538	Doris, Calif.						
2539	Shelton, Wash.	Potlatch Shelton	1-3 Fri. 2-4 Fri.				
2545	Snoqualmie Falls, Wash.	Union Hall	Fri.	8	.55 M.	Yes	Yes
2548	Tuscaloosa, Ala.						
2549	Kimball, W. Va.						
2552	Spokane, Wash.						
2554	West Graham, Va.	Odd Fellows Hall, Bluefield	Mon.	9	1.27½ to .40	No	Yes
2556	Green Pond, Ala.						
2558	Fort Francis, Ont., Can.	Legion Hall	1st Mon. after 10-25	8	37½	No	No
2559	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Hall.	1-3 Wed.	8			
2560	Fort Frances, Ont., Can.						
2562	Bend, Ore.	Labor Temple	2nd Sat am 4th Sat pm	8	.45	Yes	No
2564	Empire, Ala.						
2565	Talcum, Ky.						
2566	Internat'l Falls, Minn.	Moose Hall	2-4 Sat.				
2569	Crumpler, W. Va.		1-3 Fri.	8	.44 Min.	Part	Yes
2571	Helena, Ala.						
2574	Dexter, Ore.						
2577	Eldridge, Ala.	School House	Mon.	9	1.20 to .38		
2579	Molla, Ore.	Eastern and Western Camp	Tues.				
2581	Libby, Mont.	Woodman Hall	2nd Tues.	8	.50 up	No	No
2582	Cordova, Ala.						
2584	Lewiston, Idaho	Labor Temple	Fri.	8	.50		
2587	Mineral Wash.	Theatre Bldg.	Tues.	8	.55 M.	Yes	Yes
2591	White Horse, Calif.		Alt. Tues.	8			
2593	Aberdeen, Wash.	Odd Fellows' Hall.	2nd Tues.				

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
2596	Camas, Wash.						
2599	Vest, Ky.						
2601	Rainy Lake, Ont., Can.	I O O F Hall Fort Frances	2-4 Fri.	8	.37½ M.	No	Yes
2602	Pearidge, Ala.						
2607	San Pedro, Calif.	351 E. 9th St.	Wed.	8	.57½ to 92½	No	Vbl.
2608	Morris, Ala.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.25		
2610	Deer Park, Wash.						
2611	Eugene, Ore.						
2619	Aberdeen, Wash.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thurs.	8	.75		
2620	Port Angeles, Wash.	408 E. 1st St.	2nd Sat.	8	.58 Min.	Yes	Yes
2625	Goldsboro, N. C.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Tues.	10	.18	No	No
2628	Foxpark, Wyo.	Pool Hall	1st Sun.	8	.50 to 62½		
2632	Ione, Wash.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.50 Min.	Yes	Yes
2635	Seattle, Wash.						
2636	Warrior, Ala.						
2645	Warren, Ark.						
2649	Wolf Pen, W. Va.						
2657	Olympia, Wash.						
2662	Bellingham, Wash.	Labor Temple	Sat.	8	.50 up	Part	Yes
2666	Merna, Wyo.						
2667	Clallam Bay, Wash.						
2671	Seattle, Wash.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	.75		
2673	Anacortes, Wash.						
2677	Eureka, Cal.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	.40 Min.	No	No
2678	Victoria, B. C., Can.	602 Broughton St.	2nd Sun am	8	.40 Min.	No	Vbl.
2683	Olympia, Wash.	Labor Temple	1st Sat. 3rd Tues.				
2684	Sumter, So. Car.						
2686	Everett, Wash.						
2687	Bogalusa, La.	2805 Lombard Ave.	1-3 Sun.	8	.75	Yes	No
2688	Greensboro, Ala.						
2692	Leeds, Ala.	Moses Pride Hall	Tues	10	.12½	No	No
2693	Putney, W. Va.						
2694	Clallam Bay, Wash.						
2695	Port Angeles, Wash.	Clallam Bay Inn	2-L. Tues.	8	.75 to 87	Yes	Yes
2696	Ashby, Ala.						
2697	Maplesville, Ala.	School House	Mon.	10 12	10 to 15	No	No
2704	Lykens, Pa.						
2753	Borden Springs, Ala.	Hamby Hall	Fri.				
2754	Tacoma, Wash.	748 Market St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.55-M.	Yes	Yes
2761	Manistiquie, Mich.	K. of C. Hall	2nd Sat.	8	.30 to .40	No	Part
2762	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	529 Beatty St.	2-4 Sun.	8	.40 Min.	No	Part
2763	Shenfield, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.				
2764	Humboldt, Tenn.						
2765	Garrett, Ky.	School Bldg.	Sat.	8	.31½		
2767	Morton, Wash.		2-4 Fri.				
2771	North Vancouver, B. C., Can.						
2772	New Westminster, B. C., Can.	750 E. 2nd St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.40 50 Min	No	No
2773	New Westminster, B. C., Can.	Labor Temple	2-4 Sun.				
2774	Klamath Falls, Ore.						
2775	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Labor Temple	Sat.				
2776	Duluth, Minn.	529 Beatty St.					
2778	Dee, Ore.						
2779	Jasper, Ala.						
2781	Spirit Lake, Idaho.						
2782	Cowichan Lake B. C., Can.						
2783	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Picket Camp	2nd Sun.	8	.35 to .90	No	Part
2784	Port Alberni, B. C., Can.	130 Hastings St., W.	2-4 Fri.	8	.40 to .85	No	No
2785	The Dalles, Ore.						
2786	Port Arthur, Ont., Can.	910 Union St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.45 Min.	Yes	No
2787	Hindman, Ky.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.				
2788	Los Angeles, Calif.						
2789	Pineville, W. Va.	Keyrock, W. Va.	4th Mon	8	.30 Min.	No	Yes
2790	Dallas, Ore.						
2791	Lynn, Ala.	School House	Wed.	8	.24		
2792	Neah Bay, Wash.		2-4 Fri.	8	.17		
2793	Mulga, Ala.						
2794	Brookings, Ore.						
2795	Burns, Ore.						
2796	The Pas, Man., Can.						
2797	Courtenay, B. C., Can.						
2798	Krollitz, W. Va.						
2799	St. Louis Park, Minn.		1st Thurs.	8	.32½	Yes	No

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Craft Problems



CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegle)

LESSON IVC

In the preliminary remarks of the last lesson we spoke of the needle-leaved woods, and gave a brief outline of their various classifications. In this lesson we want to take up a similar study of the broad-leaved woods; which, it is claimed, are found in almost every part of the world.

Most of the broad-leaved woods are called, "hardwood", although some of them are decidedly soft, for instance basswood and cottonwood. Another term by which broad-leaved woods are known is, "deciduous," meaning that

so forth. Outside of the building industry, they are used extensively in the field of manufactured articles. We will briefly go over the principal broad-

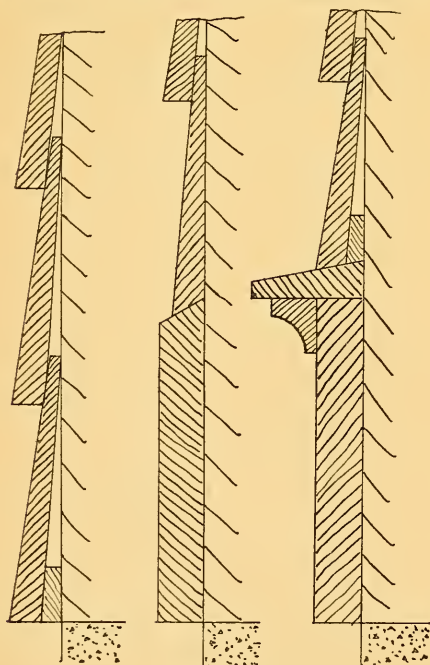


Fig. 567

the trees shed their leaves yearly. Broad-leaved woods are being used less and less in this country for the framework of buildings, but there is still a strong demand for them in the building world as finishing material, flooring and

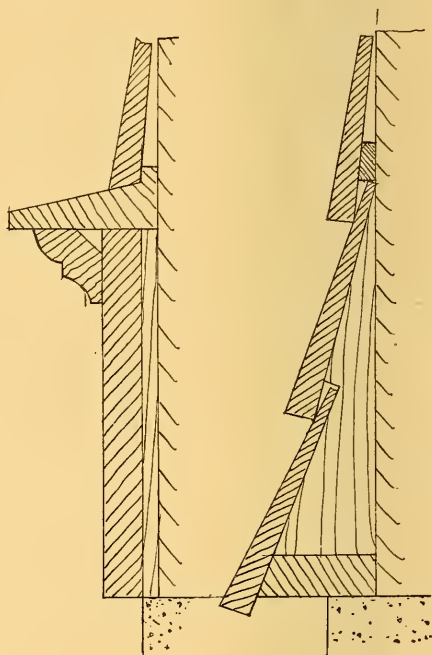


Fig. 568

leaved varieties of woods. In alphabetical order, they are:

Ash: There are six varieties of this wood, namely, white, black, red, blue, green and Oregon... Basswood: A very light soft wood, not durable, and is used in the field of manufacturing rather than as a building material.... Beach: A hard wood, used for furniture, flooring and inside finish. Not suitable for outside work... Birch: A hard wood used for inside finish. There are six species, white, paper, red, yellow, sweet and western... Cherry: A hard wood used for furniture and fine finish... Chestnut: Used for cabinet work, posts and cooperage... Elm: More or less used as a building material. During the broad-axe days it was used in heavy timber framing. It is increasingly

finding favor as a finishing material and for furniture. . . Gum: Used for finish, furniture and for manufacturing purposes. . . Maple: There are four species of maple, sugar, silver, red and Oregon. It is used for flooring, finish and furniture. . . Oak: Only six of the many varieties of oak are used extensively. Thirteen are of commercial importance. They are: White, red, chestnut, chin-

try is concerned. They are such woods as, apple, hackberry, hedge, hickory, mulberry and willow.

The illustrations of the last lesson dealt with the cornerboard. In this lesson we are taking up the outside base, and as we like to do, we are showing various designs, from which the student may choose what he likes, or, using our suggestions as a base, develop something that he can call his own. This is sound teaching—it is what is going on all around us in these days. The new styles, or what we call new styles of architecture, are just that—they are developments of the various styles of architecture that originated in the past. By combining, modifying or as is usually the case, combining and modifying,

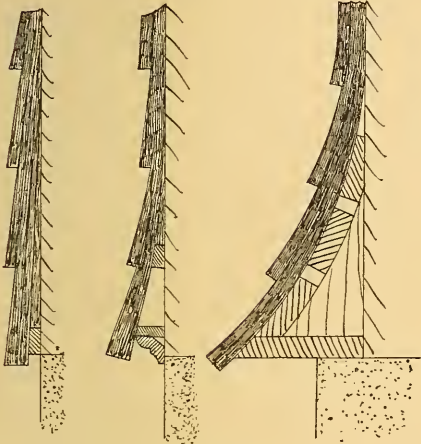


Fig. 569

quapin, bur, Spanish, Texas red, post, cow, overcup, swamp white, water and tanbark oak. Fifty-five of the approximately three-hundred species of oak are found in the United States. It is perhaps the most universally known and practical wood in existence. Its uses are innumerable. . . Poplar or Cottonwood: There are many species of this wood. It is soft, warps easily and is not durable. Its use in the building industry is limited. . . Sycamore: The wood is hard, heavy, tough, warps easily and is hard to work. It is used for finishing, cabinet work, tobacco boxes, etc. . . Walnut: Used for fine finish, furniture and in manufacturing articles. When it was more plentiful, it was used for fence posts, and for many building purposes, but it is becoming more and more one of our rare woods. . . Whitewood: This is also known as yellow poplar, tulip poplar, tulip tree, and hickory poplar. It has many uses, among them are, interior finish, furniture and for manufacturing toys.

Besides the woods we have enumerated in the foregoing, there are many varieties of woods which are of little importance so far as the building indus-

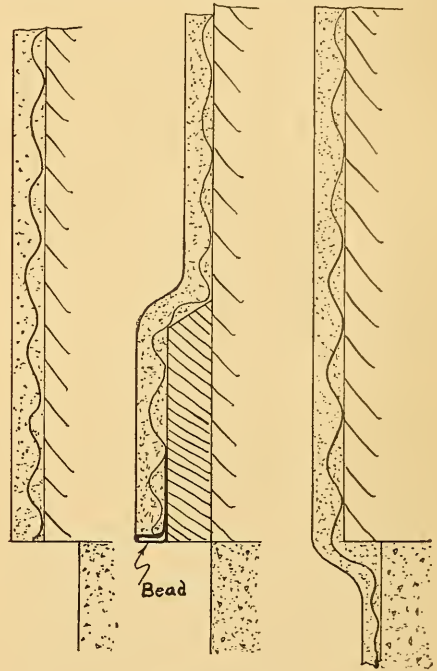


Fig. 570

the designer brings out something that he calls his own, whereas, the truth of the matter is, he modified modifications of modifications that go so far back the original originator's identity is lost in history.

Fig. 567 shows three methods of finishing the base of the outside wall, when siding is used as a covering. The one to the left is a sort of baseless base. That is, the base is made of siding, with

the first board blocked out at the bottom, as shown, to keep it balanced with the other members. This method is extensively used, even on important buildings. The base shown at the center, is plain, but can be made to give quite satisfactory results. It should be noted that the first siding board is placed tight against the boxing and fits the top of the baseboard. The one shown to the right is more nearly standard, hav-

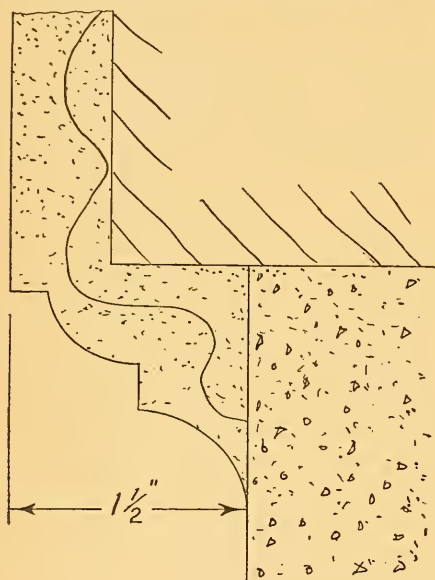


Fig. 571

ing a water-table supported by a cove moulding. The first siding board, as we are showing, is blocked out.

Fig. 568, to the left, shows a standard base. It has a regular water-table supported by a bed moulding. The baseboard is blocked out to make it line up with the high points of the siding. To the right we are showing a sway-base construction. This construction provides plenty of drip. The blocking shown under the third board should be noted. Its purpose is to prevent splitting when the nailing is done.

Three methods of finishing the base, where the outside of a wall is covered with shingles, are shown by Fig. 569. The one to the left is very simple, having the first course blocked out to balance with the rest. It is well to fill in above the blocking with tips of shingles, as we are showing. This is not always done, but it makes a better job, if

it is. The method shown at the center, is a good one, when a little sway is desired for the purpose of providing drip. To the right we are showing a graceful sway, very pronounced, with a full measure of drip. Baseboards, such as are shown in Figs. 567 and 568 are often used with a shingle finish.

Fig. 570 shows three ways of finishing the base, when the outside of a wall is covered with stucco. To the left is shown a plain finish, which is extensively used, however, it is not altogether satisfactory. The edge should have some means of reinforcement; something similar to what is shown at the center. Here the heavy loop shown at the bottom, indicates a metal bead, which protects the edge of the stucco base. The irregular lines in all three designs, represent metal lath. The center design is not so extensively used, and is more ex-

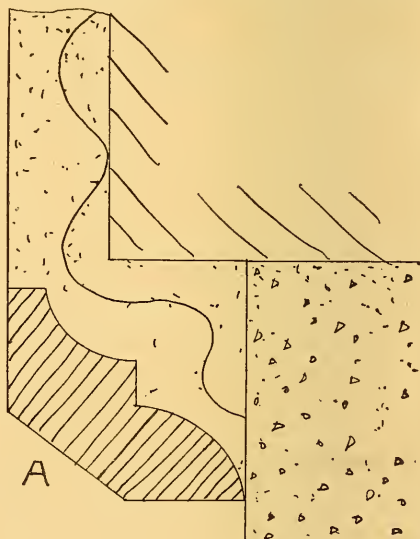


Fig. 572

pensive. The method of finishing the base, shown to the right, seals up the joint between the foundation and the superstructure, and the stucco extends down to the grade line.

How to obtain a moulding effect stucco base, is shown by Fig. 571. The inverted moulding at A, is used as a form, which should be covered with a thin coat of, preferably, hard oil, to keep it from sticking. Fig. 572 shows the base after the moulding form has been removed. The irregular line in the body represents metal lath.

BLUE PRINT READING AND ESTIMATING

(By L. Perth)

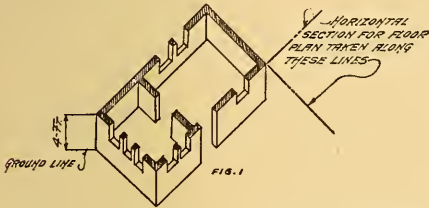
CHAPTER VI

Plans and Elevations

After you have familiarized yourself with the elements of the architectural alphabet you are well prepared to proceed with the study of the principal views a drawing is usually made up of.

Working drawings is the subject of our study and each working drawing consists of several views: plans, elevations, sections, details.

It will be well to analyze the term "plan" which may be misleading in



some instances, especially to beginners. It is being used in two different senses. Sometimes a reference is made to the "Plans of a building." This means a complete set of drawings and specifications pertaining to this building, such as floor plans, elevations, sections, details, etc. This set may consist of a half dozen or more drawings. The word "plans" when used in this sense means all drawings included in this set.

Then there are "floor plans," one for each floor, which of course are included

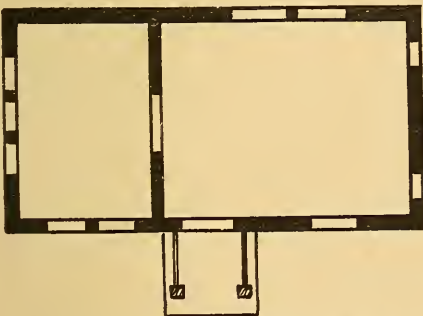


FIG. 2 - FLOOR PLAN

in each set of working drawings. The meaning of the word "plan" in this case is a single drawing which represents the "top view" of a building floor or any other object in a building.

The principal views in a set of working drawings or in a set of plans are:

1. Floor plans,
2. Elevations,
3. Sections,
4. Detail drawings.

The plan of an object or building shows the outline and arrangement of component parts with relation to each other, as they are seen when looking

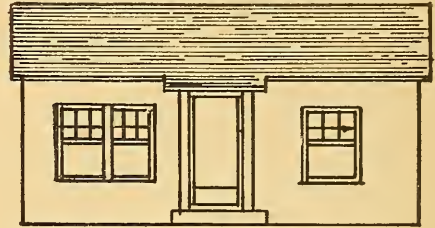


FIG. 3 - FRONT ELEVATION

straight down on the object. When looking at the top of a building we see the outline of the roof, and we call it a roof plan. A plan is often called "top view" when looking directly down. Sometimes a plan is obtained by looking directly up as in the case of a ceiling. This is sometimes referred to as the "bottom view" because in order to obtain it it is necessary to look up. Ceilings of complicated design must have plans, and are usually labeled as "ceiling plans" or "plans looking up."

All floor plans are being obtained by looking down. Thus the foundation plan

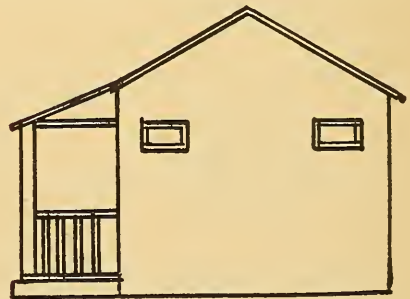


FIG. 4 - RIGHT ELEVATION

of a building shows the general outline, the principal horizontal dimensions, the thickness of the walls, the spacing of piers for supports and such openings which may exist.

It is evident that a building having several stories each floor plan may be different and consequently it becomes

necessary to make a separate drawing of each floor plan. These drawings are called: first floor plan, second floor plan, etc.

While we have defined a plan as a view obtained by looking "directly down" on an object it will be well to somewhat elucidate the method by which floor plans of a building are being made.

What we are particularly interested in is a floor plan in the general outline of the walls, the arrangement of rooms, the location of windows and doors, the thickness of walls and partitions.

If we should look "directly down" on a building having one or more floors we in reality will see the "roof plan" only.

Therefore in order to obtain the "plan" of a given floor we imagine that the entire portion of the building has been cut away and removed at a height of about 4 feet from the floor line. Then by looking down we can clearly see the outline of the floor which will give us all the necessary information. This is clearly shown in Fig. 1 where the upper portion of the house has been cut away about 4 feet from the ground line. Then by looking straight down at the exposed portion one can see the outline of the building, location of windows, doors, partitions, etc. This floor plan is shown in Fig. 2.

By referring to the principles of orthographic projection treated in the

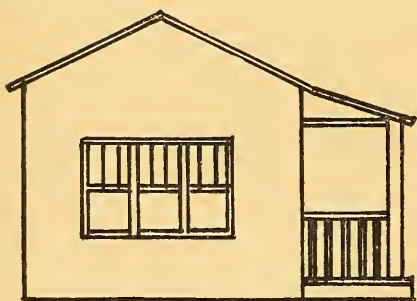


FIG. 5-LEFT ELEVATION

previous chapters you may recall that each side of an object is taken separately for the formation of a complete set of working drawings. These views are represented on a "plane" or a surface parallel to the side of the building. This plane like any other plane has only two dimensions. These dimensions are horizontal on plans or vertical on elevations

or sections. Since every object has three dimensions, one dimension will necessarily be missing on each drawing. Thus while horizontal distances such as length or width are shown on plans no dimensions indicating height or depth will appear on plans. Therefore in addition to floor plans it will be necessary to make such drawing which would supplement the data which could not be shown on plans. These drawings are elevations and since any rectangular ob-

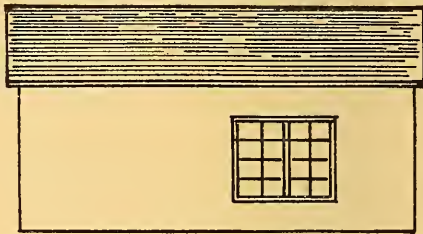


FIG. 6-REAR ELEVATION

ject has six sides, there naturally will be four elevations.

An elevation is a vertical representation of one side of the building. It is a vertical projection. The observer is imagined as standing directly in front of the particular side and the elevation is a complete reproduction of that particular side on a vertical plane. This plane also has but two dimensions but these dimensions are height and width or depth. Elevations show the depth of foundations, height of stories, location of doors and windows with reference to floor and ceiling lines. In many instances one elevation is sufficient to make it clear how the job is to be done. But on large structures and even on many small residential projects more than one elevation are required. In the accompanying drawing we show all four elevations: front, right, left and rear elevation.

These illustrate the elementary method of preparation of construction drawings based on orthographic projection. When the proper dimensions are inserted in each respective view these become complete working drawings. The dimensions on these drawings were left out purposely so as to afford the opportunity to the students for inserting any dimensions they may wish. This is one of the best methods of studying the subject. Draw all the necessary dimensions lines on all views. Use dimensions you think are suitable and as many as

will be necessary to give a general idea of the size of the structure.

The subject of sections and detail drawings will be discussed in the following issues.

Mending Gutters

(By H. H. Siegele)

One of the most frequent causes for leaks in gutters, is sagging, which prevents the water from running off, and consequently the metal rusts at these low places and in due time leaks appear. More gutters, excepting of course non-rustable gutters, are prematurely ruined by this one cause than from all other causes combined. Even if the metal is kept well painted, water standing in pockets caused by sags in the

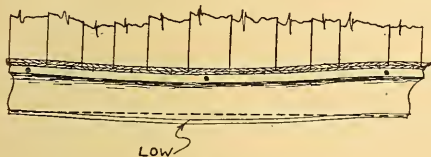


Fig. 1

gutter, will loosen the paint and rust will do its damage. Many times one or two such low places in the gutters of a building, make it necessary to put new gutters up, even though the greater part of the gutters would answer the purpose for several years more. A very practical way of mending such leaky

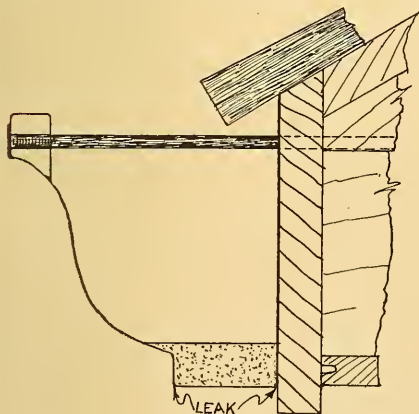


Fig. 2

places in gutters, is shown by the illustrations.

Fig. 1 shows a face view of a part of a gutter with a sag. The sag is some-

what exaggerated, in order to bring out the point. The dotted line shows where the bottom of the gutter should be. Now by filling this with a mixture of good cement and a very little sand, after cleaning the gutter thoroughly, the leaks will be stopped, and the top of the cement will establish a new bottom for the gutter, which will make the water run off as it was intended in the first place. Fig. 2 shows a cross section of the gutter on a larger scale. At the bottom I am pointing out with indicators where leaks frequently appear after stagnant water has caused the metal to rust.

Question Lock Installation

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I should like to have the following published in "The Carpenter," for discussion among members in the different localities.

The question involved is this: Which is the proper way to put an astragal on outside doors?

Last spring two new grammar schools were completed in this locality and the building inspector insisted that the astragal be attached to the right hand door opening out. Consequently all the outside locks had to be returned and faces reversed. A case where the inspector overrode the architect's details.

Now the inspector's argument is that the rain does not beat through the joint in the doors, and furthermore he had never put on an astragal on the inside door and that it is not proper.

I hope this is of interest to the many members in the trade and that they will voice their opinion through "The Carpenter."

Charles F. Baunach,
L. U. No. 781. Princeton, N. J.

Better Homes of Wood Require Dry Lumber, Good Construction

Much is being heard nowadays about the "home of the future," a type of house that is going to bring joy, peace, and comfort to the fortunate individual who owns one. Frame construction can offer all the dignity, beauty, and comfort of modern requirements, provided it is built properly, according to engineers at the U. S. Forests Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin.

Some shipments of lumber reach the distributor in a thoroughly seasoned

condition, other shipments may be only partially seasoned or still in a green condition. Green lumber should not be used in the construction of a house. The owner should be sure that the dealer delivers properly seasoned stock.

A simple means of keeping all lumber, awaiting use on a building-site, dry is to pile it solidly on three foundation timbers suitably spaced and cover it at least on the top and ends with a tough, moisture-retarding building paper. Unless the top, sides, and ends of the pile are protected during rainy weather, the boards should be separated by 1-inch strips spaced about 4 feet apart along the length of the boards.

In a house under construction, the relative humidity will usually be higher

than it will be in an occupied house because some moisture will evaporate from the new concrete, brickwork, plaster and even from the wood used in the construction.

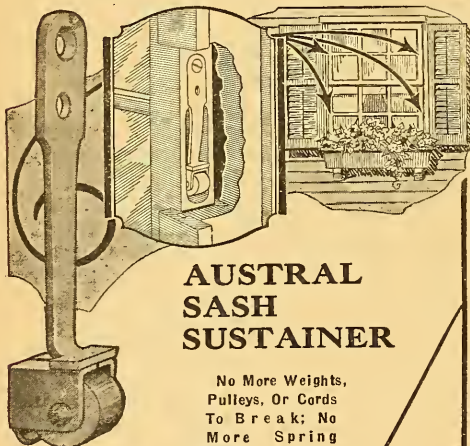
The absorption of moisture by flooring from the air within the building, either before or after it is laid and the resulting swelling followed by shrinkage when the building is heated, is largely responsible for cracks in floors.

Before any interior finish is delivered, the outside doors and windows should be in place, so that they may be kept closed at night and in this way hold the temperature of the interior as closely as possible to the higher temperature and lower humidity that ordinarily prevails during the day. Such protection may be enough during the dry summer months but during damp, cool weather some provision for heating the house should be provided, especially at night.

During the plastering of a moderate sized six-room house, about 1,000 gallons of water are used, all of which must be evaporated before it is ready for the interior finish. Failure to furnish suitable ventilation for the evaporation of this moisture is sure to cause trouble later because of its being absorbed by the framework.

Methods of seasoning lumber have made great advancement in the past few years and the importance of keeping building material dry before, during, and after its use, with better construction methods, will insure the joy, peace, and comfort so much desired in the "home of the future."

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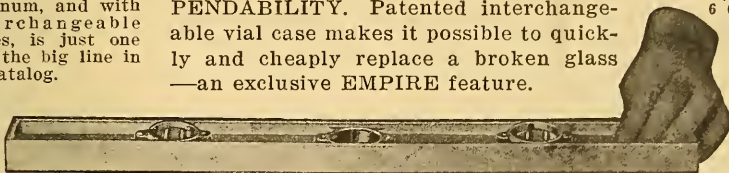
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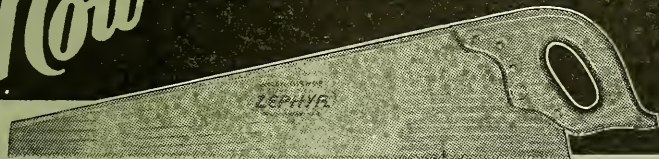
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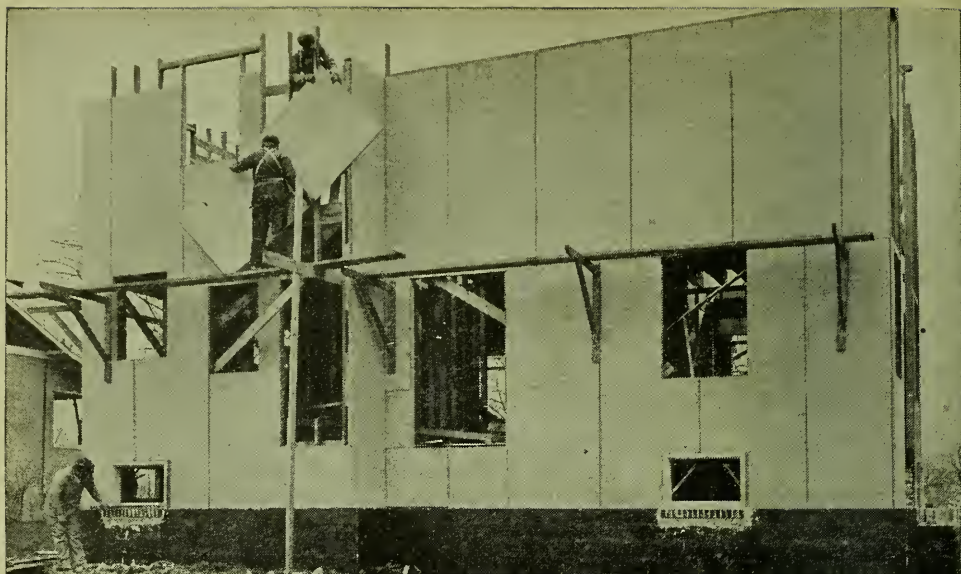
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The CARPENTER



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume LVI. No. 11

NOVEMBER, 1936

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Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

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INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1936

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Life

Some call it life to seek with mad endeavor
The gilded prize of wealth or place or fame;
To light the torch of toil and then forever
Press onward breathless, guided by its flame.

Some call it life to find in frenzied pleasure
A few vain years of evanescent bliss;
To rob each rapt experience of its treasure;
To snatch from ev'ry joy its honeyed kiss.

But some whose feet are set in quiet places,
Whose lives march on with less tumultuous zest,
Discover, 'mid old friendships and loved faces,
That days of humble sacrifice are best.

Not theirs the pride of place, not theirs the guerdon
Of public praises all the world shall read,
Yet these have tasted life with ev'ry burden;
Who lives for others, he hath lived indeed.

—Ex.

A. F. OF L. FAVORS BOTH INDUSTRIAL AND CRAFT UNIONS



WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement to correct the misunderstandings prevalent regarding the attitude of the American Federation of Labor toward craft and industrial unions:

"The public mind has become greatly confused over the issue which has developed between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"It has been alleged that the fight is based upon the question of industrial versus craft unionism, and that the president of the American Federation of Labor rigidly stands for the exclusive application of the craft union plan, while the chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization stands for the exclusive application of the industrial plan of organization.

"This impression is wrong. The facts are, the American Federation of Labor has applied and will continue to apply both the industrial and the craft union form of organization in all its organizing activities. It fully recognizes that while industrial processes have changed, human nature remains the same.

"Skilled workers are no different now than they were before the advent of mass production and the establishment of mass production industries. They still wish to utilize their skill and training and as key men use their acquired skill, genius and training to secure for themselves the highest wage possible.

"It is this human equation which must be taken into account in the application of either the vertical or horizontal plan of organization. If the American Federation of Labor would follow any other plan it would ignore both the facts and the realities of life.

"In order that the issue which seems to have confused the public mind may be made clear and understandable, I assert in behalf of the American Federation of Labor that its policy is to favor and apply both the craft and industrial form of unionism in all its organizing activities as each peculiar situation may require and as circumstances will permit.

"The so-called industrial union issue which has been so strongly emphasized by the representatives of the Committee for Industrial Organization in the steel organizing campaign, falls flat under the keen, penetrating light of analyzed facts. What are these facts? They warrant careful examination.

"It is loudly proclaimed that in the steel campaign just launched by the Committee for Industrial Organization that all employes of the steel corporations must belong to the one union, big or little.

"The representatives of the Committee for Industrial Organization announce that all machinists, electricians, building trades mechanics, railway employes such as engineers, firemen and brakemen employed on branch lines owned by these steel corporations, and other miscellaneous workers, must if they become organized be turned over to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

"However, none of these representatives will agree to turn over the coal miners and coke workers (over whom the United Mine Workers have been given jurisdiction by the American Federation of Labor) employed by the United States Steel Corporation, the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and other steel companies, even though said workers may be key men, to the one big union.

"Neither will the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' International Union agree to turn over the ore miners (over whom they have been given jurisdiction by the American Federation of Labor) employed by the steel corporations in Alabama, upon the Mesaba Range in northern Minnesota and in other ore-producing plants, even though they may be key men, to the one big union.

"Neither would the International Typographical Union agree, if they found the steel corporations were operating printing plants and employing printers, to turn over these workers (over whom they have been given jurisdiction by the American Federation of Labor) to the one big union.

"The same would be true of the Tex-

tile Workers and the garment-making organizations if they found the steel corporations were employing textile workers and garment workers in some subsidiary plants owned by the steel corporation.

"The situation therefore, presents itself about as follows:

"Representatives of the organizations affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization are willing, in fact they urgently demand that those workers employed in steel whom they have not and could not have, be turned over to the one big union; but those

workers they have, who come under their own jurisdiction even though employed by the steel corporation—never!

"It is quite obvious that deductions warranted and conclusions reached from a consideration of these facts are that in the conduct of any organizing campaign, common sense must be used; that no rigid, dogmatic rule can be followed; that the form of organization best suited to the needs of the situation be applied in the broadest possible way, but in doing so the legal and moral rights of all concerned be respected so far as it is possible to do so."

INDUSTRIAL-CRAFT VIEWED FROM ABROAD



HE secretariat of the International Federation of Trade Unions has the following recent cogent comment to make upon the present struggle in the American trades unions. The statement is issued in English from Paris:

(IFTU) In surveying the development of organization in the United States trade union movement from the beginning of this year, when John Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, formed with eleven other unions the "committee for industrial organization," it must always be borne in mind that the struggle here is not merely for craft or industrial unionism as such, but over and beyond that represents the opposition between centralization and decentralization in general—a question on which the last word has not yet been said in Europe.

For in Europe, in Soviet Russia, a breakaway was recently made, by increasing the number of unions, from a too exaggerated centralization; the high degree of centralization of the unions in Germany was one of the causes for the lack of effective resistance in the decisive movement in 1933, and the decentralistic principle which has always been in force in France has proved its worth and was reaffirmed at the last Congress (although today there is a need for more centralization, in view of the immense and sudden increase in membership).

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor (AFL), stated recently that the point is not to

play off the craft union against the industrial union, or to strengthen industrial organization at the expense of craft organization, and he asserted that the policy of the federation was "to favor and apply both the craft and industrial forms of unionism in all its organizing activities, as each peculiar situation may require and as circumstances will permit." On the other hand, Lewis has also made it known that he is not opposed to the craft union as such.

Without taking sides on this question (since the two forms of organization exist side by side in Europe and have both proved their worth), it should be noted that Green has never tried to make a secret of his reasons for favoring the craft unions: "Skilled workers are no different now than they were before the advent of mass production and the establishment of mass production industries. They still wish to utilize their skill and training and, as key men, use their acquired skill, genius and training to secure for themselves the highest wage possible."

That industrial unionism is the most suitable form of organization for mass production industries, especially quite new or highly centralized industries like iron and steel, rubber, oil, automobiles, etc., is just as obvious as the fact that this can easily give rise to disputes on fields of competence, and in fact is bound to produce such difficulties in such a definitely craft movement as is the American movement. To take a concrete example, you may have an industrial union of iron, steel and tin workers demanding that all engineering

workers, electricians, building workers, railwaymen, stokers, etc., shall belong to it.

In spite of preparatory negotiations, when these and other arguments were adduced, no agreement was reached in the meeting of the A. F. of L. executive which has now been held, and the procedure provided by the constitution of the federation will therefore take its course. In the case of a breach of the rules, which the formation and activities of the committee for industrial organization are held to represent, the constitution provides for the case to be discussed before the executive. If the union concerned is found guilty, the executive may (a) forgive the breach with or without conditions; (b) suspend the union from the American Federation of Labor and from enjoying the benefits of the membership for a definite or an indefinite period; (c) penalize the union

in any other way; or (d), if the action of the union has been so serious that all relations between it and the A. F. of L. should be severed, revoke its charter, but only upon instructions passed by a two-thirds vote of a convention of the American Federation of Labor.

It looks now as if the last course will be adopted. In any case, Lewis refused to dissolve the committee for industrial organization when the A. F. of L. executive decided that the unions affiliated to it must resign from the committee within 30 days on pain of expulsion from the federation. At the present time, the A. F. of L. has about 3,000,000 members, out of which the unions in the committee for industrial organization cover about 1,250,000. At the last convention of the A. F. of L., the supporters of Lewis had 10,924 votes out of the 28,000 votes cast on the question of organization.

LABOR KNOWS THE WAY AND UNDERSTANDS THAT IT MUST AND WILL CHOOSE THE ROAD TO LABOR UNIONS

(By Thomas E. Burke, Sec.-Treas., United Association, Journeymen, Plumbers and Steam Fitters)



ANY well intentioned people and groups, who are recognized as sincere students of economic and social conditions and, are in accord with the principles of organized labor, because of their eagerness and impatience to bring about a swift change in the social order, believe the Organized Labor Movement is too slow and often advocate methods based on some Utopian idea that will be an immediate cure-all of the economic and social ills complained of, to try to divert the workers from their own organizations of labor that they created because of industrial and economic necessity.

If these good people would only retrace the steps of human history back to the time when mankind first began to dream of a better economic and political world, they would find from those earliest ages we have had similar individuals and groups, who were also well meaning and sincere students and advocated similar Utopian methods. It is not our desire here to criticise unjustly these splendid students, who we know

are sincere and are imbued with a very high degree of human sympathy; quite to the contrary, we appreciate the splendid sentiments contained in their views and we know from history and experience that sympathy and sentiment has been a great factor in helping to bring us the improved economic and political conditions that we enjoy today.

History also records from the days of high antiquity down to our present day that the real practical progress of the good things that we enjoy today, in both the economic and political field, were secured by the logical and practical constructive principles as contained in the different systems of labor organizations that the workers themselves created out of sheer necessity.

If the workers depended on the creation of Utopias, through legislation or other methods, they would still be back where they were thousands of years ago, and would never have made any progress. But the workers, themselves, understood and knew what they desired both in the industrial and political realm, because they were the ones that suffered the most and made the great-

est sacrifices in all the ages past and clung to their labor organizations, because they knew they were on the right path as these organizations and methods were based on the natural law, which, of course, these good students have failed to take into consideration, and study deeply human nature and its desires.

Labor understands and knows human nature, and understands also that the first dawn of civilization occurred when the first group of men acted together in unison and co-operation, acting on their own free will and without force of any kind.

Labor also understands from that early day men have ever since fought undividedly over how far they should be forced in group action or whether they should join of their own free will.

Labor in America understands and knows that American civilization is based truly upon maximum free will in an ordered liberty, and they are very jealous of their liberty in conducting their own economic and industrial affairs without any pressure from any source, be it Utopianism or otherwise.

Labor is practical and understands the practicalities that when free men come together in economic and industrial life, they amalgamate together with a wealth of practical experience, and are very conscious of their responsibility.

Labor knows that they are compelled to find sound and workable methods of co-operation. Over every action of theirs and their deliberations, hangs the sword of Damocles, which has a very sobering influence because of personal loss for a wrong decision. And also, because there is no one to whom the cost of error may be passed onto but themselves.

Labor also knows under any form of Utopianism, those in its administration would be wholly lacking, both in constructive vision and ability, because they are too remote from the economic, social and industrial life of the worker.

Labor also understands and knows that free will and free co-operation truly appraises its actions, methods and consequences, and their actions must be gradual, step by step, though the results may be slow, but when they are secured on this sound basis they are more permanent and lasting.

In constructive co-operation in carry-

ing out the philosophy of labor as ensconced in liberty, Labor is most jealous of any action, either by government or other sources, that would in any way take from them this God-given right of liberty to conduct their own affairs. They understand and know that by holding to these great principles that their great and real impulses of progress will not wither up and be destroyed as would be the case if they were to live under bureaucratic Utopianism.

Labor must and will choose the road to Labor Unions. It is the greatest bulwark against both political and industrial tyranny. It is the road to collective bargaining, industrial democracy and economic justice. It is not an easy road. The pioneers of the American Labor movement suffered many hardships. They sacrificed much in voluntary efforts to build their Unions. Let us not take too lightly the responsibility handed down by the pioneers of organized labor. Labor cannot depend on any other element to make itself free. Let us carry on! It is the only true course—the American way. It is the road upon which American Labor can fight and win the ultimate victory of "equal rights to all and special privilege to none." It is the one highway that will lead to a fuller realization of those sacred American ideals, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The continuous, unyielding, destructive spirit of that element of human society composed of chronic faultfinders with nothing constructive in their make-up has had its dampening influence upon those with an inclination to co-operate with organized labor. Organized Labor must meet this destructive spirit by intelligent action in educating them with the truth. The only thing that will ever set men and nations free is the truth.

As the Great Nazarene has said: "Know the truth and the truth shall make you free." Men that are afraid of the truth are afraid of the natural law of life. Men that do not love the truth are on the way to decay and failure.

There is no better way to accomplish this than for all within our movement that see the light and know the truth to convey the principles of the constructive philosophy of true trade unionism, morning, noon and night.

BROAD FLEXIBILITY OF TRADE UNION POLICY EMPHASIZED BY MORRISON

RRANK MORRISON, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, declared in his Labor Day address delivered in Lancaster, Pa., under the auspices of the Lancaster Central Labor Union that the trade union movement is flexible enough to adapt itself to the changing methods of production so as to protect the interests of the workers in all trades.

Mr Morrison listed seventeen labor laws passed by the 74th Congress as an example of organized labor's influence in the legislative field, and held that the 30-hour week is absolutely necessary because of changed economic conditions. He also denied the charge that there is an A. F. of L. ban on industrial unionism.

"The members of trade unions are free to chart their course in whatever way appeals to them as promoting their best interests so long as there may be no encroachment upon the equal rights of other trades and callings," Mr. Morrison said. "They may join with members of other trades to act unitedly in a given situation or they may amalgamate with other organizations as the wisdom of these acts may suggest themselves. Organizations in allied industries such as the building trades, metal trades, printing trades and in the railroad industry, have formed departments to establish mutual relations in the consideration of questions affecting the interests of their particular trades and callings. The machinery exists to promote unity of action as far as the workers wish to apply such policy.

"An instance of the flexibility of trade union policies to adapt themselves to the needs of the workers is the resolution adopted by a conference of national and international organizations in interest, held January 24-25, 1934, and the resolution adopted by the San Francisco Convention of the A. F. of L. in 1934, and reaffirmed by the 1935 Convention of the A. F. of L. held at Atlantic City, authorizing the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to conduct an organization campaign among the workers in mass production industries and place them in local unions directly chartered

by the American Federation of Labor, and where workers are taken into these local unions that come under the jurisdiction of one or more national or international organizations, which is a temporary infraction of the rights of these organizations involved, that the Executive Council adjust such difficulties in the spirit of taking full advantage of the immediate situation with the ultimate recognition of the rights of all concerned.

"Automatic machinery, the application of scientific processes, and the introduction of new materials are revolutionizing production methods. This has caused the overlapping of trades formerly separate and distinct. The trade union movement provides orderly measures for the workers affected to adjust these questions through conference and agreement on a basis satisfactory to them."

Mr. Morrison said that there was no truth in the charge made by the Committee for Industrial Organization that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor blocks the organization of industrial unions. He cited the constitution of the American Federation of Labor as prohibiting the granting of a charter "without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant," with the stipulation that "the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such unions."

He pointed out that under this provision of the constitution fifteen mergers of branches of trades into one organization had been effected among the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and that there was nothing to prevent the continuation of this process. The officers of the American Federation of Labor in the past had assisted in the deliberations that brought about these mergers, and would continue such action in the future.

"The American Federation of Labor," Mr. Morrison said, "permits the fullest measure of freedom for the members of affiliated unions to do the best they can in the face of tremendous obstacles to build up their organization and to make the most of their opportunities."

MERITS OF MODERN WOOD DOORS

(By George E. Heck, Forest Products Laboratory, Department of Agriculture)



MARKED pick-up in residential building throughout the nation has led to inquiries at the Forest Products Laboratory as to the relative merits of various types of modern wooden doors. Most of these inquiries are for information on strength. From the nature of many of the questions asked, however, it is apparent that much confusion exists in regard to the meaning of "strength."

In its broader sense, strength includes all the properties which enable wood to resist different forces or loads. In its more restricted sense, strength may apply to any one of several mechanical properties; in which event, the name of the property under consideration should be stated.

If all the strength properties had the same relation to each other in all species, a wood which excelled in one strength property would be higher in all, and misunderstandings about the word "strength" would be less likely to occur. But such is not the case. A wood may rank better in one kind of resistance to load than in another. To be precise, in making a comparison of doors, it is necessary to consider the kind of strength properties or combination of properties essential to a satisfactory door.

Failures in the glued joints of doors are more common than mechanical failures in the wood. It is therefore, apparent that weathering, soaking, or conditioning tests are often of greater value in determining the merits of a door than are mechanical tests. Moreover, the modern door is such a complex structure that the results obtained from mechanical tests on only one or two doors are of doubtful value and may even be quite misleading due to the tremendous influence of such factors as variability of the wood itself, type of glue used, workmanship in gluing, species of wood employed; and in the dowelled doors, relation of diameter of dowels to size of hole, moisture content of dowel, number of dowels, and design of door or dowel.

Several years ago tests were made at the Forest Products Laboratory to de-

termine the superiority of doors of the through-mortised and tenoned, blind-mortised and tenoned, and dowelled types. A total of 72 doors were tested. The rails, stiles, and panels were of solid wood. The dowels were $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch in diameter and the tenons, both blind and through were $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch thick.

These tests indicated that the through-mortised and tenoned type of door possessed the highest structural strength and stiffness. The blind-mortised and tenoned doors showed the lowest maximum strength and resistance to swelling, although they showed a stiffness slightly greater than that of the dowelled doors. However, only one design of each type was tested, no attempt being made to vary structural details. It would, of course, be entirely possible to design a dowelled door or blind-mortised and tenoned door that would be as strong as a through-mortised and tenoned door by varying some of the structural details.

Assuming that the various members to be joined are uniformly at the correct moisture content for efficient gluing, one of the most important factors in the construction of doors is the gluing. If poor, improperly prepared, or insufficient glue is used, or its application is faulty, sagging of the doors and opening of the joints under stress are apt to result. When it is uncertain as to the exposure the doors are apt to encounter, it is safer to use a water-resistant type of glue.

The gluing of the dowels is especially important in the dowelled door. Tests indicate that threaded dowels give quite consistent superiority in withdrawal resistance over smooth dowels. The threaded dowels tested were $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch in diameter and were of maple. They had a single spiral groove about 1-32-inch wide and about two-thirds as deep at a pitch of $4\frac{1}{2}$ turns per inch. They also had two longitudinal grooves on diametrically opposite sides. The longitudinal grooves were slightly under 1-16-inch wide at the surface of the dowel and were about 1-32-inch deep. The smooth dowels were simply smooth wooden pins $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch in diameter. After the tests, the door stiles were ripped

through to enable inspection of the holes and the surface of the dowels.

Presumably the theory of the threaded dowels is that glue will be trapped in the grooves and will be carried along as the dowel is driven and not wiped away as is likely to be the case with smooth dowels. Examination showed, however, that at no point on any of the dowels was the spiral groove completely filled with glue, and in many instances glue did not reach the bottom of the grooves.

The same is true of the longitudinal grooves, except that sometimes they were filled with glue for one-half or three-quarters of an inch from the surface of the block into which they were driven. Small particles of wood adhered to the threaded dowels to a somewhat greater extent than they did to the smooth dowels. This indicated that the threaded dowels were somewhat more efficient in getting the glue to where it was needed and probably accounted for the higher shearing strength and withdrawal resistance obtained on dowels of this type.

A study has been made at the Forest Products Laboratory to determine the changes that occur in the dimension of doors made from lumber of different moisture content values. The results are by no means intended to indicate proper or improper moisture values, but rather are intended merely to show what happens in one representative type of door when, for example, sample doors are made up from lumber at 9, 12, and 16 percent moisture content values, respectively, and are hung in rooms in which the atmospheric conditions simulate those inside a home in the northern states.

Six 3-panel doors were used in this study. The wood was air-dried ponderosa pine of quality suitable for a number of two grade of door. The stiles and rails were held together with oak dowels at each joint, two in the top rail, three in the middle, and four in the bottom, which is a total of nine to a stile. The solid panels were each made of three piece of $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch material jointed edgewise with animal glue and conditioned in a dry kiln along with the other stock. In order to accelerate moisture changes, no coating of varnish, paint, or other material were applied.

The finished doors were hung on hinges in the usual manner, three of them in a room where the relative humidity and the temperature were held constant at the summer values of 60 percent and 80 deg. F., respectively, and three in a room where the winter conditions of 30 percent and 80 deg. F. were maintained. Measurements and weighings were then made periodically to determine twisting, cupping, and changes in sizes and weight.

The doors made up from lumber of 9, 12, and 16 percent moisture, developed openings at the muntin and shrank noticeably in the panels when subjected to conditions similar to those in a residence in a northern state in winter. The opening in the 16 percent door was very noticeable, that in the 12 percent door less so, and that in the 9 percent door still less. Changes in dimension of the doors, called working, upon transfer from condition approximating summer in the northern states to those approximating winter in the same region were practically the same as the converse changes. Changes in dimension were greater than twisting and cupping changes. Only a small amount of twisting took place even in the upper part of the doors, where the low stiffness permitted the maximum amount. The cupping took place nearest the unhinged side of the door. The change in width of the rails was not so great at the ends as at the midpoints, because the dowels restrained shrinkage at the ends.

The experience at the Forest Products Laboratory has been that less face checking results when the veneer is thin, than when it is thick. Veneer as thick as $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch is very likely to check on drying. The thicker the veneer the greater the difficulty from shrinking and swelling due to moisture changes, particularly in cases where no cross-banding is used. Tests fail to show any appreciable difference between sliced, sawed, and rotary-cut veneers when made into plywood. There is a slight advantage in the plywood made of sawed veneer in that the plies are all practically quarter-sawed material and lend themselves to a minimum of twisting and warping with shrinkage. Sawed veneer also has less tendency to check and split under severe exposure conditions. For the same reason, vertical grained veneer can probably be dried

with less trouble from splitting and curling. It is possible, however, that vertical-grained stock may not dry so quickly as rotary-cut stock.

With proper gluing little difficulty should be experienced with either sliced, rotary-cut, or sawed veneer. They can all be glued successfully. It would be difficult to state which would

give the best panel in three or five-ply construction. Since in the panel type of door the joints are the main parts that are required to be strong, it does not appear that strength would enter into the comparison of the panel constructions. Five-ply panels would shrink and swell less than three-ply panels.—(Wood Construction.)

THE MECHANICAL MAN

(By H. H. Siegele)

CHAPTER IV.

“MOVING”, the philosopher remarked, with that peculiar twinkle playing about his eyes, “is a thing that is dreaded by most men, and by some women. It is a job that takes a great deal of patience, and a great deal more of hard work. And if perchance, stove-pipes are to be taken down, and put up again, patience and domestic tranquillity will have taken their flight long before the job is done. However, those things did not trouble the farmer and his wife when they moved into their new home. They had the key-board, and with it they directed Isenman to do all of the things pertaining to moving, except such little things as the farmer’s wife just wanted to do herself. Fortunately, there were no stove-pipes to put up, to try Isenman’s patience, for if there had been; he, no doubt, for just one moment, would have become human, and lost his patience.”

Looking back into the realm of realities, the philosopher recalled some of his own experiences. There were the days when modern houses were scarce, and when heating stoves had to be taken down every spring, and set up again in the fall. It amused the philosopher, as he looked back and remembered how he and his wife had often agreed, before starting a stove-pipe job, that, “this time we won’t lose our tempers.” But when a stove-pipe, or several of them, for that matter, dropped to the floor, filling the room with soot, resolutions were useless. At such times patience flew to the winds, and domestic tranquillity ruffled, resolutions or no resolutions.

“Moving into the new house”, the philosopher smiled, “was accomplished

without a single unpleasant experience for the farmer and his wife. The house was strictly modern, which in the realm of the imagination, meant a great deal more than it does in reality. Heating and cooking and washing and many other things about the house could be done by means of the key-board, where the farmer’s wife directed Isenman, by pushing buttons. When the moving job was done, and the key-board had been placed conveniently in the house, the farmer and his wife were ready to give Isenman other things to do. Old buildings about the place had to be torn down, and new and modern ones put in their places. A chicken house, cattle shed, corn crib, granary and a shed for Isenman to crawl into when he was not in use, were on the program. The farmer and his wife were becoming experts at the key-board by this time, and consequently, Isenman made even better time on the out-buildings than he had on the house. Here, too, there were no hired men on the job. Isenman, the feelingless, powerful, almost-human mechanical man, represented them all: Laborers, carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, lathers, plasterers, tanners, electricians, painters and any other mechanics necessary to put up a modern building . . . But time waits for no man, not even the mechanical man, and before the farmer and his wife were aware of it, winter had passed, and spring had been ushered in with grass and flowers and birds—plus the well-dressed agent, who sold them Isenman, and took a mortgage on the farm. The agent reminded the farmer that the mortgage would be due in a short time; and, much as he personally would like to do it, it could not be renewed. This coming just when it did—when both the

present and the future were brighter than ever—the farmer realized the truth of the proverbial 'fly in the ointment'. For the first time, since the arrival of Isenman, the farmer was worried; and, trying as he did, to conceal it, it could not be hid. His wife noticed that something was wrong, and then she worried because he was worrying.

'What is the matter', she asked him one evening, after Isenman had squatted down and crawled into his shed. 'Tell me—what is wrong?'

'Oh', the farmer answered, 'that mortgage is going to be due in a week, and I'm afraid we won't be able to pay it off. The agent was here and reminded me of it a few days ago. . . . We have the wheat, but with the prices where they are, that won't any more than take care of the interest. I thought, until he told me otherwise, that he would renew the mortgage. But he was firm; he said that his company operated on the Isenman basis, and when the button was pushed, things had to come or bust.'

"Of course, the farmer's wife realized, fully, the seriousness of the situation. If the farm was gone, what good would Isenman be to them. And what good would the new house be, if the well-dressed agent had it, and occupied it. The situation was, indeed, serious. Supposing they would move to the city, what chances would they have there—Isenman was represented there even more fully than he was on the farm. They might, because they were good at it, operate a key-board, but the city was already overflowing with key-board operators. There was only one thing to do, and that was to go to the market the next day, and make a desperate effort to sell enough of their farm products and other things to satisfy the mortgage. They were going to do it, even if they had to make a sacrifice. They couldn't leave the farm now, just when Isenman made farm life so attractive, even to the extent of idealism.

"The next morning they were at the key-board early, directing Isenman to do first one thing and then another. When the work about the place was done, the farmer pushed the button, 'Shave And Haircut'. Simultaneously, his wife pushed, 'Beauty Touches'. Then came a soft smooth humming, followed by Isenman. With one hand the mechanical man gave the farmer's wife

a marcel, and with the other he shaved the farmer and cut his hair. This done, they pushed the button, 'Go', and Isenman left the room.

"While the farmer's wife was getting dinner, for she still wanted to do her own cooking, the farmer made the necessary preparations for the afternoon trip to the city. After dinner, when the time came to start, the farmer pushed the button, 'Come', and Isenman came. Taking the portable key-board, he went out to give the iron man a last-over look. His wife, in the meantime was hurrying here and there, putting finishing touches to her make-up; and when she was ready, because she didn't want to delay the trip a single moment, she rushed to the key-board and pushed, or thought she pushed, 'To Market', but by accident, for the two buttons were side by side, she pushed, 'Eliminator.' Suddenly the mechanical man's stature changed into a huge terrifying figure, and his humming changed to a shrieking, crashing, rattling commotion; and looking in the direction from which it came, the farmer's wife saw Isenman's caterpillar-like feet scratching and digging into the earth, while one of his hands was reaching for the farmer. In her excitement she forgot the key-board, and rushed out to—she knew not what,—but she was too late. That big powerful iron hand was upon her husband, and the other one was reaching for her."

Beauty and Power in Trees

A tree's every detail in leaf-shape and arrangement, in habit of branching, and in the character of the tissues is so contrived as to resist the enormous stresses and strains that are at work. Notice a tree in full leaf exposed to a strong westerly gale. Everything is in movement, bending and swaying backwards and forwards; great strain is thrown on the roots, which will be at one moment buttresses and the next acting as taut cables resisting the pull of the return sway.

"Silence is a good substitute for wisdom," said Hi Ho, the sage of Chinatown. "It covers up a lot of ignorance; by keeping silent the fool may pass for a wise man."

Demand the Union Label

Thanksgiving Magic!

By James Edward Hungerford

*There's something in the atmosphere,
Around this MAGIC time of year,
That thrills the hearts of men,
And sort of sets the blood astir,
And makes the pulses fairly purr,
From which no doubt you will infer—
THANKSGIVING'S here again!*

*The air is full of odors sweet,
That make a mortal yearn to eat,
And tempt the appetite;
The luscious scent of things abake;
Of turkey in a gravy lake;
The sweet perfume of pie and cake—
With JOY in ev'ry bite!*

*Of "other days", it makes us dream—
Ah, mem'ries sweet that glint and gleam,
From out time's treasure-store!
When loved-ones all would congregate,
And bow above each heaping plate,
And offer thanks for BLESSINGS great—
Thanksgiving days of yore.*

*We sigh for those dear "olden times",
That ripple through our thoughts like rhymes,
And on our heartstrings play;
But soon we'll gather 'round the board,
Old links of love again restored,
And we will humbly thank the Lord
For THIS Thanksgiving Day!*

Editorial



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
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OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1936

America Must Build More Homes

AS the result of a careful examination of the housing situation in the United States, the American Federation of Labor Monthly Survey of Business says that the construction of at least 1,320,000 homes annually until 1945 is imperatively necessary to provide decent homes for the workers and their families.

From an equally careful examination of the past and present achievements of the building industry the survey reaches the conclusion that private industry is utterly incapable of meeting the crisis in house construction and that there-

fore a broad government plan to give financial assistance to low cost housing projects is absolutely necessary.

Of course, if private building is to supply the nation's needed homes, rents and home values must be high enough, compared with actual costs, to make building profitable.

On the other hand, if rents and values are high it is hardly possible for the humbler workers to provide themselves with decent homes. They simply cannot afford it.

It is a fact that America is faced today with a very serious housing shortage, which, if not remedied within a few years, will mean that millions of families must live in the sordid, unhealthy surroundings which breed illness and crime.

To keep up with the present and growing need we will have to build annually about four times as many homes as were built in 1935. In that year 300,000 new homes were built.

This proposed unprecedented volume of building will do more than any other thing to bring back normal and lasting prosperity. There are over 1,000,000 still unemployed in the building industry. When these idle building mechanics and their helpers are put to work at good and profitable wages, business in general will feel the benefit.

Merritt's Brainstorm

WALTER GORDON MERRITT, a New York lawyer whose erudition and mental agility have been consecrated for years to those un-American employers who refuse to recognize the right of working men and women to organize in trade unions for the protection of their economic interests, got off one of his usual tirades against trade unionism in an address before the recent Atlantic City convention of civic associations and chambers of commerce of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

According to press reports he assailed strikes, picketing and boycotting

"as the right to injure property and disrupt business" and urged that courts of equity should exercise the power to issue injunctions restraining unions from using these methods of mutual protection.

Under our economic system the workers sell the use of their labor power to employers in industry, trade and commerce, whose main objective is profit. Without the labor performed by the workers there would be no profit for employers. A strike is a refusal of the workers to sell the use of their labor power to employers except for wages and under conditions which the workers deem essential to their welfare. Mr. Merritt would have the workers prohibited from refusing to sell the use of their ability to work.

Picketing is a method used by unions to warn the workers and the general public that an employer has dealt unfairly with the workers, with the recommendation that the workers and their friends withhold their patronage, buying power, from the employer until he consents to deal fairly with his employees. Mr. Merritt would have this right outlawed.

Boycotting, as the term is usually understood, is a more or less united action by organized workers to refuse to buy the products or services of employers who oppose the workers' interests. It is illustrated by the action of unions in placing an employer on the "unfair list," with the suggestion that workers and their friends refrain from patronizing the employer as long as he persists in his unfair attitude toward labor. It is merely the exercise by workers of the right to spend their wages with employers who deal fairly with them and to withhold their patronage from employers who refuse to deal fairly with them. Mr. Merritt would have the workers deprived by law of this right.

Mr. Merritt's three-plank brainstorm illustrates a type of European Fascism which anti-union employers and their propagandists would like to fasten on the necks of American workers and thus reduce them to the economic slavery which obtains in Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy. Thanks to the organized labor movement, this un-American ambition has not been given, and will not be given, statutory approval in the United States.

Short History of Aero Woodworkers of Pensacola, Florida

(By J. E. Watson, R. S., Local 1515)

About the 15th of July, 1923, a group of carpenters and joiners then working at the air station, in Pensacola, Fla., decided it was for their best interests to form a union of air craft joiners only.

After a few committee meetings a charter list was circulated and about thirty first-class joiners signed it. The necessary funds were raised and application made to headquarters for the charter. In due time a charter arrived. It was the only one of its type in the United States bearing the title: "Aero Wood Workers' Union".

On August 9, 1923, the Local Union of "Aero Wood Workers No. 1962" came into being and its officers were duly installed by E. L. Short, president of Local Union 375, Pensacola, Fla.

After running year after year, increasing its membership all the while, affiliating with the central trades bodies and state federation of labor, it became known throughout the state of Florida as a hustling, prosperous local, sending delegates to state and national conventions.

When the NRA was put into effect, Congress appropriated funds to build a new Corry Field, in view of the expansion of aircraft training. Of course the vast amount of construction on this project required a great number of carpenters, so in the latter part of 1933, Local 1962 decided the best thing to do would be to consolidate with Local 375 in order to cooperate better and furnish all help needed at the Corry Field project.

A general representative was assigned to put the consolidation into effect. The new local was granted a charter known as Pensacola & Vicinity Local No. 1194.

This extra large local of Carpenters and Joiners was proud to have had the opportunity to furnish the largest number of carpenters needed on the entire union job at new Corry Field, which was recognized as a first class job.

Again in 1935 the members of Local 1194 decided to re-organize the aircraft local. So on February 20, 1935, the new "Aero Wood Workers Local No. 1515" was chartered by general headquarters and today we have a very creditable local of aircraft workers.

Official Information



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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

A. F. of L. Convention Call

The call for the Fifty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor has been issued by that body to all affiliated organizations. The convention this year will be held in the Municipal Auditorium, Tampa, Florida, beginning at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, November 16, 1936, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention shall have been completed.

Building Trades Convention Call

The call for the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has been issued. This year the convention will be held in Tampa, Florida, at the Floridan Hotel, beginning Wednesday, November 11, 1936, at 10 A. M., and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention shall have been completed.

Warning Against Fake Labels

I. M. Ornburn, Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a warning against fake "Union Labels" and unauthorized posters of "Union-made" goods. Several spurious labels are coming on the market and one fly-by-night group is soliciting advertisements from Union Label manufacturers for a poster displaying Union-made goods.

Many inquiries are received by the official Union Label Trades Department from legitimate manufacturers asking about this fake outfit.

Owing to the great popularity of the Union Label and the success of the Department in the promotion of the authentic Union Label, Shop Card and Button, many imitators may be expected in the Union Label field.

Labor Unionists and friends are hereby warned to be sure that they are buying from firms that display the authorized emblems for Union Label goods and Union services.

There is no guarantee of Union Labor standards and conditions nor assurance of quality unless the merchandise bears the adopted Union Labels issued by the American Federation of Labor to recognized national and international Labor Unions.

The Union Label Trades Department will gladly send upon request a Directory of genuine Union Labels, Shop Cards and Buttons. Simply address, Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

H. J. Heinz Co. Builds with Union Labor

Local Union No. 494, Windsor, Ontario, Canada, wish to express through the columns of "The Carpenter" their appreciation of the splendid co-operation received from the H. J. Heinz Company and building contractors.

The Heinz Company (Pure Food Products) with offices at Pittsburgh, Pa., and Toronto, Ont., Canada, recently completed extensive building operations at their factory in Leamington, Ontario, on which union conditions and wages were observed throughout.

Traveling Members Attention

Local Union No. 1223, Marshfield, Oregon, desires all traveling members to be informed of the fact that there is not enough work in the district of the Local Union to keep the local membership employed.

A recent fire almost completely destroyed the adjoining town of Bandon. Practically every plant, factory, saw mill and job was closed down until the people were temporarily taken care of. There is very little chance of any permanent buildings for several months. Carpenters coming into the district will find themselves confronted by the rainy season and no opportunity of securing work.

* * *

Local Union No. 1578, Tulare, California, through its recording secretary, C. W. Thompson, wishes to announce that while considerable building has been going on in that city, there are still a number of local carpenters unemployed. It is the request of the Local Union that all traveling members stay away from Tulare for the present.

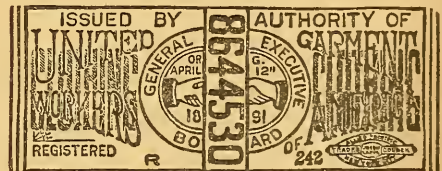
Official Notice from the A. F. of L.

Washington, D. C.,
October 22, 1936.

Mr. Frank Duffy, Secretary,
Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners,
Carpenters' Building,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In conformity with instructions of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor I am officially advising you that the Label of the United Garment Workers of America is the only approved Union Label for men's and boy's ready-to-wear, made to measure tailor to the trade clothing; uniforms, pants, collars, shirts of all kinds, pajamas, shorts, bathrobes, white goods, leather lined coats, playsuits, men's and boy's overalls, jackets, wind-breakers and all similar clothing for men and boys, recognized by the American Federation of Labor. The following is a reproduction of this Label:



The Executive Council calls upon the officers and members of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to recognize this Label only in the purchase of clothing as herein described and to demand goods bearing this Label when purchasing clothing upon which this Label should appear.

By following out these instructions and by complying with this official request you will be rendering assistance to organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and in addition you will make a contribution to the American Federation of Labor itself.

The Executive Council most urgently and sincerely appeals to the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor to give recognition to the United Garment Workers of America and to conform to the official request and instructions herein submitted.

Fraternally yours,

WM. GREEN, President,
American Federation of Labor.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1936

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon.

June 15, 1936.

Visalia, Cal., L. U. 1484.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.00 per hour, effective July 1, 1936. Official sanction granted.

June 16, 1936.

Hollywood, Fla., L. U. 1947.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective July 15, 1936. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

June 19, 1936.

General President Hutcheson submitted to all members of the G. E. B. his appointment of Brother Wm. J. Kelly, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to fill the vacancy on the General Executive Board, Second District, due to death of Brother Allen, also his appointment of Brother S. P. Meadows to the office of Second General Vice-President caused by the resignation of former Vice-President Gauld and asking for vote of the Board members for or against these appointments to become effective July 1, 1936. The members of the Board concurred in the action of the General President.

June 25, 1936.

El Dorado, Ark., L. U. 1683.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour. Official sanction granted.

July 20, 1936.

Taylorville, Ill., L. U. 748.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1.00 per hour, effective August 24, 1936. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Albuquerque, N. M., L. U. 1319.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective September 2, 1936. Official sanction granted.

August 20, 1936.

Pensacola, Fla., L. U. 1194.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, effective August 19, 1936. Official sanction granted.

August 24, 1936.

Houston, Texas, L. U. 724. (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective October 2, 1936. Official sanction granted.

August 31, 1936.

Hobbs, N. M., L. U. 1457.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour, effective September 10, 1936. Official sanction granted.

* * *

Indianapolis, Ind.

September 14, 1936.

The General Executive Board met in regular session at the General Office on the above date. All members present.

The regular audit of the books and accounts was taken up and continued throughout the day.

September 15, 1936.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

September 16, 1936.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

September 17, 1936.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

September 18, 1936.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

September 21, 1936.

Tri-City D. C., Rock Island, Ill.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective October 27, 1936. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Butte, Mont., L. U. 112.—Movement for an increase in wages from 68½ to \$1.00 per hour, 6-hour day, 5-day week, effective September 20, 1936. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Baltimore, Md., L. U. 974.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 75c per hour, effective October 11, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Greenville, Ill., L. U. 990.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective October 10, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Hudson Falls, N. Y., L. U. 1027.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour, effective October 1, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Columbus, Ind., L. U. 1155.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 75c per hour, effective January 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Certificate of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. covering \$20,000.00 bond on behalf of Frank Duffy, General Secretary was received and referred to the General President.

Furniture and Fixture Fire Insurance Policy No. 625641, expiring August 22, 1941, in the amount of \$5,000.00 was received and referred to the General Secretary.

Communications were received from a few Local Unions making suggestions that the new day book approved by the G. E. B. and ordered to go into effect July 1, 1936, should be changed and after careful consideration it was referred to the General President and General Secretary to make such changes as they think necessary and proper; taking into consideration the fact that the form and makeup of the day book must remain as already approved by the Board.

The report of Albert E. Edgington, representing the U. B. of C. and J. of A. as delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada convention, held at Montreal, Que., September 7, 1936, was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

On account of the increase in membership carrying with it an increase in income, the General Executive Board decided to pay each member on the pension roll the sum of \$9.00 for the quarter beginning October 1, 1936.

September 22, 1936.

The application of Frank Kurtzer, member of L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill., for admission to the Home at Lakeland, Florida, was approved.

San Diego, Cal., L. U. 1296, requesting that the rate of pension payments be increased. The G. E. B. had previously decided that the pension to each member on the pension roll be increased to \$9.00 beginning October 1, 1936.

St. Louis, Mo., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour, effective January 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Edmonton, Alta., Can., L. U. 1325.—Request for an appropriation to be expended for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Spokane, Wash., L. U. 2552.—Request for an appropriation to be expended for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Wilmington, Cal., L. U. 1355.—Request for an appropriation was denied.

Protests were received from several Local Unions and District Councils of Lumbermen

and Saw Mill Workers against the ruling of the G. E. B. that non-beneficial members are not eligible as delegates to our coming convention and after consideration the Board reaffirms its former ruling.

September 23, 1936.

Bozeman, Mont., L. U. 557.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective November 23, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Appeal of L. U. 740, New York City from the action of the General President in the case of members who left that Local Union and now want to come back under a dispensation. Inasmuch as the matter involves a dispensation the G. E. B. has no jurisdiction.

The General Executive Board gave consideration to a circular letter and set of resolutions sent out by Local Union 943, Tulsa, Oklahoma, addressed to all Local Unions of our Brotherhood, wherein they requested endorsement of their resolution which criticized the General President for his affiliation with the National Republican Committee in an effort to elect Governor Landon as President of the United States.

Prior to receiving at the General Office the above referred to resolution the General President had received from some Local Unions of the Brotherhood communications in reference to his activities with the National Republican Committee and in reply thereto the General President stated;

"Permit me to call to your attention the assurance given an applicant when becoming a member of the Brotherhood, namely; that the organization will in no way interfere with his religious belief or political opinion.

"Political opinions are policies and ideas of procedure, and in the years that I have served the Brotherhood as General President I have followed what might be considered political ideas in handling the affairs of our organization, and the success of that policy I will not attempt to set forth, leaving it to the records of our organization as to what the accomplishments have been.

"I have always endeavored to put forth every possible effort for the advancement of our organization.

"I am for the election of Governor Landon as President of the United States because of his concepts of principles of government as set forth in the Constitution of the United States.

"I do not believe, as a citizen, or as a member of the Brotherhood, that it is to the best interest of the workers of the United States, or members of our Brotherhood, to have a President who has shown by his attitude that he has but little regard and respect for the Constitution of the United States.

"That was clearly shown when he, the President, advised Congress that whether the proposed Guffey Bill was constitutional or not he desired them to enact it into law.

"Other acts by the President have shown that his interest in the workers was not what it should have been.

"At no time in the history of our country have we had a President who attempted to set himself up as a Dictator in reference to the conditions under which people

should transact business, as has the present President.

"In innumerable cases where the government was furnishing the funds with which to carry on work on projects we found classifications of men of our craft sent out from the Administrative Bureaus in Washington defining workmen coming under our general classification and jurisdiction, under various categories such as handy men, hatchet and saw men, form builders, form setters and several other designations that no one ever heard of.

"Again when the bill to appropriate \$4,800,000,000 was before congress for consideration, through the efforts of representatives of the labor movement we were able to get Senator McCarran to introduce an amendment to the Bill to provide that the prevailing wage scale of the locality be paid on work being done under the appropriation. That amendment passed the Senate by a majority of two votes, but a few days later, through the activities of the President, it was called up for reconsideration and was defeated, and the President took it upon himself to set up what he termed a sustenance or security wage; a wage so ridiculously low, as compared to the wages in the 'majority of localities, that it was only through strikes and refusals of the workers to accept the wage that it was, in some instances, changed.

"I cite the above to show why I have affiliated myself with the National Republican Committee in an effort to elect Governor Landon as the next President of the United States.

"I have done so not only as an American Citizen, but as a member of the Brotherhood, feeling that if he, Governor Landon, is elected President of the United States he would have more regard for the principles of Americanism, as set forth in the Constitution of the United States, than does the present President.

"I would also call to your attention the fact that one of the qualifications necessary for a member to hold membership in our Brotherhood is that he be an American Citizen, and desire to inform you that I can still qualify in that respect, and as an American Citizen, and as a member of the Brotherhood, I contend that I have every right to be for or against the election of Governor Landon, President Roosevelt or any other candidate for President of the United States, and in doing so I am in no way attempting to involve our organization in any way, manner, shape or form. What I am doing, and what I shall do, is done voluntarily because of my belief that in doing it I am performing a duty as an American Citizen, and also that I am performing a duty for the members of the Brotherhood.

"I desire to inform you, and all other members of our organization, that I have no intention of desisting in what I am doing, and if the members of any Local Union are of the opinion that I am violating, in any way, the laws, rules and regulations of our Brotherhood their procedure is to prefer charges against me and send same to the General Executive Board."

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President."

The General Executive Board sanctions and approves the statements made and the stand taken by the General President.

Therefore all Local Unions of the Brotherhood should disregard and pay no attention to the resolutions sent out by Local Union 943.

Puget Sound District Council, Lumber and Sawmill Workers. An appropriation of \$5,000.00 was made for the relief of men on strike.

Requests were received from the following Local Unions and District Council for financial assistance and after due consideration the G. E. B. referred same to the General President for further investigation and whatever action he considers is for the best interests of the men of the trade:

Local Union 2783, Vancouver, B. C.

Local Union 2762, Vancouver, B. C.

Local Union 2773, New Westminster,

B. C.

British Columbia Coast District Council.

Oakridge, Ore., L. U. 2619.—Request for an appropriation of \$500.00 to be expended for relief of men on strike and organizing purposes. Request denied.

Shingle Weavers' District Council, Washington-Oregon, requesting a monthly appropriation to be expended for organizing purposes. Referred to the General President for consideration.

The G. E. B. spent the balance of the day in compiling the G. E. B.'s report to the coming convention.

September 24, 1936.

Request of L. U. 2558, Fort Frances, Ont., that special by-laws be drafted covering the trade was denied.

The G. E. B. continued the compilation of their report to the convention.

September 25, 1936.

Audit of books and accounts continued and completed.

September 28, 1936.

Appeal of W. J. O'Hare from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim for funeral donation account the death of Peter F. O'Hare, formerly a member of L. U. 278, Watertown, N. Y. The decision of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Olympia, Wash., L. U. 1148.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

The G. E. B. continued the compilation of their report to the convention.

September 29, 1936.

The G. E. B. finished its report for submission to the Twenty-third General Convention of the U. B. to be held in Lakeland, Florida, commencing December 7, 1936.

The sub-committee of the G. E. B. submitted the following report:

"September 29, 1936.

"We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of the U. S. Treasury Bonds, Canadian Bonds and Certificates of deposit held by General Treasurer Thomas Neale, in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank, as follows:

1 U. S. Treasury Bond.....	\$ 60,000.00
1 U. S. Treasury Bond.....	40,000.00
100 Canadian Bonds \$1,000.00 each	100,000.00
1 Certificate of Deposit.....	50,000.00

1 Certificate of Deposit.....	50,000.00
1 Certificate of Deposit.....	100,000.00
1 Certificate of Deposit.....	100,000.00

Signed:

R. E. Roberts,
Wm. J. Kelly,
A. W. Muir.

There being no further business to come before the G. E. B. the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Report of Delegate to the Fifty-second Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, Gen. Pres.,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America,
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Sir and Brother:

I hereby submit the following report as your delegate to the 52nd annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada held in the city of Montreal, September 8-12, 1936.

The American Federation of Labor was represented by M. J. Gilhooly, president of the American Flint Glass Workers. Harold Clay represented the British Trades Union Congress, and Walter Shevenels, secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions was an invited guest of the Congress. Hon. Norman Rogers, Federal Minister of Labor, was present and addressed the convention.

Various resolutions were submitted on Housing, Slum Clearance, Trade Union wages and hours, Building Societies and other aspects of this vital question.

Considerable discussion took place on the various resolutions dealing with Housing, three of which were from Local Union 18 of Hamilton, one from the Provincial Council of Carpenters, one from the Hamilton Trades and Labor Council, one from the Milk Drivers, and one each from Essex and Winnipeg.

Out of the Winnipeg resolution the committee made a substitute for the whole by amending it and adding part of the Hamilton resolutions of Local 18, which specified trade union wages and hours; also that the project be financed through the Bank of Canada. Your delegate pointed out that whereas houses were being built by cheap, unorganized labor, the goal aimed at was to amend the Housing Act so that the

contracts for all houses financed wholly or in part by the Federal Government, should specify that tradesmen are to work trades' union hours and receive trades' union wages.

The building trades societies of Great Britain were favorably commented on. It was recognized by all that the building trades are key occupations and that on them rests the activity of many other trades. In the section of the Officers' Reports dealing with Housing, it states that there is still great need of some public policy which would stimulate that particular industry.

Resolution 48, calling for an investigating committee to be appointed by the government to investigate Unemployment conditions in other countries was not concurred in. Delegates bitterly opposed the proposition. It was suggested that Commissions on Unemployment are often composed of individuals responsible for the adverse conditions. Other comments were: "We have nothing to learn from countries who have millions of unemployed"; "It is another duplication"; "Canadian workers must work out their own salvation."

On the other hand, many spoke in favor of the resolution and heatedly opposed the committee's recommendation of non-concurrence and an amendment was made to refer the question back. The ruling of the chair was challenged and, on a standing vote, the amendment was carried.

Industrial Diseases. The report of the Dominion Council of health deals with Silicosis, sand blasting and spray painting. Discussion under "Officers' Reports" brought out a number of facts, such as, (1) Pulverized steel can be used instead of sand, thus eliminating dust which is the principle cause of silicosis; (2) Helmets can be used to guard workers, to some extent from flying fragments, but the tendency is to place too much faith in the helmets which do not entirely protect, but only minimize the danger.

The Congress also recommended that sand blasting be prohibited and that hazard in connection with spray painting be lessened. Tuberculosis also affects those working at sand blasting.

No reports were presented dealing with benzol poisoning or other chemicals which affect the workers' health,

nor did they deal with occupational diseases.

Social Legislation. Naturally there was considerable discussion on this urgent problem as all the Social Legislation passed in Canada by the late government has been declared unconstitutional by the Canadian Supreme Court. Appeal is being made to the Privy Council of Great Britain. The labor movement is very fortunate in having Brother Tom Moore of Local Union 93, Ottawa, on the commission appointed to deal with Unemployment Insurance.

Unemployment. The major interest and discussion was aroused in this vital subject and it was considered from many angles over a wide field of industrial activity. In this connection I will quote a few extracts from the address of the British fraternal delegate, who is the National Secretary of the Tramway and Transport Workers. He said in part:

"Each group must choose its own form of organization; there is no copy-book plan."

"A union is not an automatic machine. . . It is a service organization and needs the unified effort of every member."

"Labor saving is now labor discharge."

Fraternal delegate, Gilhooly, spoke on the changing conditions of modern industrial life; of the replacing of men by modern machinery. In discussing workers' banks, he spoke of the disastrous experience of his own organization.

Walter Shevenel, invited guest of the Congress, gave an outline in both English and in French, on current events in Europe.

General President Van Horne, of the Cigar Makers' Union, spoke on wage agreements and matters of interest to his own craft. He urged all workers to smoke cigars bearing the union label.

Honorable Norman Rogers, Federal Minister of Labor, outlined current legislation.

A number of other speakers also addressed the Congress, including the International President of the Fur Workers, who spoke on the Winnipeg strike.

Industrial Organization. A number of resolutions were introduced dealing with this controversial subject. The

recommendation of the Resolution Committee, which carried, was that the whole question was *Ultra Vires*, insofar as the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress was concerned. The chairman voiced the opinion that in the interest of labor harmony the question should be left to the A. F. of L. to deal with.

President Draper ruled that the question was one of local autonomy and that so far as the Trades and Labor Congress was concerned, and until the congress constitution was changed, resolutions of this character were out of order.

Union Labels. An important and interesting amount of information was brought out under this heading. Canadian registration of union labels was discussed. The Maple Leaf emblem—Canadian National Emblem—is to be taken out of advertising if possible. An official statement is to be issued shortly.

Yellow Dog Contracts. Several pernicious examples of this sort of thing were read. The milk drivers and bread salesmen are victims in a brutal sort of way. They are subject to immediate discharge, but before starting to work a contract has to be signed which not only prevents the worker working for a similar company for a period but prevents—in fact makes it illegal—to go into business for himself over the same district.

A delegate suggested that a loophole could be found to attack this state of affairs under the Mechanics' Lien Act. He stated that a clause in that act prevented a worker from signing away his right.

Company Unions were emphatically condemned by the Congress.

Youth Movement. The Congress was sympathetic to this new group.

Retiring Age of Congress Officers. Arising out of resolutions on this subject the debate became heated and at times somewhat bitter. A number of delegates claimed that it was inconsistent to ask for pensions at 60 and allow officers to remain until a much later age.

The Resolution Committee recommended non-concurrence, giving their reasons by pointing out the fact that trade union officers have to come up for election at frequent intervals. In the opinion of the committee the workers were amply protected because of this fact.

The Congress accepted the non-concurrence recommendation of the committee.

Resolution 81, by Stratford Trades and Labor Council, asked the Trades and Labor Congress to unify and combine all woodworking machinists, cabinet makers, finishers and upholsterers into one organization to be known as the Furniture Workers of Canada, with headquarters in Canada.

General Representative Andy Cooper and your delegate opposed the resolution on the grounds that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America had full jurisdiction over those furniture workers.

Congress voted non-concurrence in the resolution.

Hours of Labor. Congress favored a 5-day, 30-hour week and one day's rest in seven for all employed in hotels, restaurants and places of amusement.

Fair Wages. Carpenter delegates spoke in favor of Resolution 133 by Local Union 730; Quebec, which opposed classification of carpenters' work at different rates of pay on harbor, docks, piers or similar work.

Congress passed the resolution without dissent.

Political Organization of the Congress. The Congress reiterated its previous stand that most trade unions had as a part of their obligation that it would not interfere with the candidate's political, fraternal or religious belief; therefore, it was proper to avoid political affiliation as a Congress. No objection was taken to any member's private affiliation to any political party.

Legislative Activities of the Congress were endorsed.

Mass Production Industries. Congress was favorably inclined toward these being organized industrially.

Peace. Delegates were in favor of peace.

Trade Union Bargainers. Resolution 164 by Locals 2558 and 2601, Fort Francis, and similar resolutions, asked for closer co-operation—that is, those outside of the A. F. of L.

Resolutions were non-concurred in by the resolution committee.

President Draper drew attention to the fact that our doors are always open to those who are willing to conform to our constitution and laws, but we can-

not bargain with those who are merely seeking self-profit. He said we ought not to allow them to dictate to us.

The Committee's recommendation of non-concurrence was endorsed.

Mining Industry. Large profits and poor wages in relation to the present price of gold were the theme of the discussion. Delegates were sympathetic to the miners' problem and President Draper said the government had already taken action.

Elections. P. M. Draper, Ottawa, was elected president; R. J. Tallon, Ottawa, secretary-treasurer. The following were elected vice presidents: James Simpson of Toronto; Percy Bengough of Vancouver, and D. W. Morrison of Nova Scotia.

George R. Brunet of Montreal was elected fraternal delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, and Carl Berg of Edmonton was chosen delegate to the 1937 convention of the British Trades and Labor Congress.

Ottawa was selected as the place for holding the 1937 convention.

I attended all the sessions of the Congress and tried to serve the real interests of our Brotherhood. The opportunity to visit Montreal was a real privilege for which I tender my best thanks.

Fraternally yours,

Albert E. Edgington.

M. G. Hill Company Erects Building With Non-union Carpenters

The M. G. Hill Company with headquarters in Nashville, Tenn., operators of a large chain of grocery stores in a number of cities in the states of Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, recently erected a new building at Huntsville, Alabama, on which were employed non-union carpenters.

The efforts of the officials of Local Union 1556 and the Building Trades Unions of Huntsville to have the Hill Company employ union building trades mechanics proved unsuccessful, and Local Union 1556 through its business agent, B. F. Gaines, desires our members, especially in the South, to be informed of the unfriendly attitude of this company toward our organization.

Local Union 200 Dedicates New Home

September 12, 1936, marked a red-letter day in the history of Local Union No. 200, Columbus, Ohio, at which time it officially dedicated its new building and celebrated the fifty-second anniversary of the Local Union.

The dedication ceremony climaxed months of unceasing work on the part of local members. In remodeling the home, which had been under way since early in June, an effort was made to make it one of the most modern and completely equipped in the city. A 40 x 40 two-story auditorium was built annexing the home, and the interior was completely remodeled. The home includes a modern air conditioning unit, and complete kitchen equipment capable of preparing food for 1,000 persons, and a new heating system.

More than 2,200 persons visited the building, signed the register and were presented with attractive souvenirs of the occasion.

Addresses were delivered by Mayor Myron Gessaman; Dale Stump, former president of Local 200; Charles A. Gregg, president; O. J. Grubb, Youngstown, president of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters; George DeNucci, president Columbus Federation of Labor, Ben T. Godfry, business agent of the Local, and General Executive Board member, Harry Schwarzer.

Local 946 Parades and Holds Picnic

Keeping step to the music of a thirty-five-piece band and vanguarded by an enormous and elaborate float symbolic of the craft, the members of Local 946, Hollywood, California, Studio Carpenters, demonstrated respect to Labor's cause when they marched in a Labor Day procession that represented the greatest expression of loyalty to Unionism local labor history has known.

Resplendent in white attire the members, a number of whom were accompanied by their wives, marched in slow deliberate movement to the reviewing stand at the city hall.

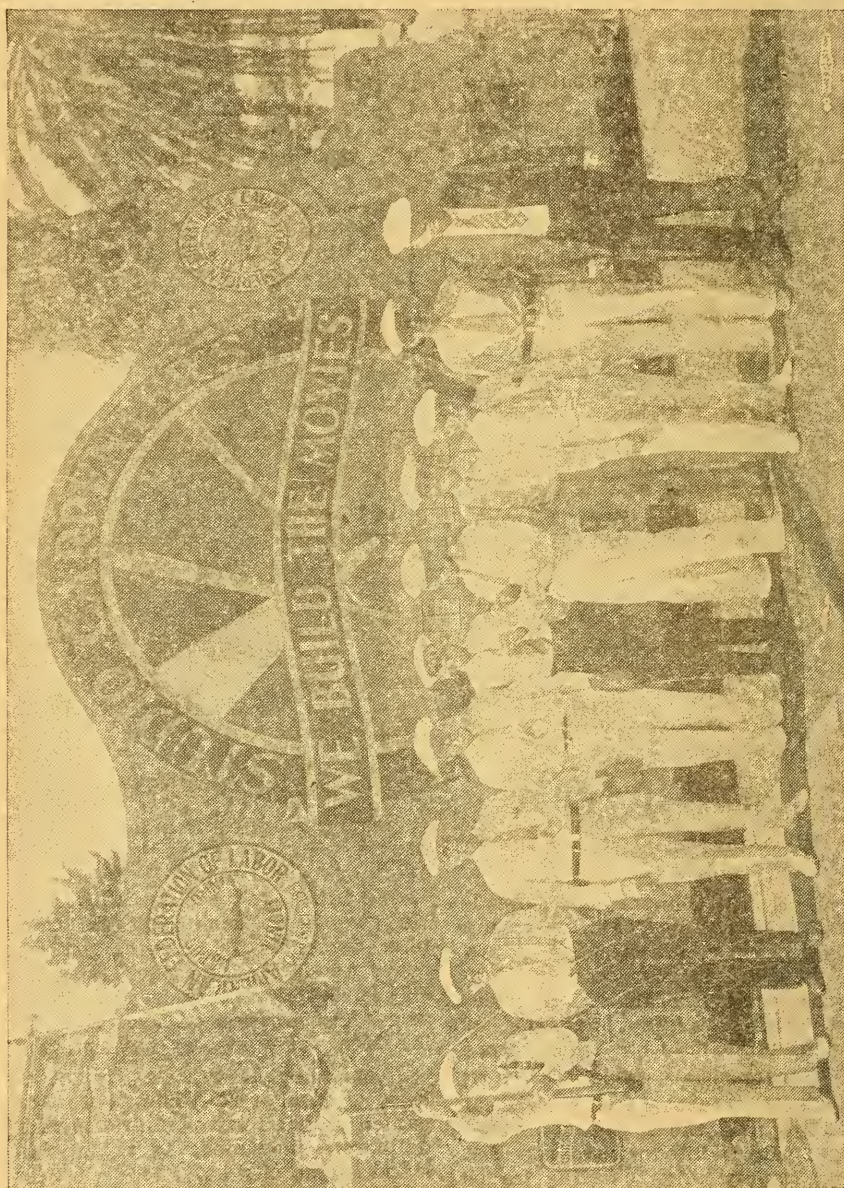
The enormous float, a reproduction of which appears here, was symbolic of the great strength and stability of Local 946. Emblazoned on either side were the words: "We Build the Movies." A mighty monument to the gigantic pic-

ture industry with which these men are associated.

Credit is due officials of the Local and the Labor Day committee for their un-

friends, journeyed to North Hollywood Park, where festivities of the day were carried on with a gala picnic.

A number of events including a base-



L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal., on Parade.

tiring effort in completing details of the parade program.

Following the disbandment of the parade the members, their wives and

ball game furnished exciting entertainment for the fans. Following the ball game, a number of events were participated in by the members, their wives,

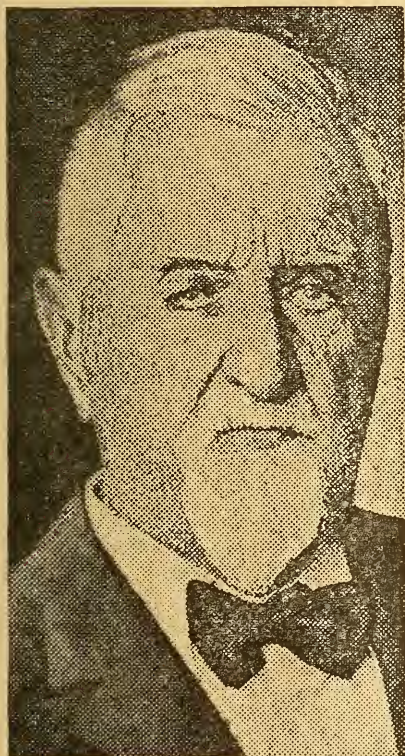
families and friends. Valuable prizes were awarded winners of the different contests.

Reward for the oldest membership went to Brother Frank Schwartz, a resident in the Carpenters' Home, but at that time visiting with relatives and friends in Hollywood.

The revelers saw the sun go down on a day that marked one of the most auspicious occasions in the history of Local Union 946.

Member Local Union 122 Celebrates One Hundredth Birthday

One of the oldest union carpenters now living is William Wartman who resides in Germantown, Pa., and is a



member of Local Union 122 of Philadelphia. Brother Wartman celebrated his one hundredth birthday anniversary on August 14, 1936.

For health and happiness at 100, he gives as his recipe, "Early to bed and three cigars a day."

Born in Roxborough in 1836, he learned to be a carpenter and followed

that trade most of his life until his retirement twenty years ago.

He married in 1858 and celebrated his silver and golden wedding anniversaries before the passing of his wife who died in 1910.

At 100, he is a gentleman of distinguished appearance, with a trim white beard and a fine bearing. He walks about the house unaided, taking his cane only when he goes out to stroll along his street. He needs glasses only for reading, and he doesn't do much of that any more. He is content to sit on the front porch and watch folks going by.

He still takes a deep interest in politics and expects to vote at the coming election in November.

Brother Wartman has three of his six children living. He has also 19 grandchildren, 18 great-grandchildren and four great-great-grandchildren.

Former Secretary of L. U. 1736 Dies

With deep regret the members of Local Union 1736, Valleyfield, Quebec, Canada, learned of the death of Brother Arthur Desjean which occurred September 19, 1936, following a lingering illness.

Brother Desjean was born at Ste. Philomene, April 5, 1875, and joined Local Union 1736 on January 4, 1908.

He took great interest in the affairs of the Local Union and served as financial secretary for twenty years.

The high estimation in which he was held was manifested by the large number of members and friends in attendance at the funeral of Brother Desjean.

DEATH ROLL

CHRISTIAN CLOER—Local Union No. 608, New York, N. Y.

A True Friend

A friend! What is a friend? My friend is he who laughs with me, who weeps with me; one who encourages, praises, rebukes; who comes to me at the wedding feast or stands with me beside the coffin; who listens to my hopes, my fears, my aims, my despair; who rejoices in my successes; who does not despise me in my misfortunes.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Grateful for Pension Increase

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On October 2, 1936, I received fifty checks of \$9.00 each, for members of this local who are on pension.

I want to again let you know how surprised and grateful these old timers were in having an increase of \$3.00 allowed them.

Very few of these pensioners are in a condition to earn a dollar and the pension received from our Brotherhood is a God-send to them. It would do you good to see the expressions of gratitude when their check is given them.

On behalf of our pensioners I am sending greetings and best wishes to the members of the General Executive Board.

A. Darmstadt, Fin. Sec.

L. U. No. 246. New York, N. Y.

To Change, or Not To Change

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The following paragraphs are a review of some amendments offered to our Constitution:

First, is that offered by L. U. No. 946, Los Angeles, which proposes to exempt all who have been beneficial members for a period of 30 years from paying dues. Have you considered what this means? Less money for the Locals and General Headquarters. I believe there are at least one-fourth of our membership who would be exempt from paying dues and per capita tax. How do you expect locals to exist with one-fourth of their members free from paying dues and still be entitled to all the benefits of our Brotherhood?

The writer has been a member 43 years and is now drawing a pension. Why should I be exempt from paying dues? The amount now received, little as it is, pays my dues. The same with other Pensioners.

We old Pensioners are looking for an increase of our pensions, but we can't

see how it's going to come with the adoption of such a law as offered by Local 946.

The amendment proposed by L. U. No. 385, New York City, requiring a photograph from an applicant for membership is to my mind a foolish one. Why didn't they include fingerprint also? And how about the photos of our present members? Our present laws serve the purpose, if carried out. They also propose granting pensions to members after a continuous membership of ten years. Both of these amendments should be defeated. They are not even worthy of consideration.

L. U. No. 819, West Palm Beach, Florida, offers another amendment to give free membership after 15 years. I pity the financial secretaries trying to keep books for the many such laws if adopted. And then it would be unfair to the many old members who have paid dues for the last 40 or more years to change our laws below 30 years to be entitled to a pension.

L. U. No. 264, Milwaukee, offers a lot more work for the financial secretaries by proposing more free memberships, by out-of-work stamps, with a list of other provisos which to my mind would offer chance for fraud as very few would work 80 per cent of the time.

L. U. No. 27, Toronto, Canada, offers several amendments relative to salaries of General Officers and Organizers that are worth while considering.

How long would the funds last if we would exempt about one-fourth of our members from paying dues?

I fear if we attempt to increase the dues and tax on those not exempt we would run up against a snag. Do not lose sight of the fact that there are hundreds of our members out of work and on short time with reduced wages. and if the 40-36—or 30-hour week is put in effect it will further reduce our weekly income.

With these few suggestions I hope that our officers and delegates to our

general convention, at Lakeland, will legislate for the best interest of our Brotherhood.

Frank P. Horn,
L. U. No. 239. Easton, Pa.

For the Good of the Order

Editor, "The Carpenter":

There are many proposed amendments to our constitution to be considered at our next general convention, many of them commendable, and I am personally in favor of all those beneficiary amendments offered. The question for us to bear in mind is: When these members become eligible for benefits, can the rank and file of the non-eligible keep up the expense incurred by same? If we can, then let's have them.

We must protect our Headquarters, thereby protecting ourselves.

We have the Home and Pension for our aged members and agree that it is not serving all of our needy members as we would like it to do; but we have the Home all paid for, plenty of land, tax free, I believe, so it is up to the Brotherhood to make it serve us as it should. I am of the opinion that if we switch part of the financial stream that feeds that fountain to some other source it will retard instead of increase the service of this wonderful institution we have operating. Let us make a man-made Garden of Eden of this Home for all our needy members. Modify the ruling on same so the worthy can participate. We have made a good beginning; let us not rest until it is finished according to our liking.

I would like to offer a vote of thanks to our General President Wm. L. Hutcheson for his persistent unceasing efforts in promoting the Institution until it was made a reality. I think his co-workers will join me in that sentiment. I have the highest esteem for all of our executives and in all of my experience as Recording Secretary of our Local from 1922 to 1934 there was always quick, sound and charitable judgment to the questions asked by our Local members. I have found them to be loyal, capable and efficient officers, tried and true.

I am in favor of flowers before the final sod.

On the question of Pension—I am in favor of Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) per month, if we can afford it, and it is up to the members of the Brotherhood to

do it. Let's get together and improve that which is already functioning to the limit of our capacity.

Brother T. W. Glenn is a delegate to the next convention from our Local 1194. He has worked faithfully and enthusiastically for the cause of Labor. His accomplishments have been many and worthy of note and he is for the good of the Order, first, last, and all the time.

W. B. Mc Millan, Member,
L. U. No. 1194. Pensacola, Fla.

Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 142

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The members of Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 142 of Orlando, Florida, are proud of the fact that they have made a very beautiful quilt which it is their intention to present to the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Florida.

We hold all day meetings and quilt and serve a covered-dish luncheon which is enjoyed by all present.

We are very much interested in our Auxiliary union and enjoy our meetings, and we are pleased to report that we have bright prospects for the future.

Gertrude B. Horn, Sec.
L. A. No. 142. Orlando, Fla.

Ladies Auxiliary Presented With Silk American Flag

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 216, Santa Ana, Calif., was presented with a beautiful all silk American flag by the Huntington Beach Women's Relief Corps No. 110, on Tuesday evening, October 13, in the Labor Temple at Santa Ana. The flag will be displayed in the lodge room during each meeting.

The Relief Corps drill team was assisted at the piano by Estelle Gray of the Santa Ana Relief Corps.

Mrs. Ella Stone, trustee, accepted the flag on behalf of the local Ladies Auxiliary Union.

Following the patriotic services Burks Dancing Dolls entertained with delightful dance numbers, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Sargent.

A splendid program consisting of songs, dances and readings concluded the entertainment, after which ice cream, cakes and coffee were served the guests.

Frances Cortner, Sec.,
L. A. No. 216. Santa Ana, Calif.

Craft Problems



CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON IIIC.

Someone has defined "an expert" with one word, "unknown." This, of course, was not Webster. There is, however, more truth in this definition than one at first would suspect. Altogether too often, when we are told that this or that piece of work will be done by an expert, when he arrives, merely means that the particular person, so-called, is unknown in the community where the work is being done. Time and again, we have found this, in some form or other, to be true. The word "expert," nevertheless, usually leaves one with a feeling of inferiority. Once a certain contracting firm had a tile roof to put on, and we were informed that the work would be done by one of the company's experts. When the man arrived and started the roof, he went about it very much as if he were an inexperienced workman. But he was brave; he kept on until he came to a dormer where he encountered valleys. Here was an acid test. He was bewildered, and when the superintendent noticed it, he tried, in vain, to help him out of his predicament. Finally, the

and the company was trying to pass him off as an expert roofer, presumably to save a little money.

What we have just said about "an expert," could in many instances be ap-

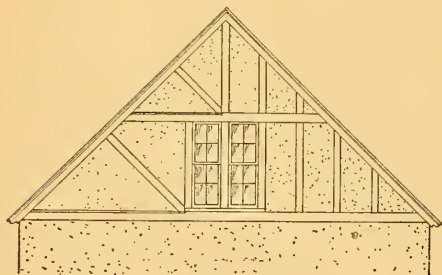


Fig. 573

man threw up his hands and quit. Coming to us he said: "They told me to say I was an expert tile roofer, but I don't know anything about it." Then he went on to say that all the experience he had had with tile roofing, was as a helper. What he was, was a common laborer,

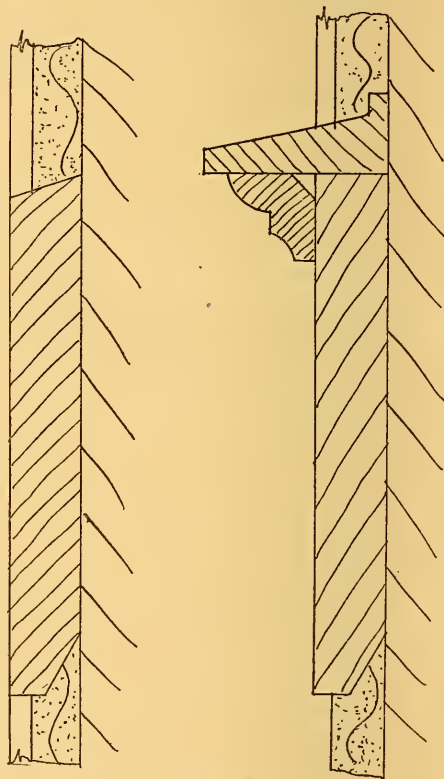


Fig. 574

plied to the word, "imported," which usually leaves the impression "it's of a better quality" or "it is unusually rare," but in reality the word doesn't mean anything of the kind. What it means is, "shipped in." If the quality is good, it is good, but if it isn't it isn't.

Speaking of woods, most of the imported varieties are different from the woods found in our own country. But that does not prevent deception. It is claimed that there are about forty varieties of mahogany woods, that are not genuine, but are sold on the market of

the world as true mahogany, and the word that does the trick, is "imported." It is also claimed that the principal reason for marketing so-called mahogany for genuine, is the great demand for mahogany; that there is not enough genuine mahogany to meet the demands. The same authority says that only technical experts can distinguish the difference between the genuine and the so-called mahogany woods. Here again, if one will recall the definition given of "an expert" one can see how much at the mercy of circumstances the

term, in many instances, indicates whether or not mahogany is genuine or not. For instance, Colombian mahogany, white mahogany, African mahogany and so forth, would mean that the mahogany in question is not genuine. True mahogany is imported from Mexico, Central America, West Indies, the Bahamas, the Florida Keys and South

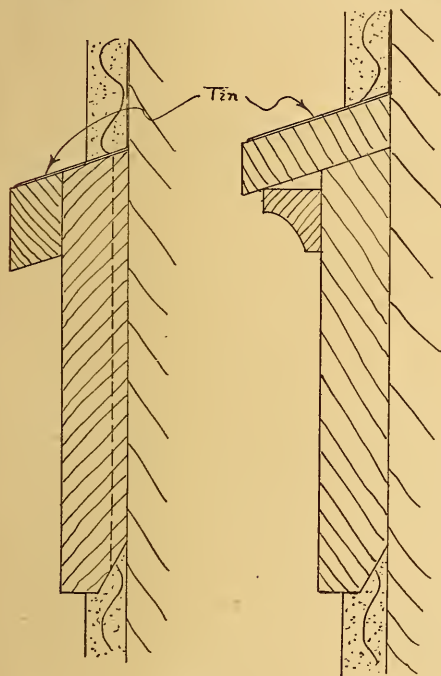


Fig. 575

layman is, if he attempts to assure himself that he is getting the genuine mahogany wood. Not even the dealers, unless they are technical experts, can be sure they are getting true mahogany when they buy. Many of the substitutes, especially such one has never seen of the fact, give such pleasing results, that the customer's satisfaction is as great as if he had gotten the genuine mahogany, that is, so long as he is not aware of the fact. . . . It is not our purpose here to rob anyone of the feeling of satisfaction in mahogany wood. What we want to impress is, that the term mahogany does not in all cases mean the same thing. The qualification of the

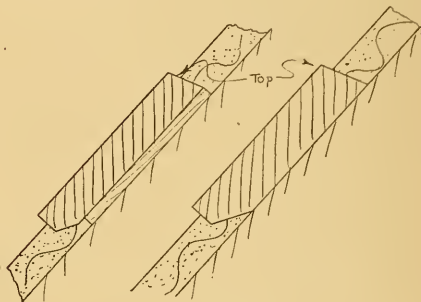


Fig. 576

America, but these countries also supply a great deal of the substitute mahogany that is on the world market.

Before we take up the illustrations, we want to say that what was said in the preliminary remarks, does not directly apply to the craft problems we are dealing with in this lesson. It is our purpose, as we have previously stated, to deal with matters that can not be illustrated or easily illustrated in the opening remarks. When these matters can be made to support the illustrations, we will so use them, but if reason or

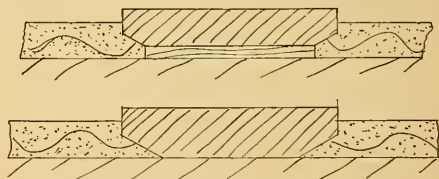


Fig. 577

circumstances dictate otherwise, we will follow such dictations.

Fig. 573 shows a gable of a building that is stuccoed and finished with false half-timber work. While there are many ways that such false work is used, we are showing two commonly used designs, one to the right and the other to the left. To the left we are indicating by extra lines, belt courses with water-tables, which to the right are shown plain, a detail of which is shown to the

left, Fig. 574. To the right of this figure is shown a standard water-table added to a plain belt. Two rather novel but practical water-tables are shown by Fig. 575. These are built onto a plain belt, such as we are showing to the left in Fig. 574. Tin flashing that should be used over such work, is pointed out with indicators. The back-chamfering at the bottom of these details should be noted.

Two details of half-timber work, placed on an angle, similar to what is shown to the left of Fig. 573 is given by Fig. 576. The one to the left is made of $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch stuff, and blocked out as shown, while the one to the right is made of $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch stuff and used without blocking. The irregular lines shown in the stucco of these illustrations, represent metal lath: Fig. 577 shows two details of false half-timber work, placed in a perpendicular position. The top one is made of $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch stuff and blocked out, while the one at the bottom is $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch stuff used without blocking. Fig. 578 shows another method of backing out false half-timbers for perpendicular work.

Fig. 579 shows two methods of using false half-timbers. The top one is put into place after the first coat of plastering has been applied, while the bottom one is made of heavier timber and fastened without blocking to the building.

False, or as it is sometimes called, sham half-timber work varies in design. The widths of such work run from 4 inches to 12 inches, and the thicknesses of the timbers vary from $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch to 2-inches or even more. The projections of the timbers beyond the surface of the

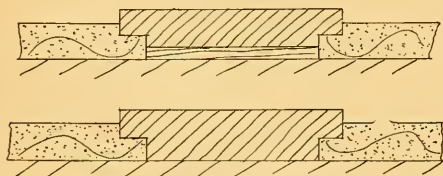


Fig. 578

stucco, vary from $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch to 1-inch or over, depending on the taste or the notion of the designer.

Stucco is fast becoming one of the most popular outside finishes and while we believe that portland cement is probably the most durable material for this kind of work, there are other stucco materials on the market that give

satisfactory results. Any stucco material, however, that will not endure the test of time should never be used on permanent work. Such a material was extensively used ten or fifteen years ago.

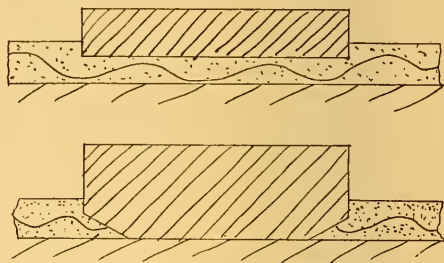


Fig. 579

By reason of its chemical ingredients, it could be applied during freezing temperatures without injury, but notwithstanding that fact, its life was only from seven to ten years.

BLUE PRINT READING AND ESTIMATING

(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER VII

The introductory principles of plan reading were discussed at length in the previous chapters. We have emphatically stated that no intellectual proficiency nor extensive schooling are required in order to pursue this subject.

However we can not assimilate any knowledge without applying it to practical work. We learn by doing. Therefore it is very essential that the student apply himself very diligently and use his mental faculties in such a manner as to commit to his mind the rules and principles in a workable way. The rules may appear quite simple and they are. But, no matter how simple the thing may seem if we do not take it seriously it will evaporate from our mind as soon as we have put the paper away.

We also wish to emphasize the fact that plan reading being a language of symbols and lines will hardly do any good to anyone who does not take particular pains in exercising and developing the faculties of imagination and perception.

It should be definitely understood that whatever appears on the drawing is a mere idea conceived in the mind of the individual who expressed his thoughts by means of this instrument.

Whatever is shown on the drawing as "to be made" it is something intangible and it is dependent upon the craftsman to assume its material shape.

Whether it is a small detail of a reinforcing bar or a monumental struc-

ture the idea originated in the mind of the author and was expressed on the drawings, the same idea will be reflected in the minds of the workmen also, that is they must develop their imagination to such an extent as to be able to

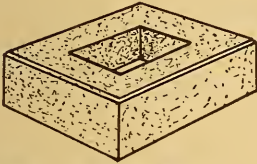


FIG. 1- CONCRETE BOX.

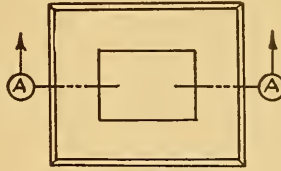


FIG. 2

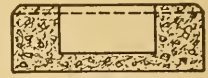


FIG. 3

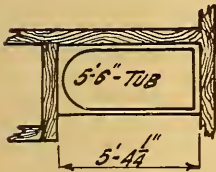


FIG. 4



FIG. 5

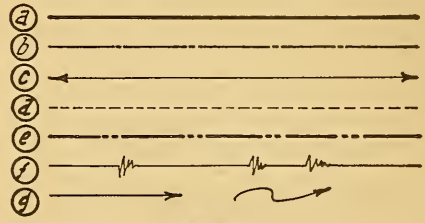


FIG. 6

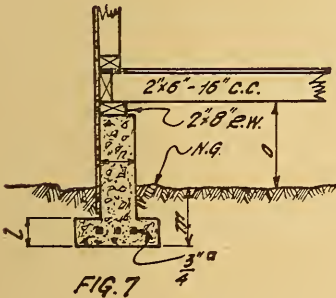


FIG. 7



(B)



(C)



(D)



(E)



(F)



(G)

FIG. 8



FIG. 9



FIG. 10.

ture it does not in reality exist until those who are expected to perform the work will take the necessary materials and following the instructions contained in the drawings will give the idea its material shape.

see the picture or image in their minds just as clearly as those who have conveyed the thoughts to those who are to perform actual work.

If a joist is shown on the drawing with ends notched out in a peculiar way

you must be able to visualize this member in your mind and see it as it will appear after it has been made.

This is not difficult to do. Begin with small things and as you progress your ability to visualize things will grow to such proportions that you will be surprised how much the human mind can accomplish if you only give it a chance.

There is another very important phase of the work which should not be neglected. Have a system. Work out a plan. Do not attempt to study a lesson until you are positive that everything in the previous lessons is absolutely clear and firmly recorded in your mind. There is not a thing contained in these lessons that you should not know. A drawing should be seriously studied and not a single line, symbol or figure may be neglected, overlooked or postponed for the next time. You must understand everything contained in the drawing. If it is there, there is a reason for it being there. If you will create a habit of thoroughness and persistent investigation and perusal, you will always find yourself at the head of the procession.

Application of your newly acquired knowledge to practical work is more than essential. You are studying plan reading; then read plans whenever the opportunity offers. And read intelligently; do not take items separately. There is a logical sequence and interrelation between all parts of a drawing. You will soon see it and appreciate its value as soon as you develop the habit of analyzing things. Do it right or do not do it at all. And there is only "one" right, best, easiest and quickest way to do things.

We will now proceed with the review of our previous work. Get the drawing accompanying the first chapter and entitled "Plan reading." See how much of its contents you can read and understand. The diagram was rather advanced for a beginner. But by now you should be able to read this drawing quite fluently. It is good practice to go over the previous drawings now and then. And in conclusion we will ask you to answer the following questions in connection with the drawing which is a part of this lesson.

1. What is shown in Fig. 1. What kind of representation is it?
2. What does the dash and dot line

in Fig. 2 mean and where is the next view?

3. The tub in Fig. 4 is labeled as 5'6". What does the dimension 5'4 1/4 mean?
4. What is shown in Fig. 5?
5. Define the lines shown in Fig. 6?
6. What does N. G. mean? What kind of reinforcing bars are used in footing? What do the dimensions "1" m" n" and "o" indicate? All in Fig. 7.
7. Name the materials shown conventionally in Figure 8.
8. What kind of construction is shown in Fig. 9?
9. Name the different shapes shown in Fig. 10.
10. What does dotted line upper part, Fig. 3 indicate?

Hand Made

(By H. H. Siegele)

The public drinking cup has disappeared almost altogether, within the last score of years. Occasionally one finds such a cup, and we approach it with a great deal of hesitancy—some such cups are highly repulsive to the ordinary person. If in an emergency, they must be used, the victim is tempted to do like the woman from the country,

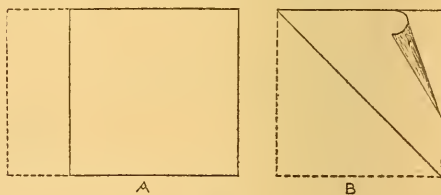


Fig. 1

who drank with her mouth close to the handle of the cup. Her companion noticing it, said, "That's just the way I do, I drink close to the handle, so my lips won't come where others had theirs." How many of my readers have not been tempted to do that very thing?

By the illustrations we are showing how a good drinking cup can be made in a few moments of time, by hand. Take a sheet of paper, say 8 1/2 x 11, and tear off one end, as shown in Fig. 1 A, by dotted lines, making it perfectly square. Fold this on a bias, according to Fig. 1-B. Then bring one of the points, so it will intersect with the op-

posite edge, as shown by Fig. 2 C, making the line nearest the corner, parallel with the line of the bias fold. Then bring the other point in from the other side, as indicated by Fig. 2 D. This

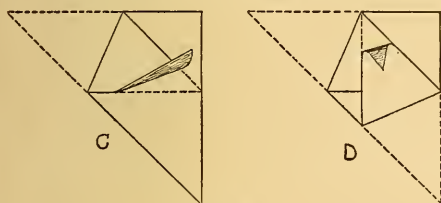


Fig. 2

done, fold the two corners down, one to one side and the other to the other, as per Fig. 3 E. Now open the cup by putting the fingers of one hand into it, and you will have a cup similar to what is shown by Fig. 3 F.

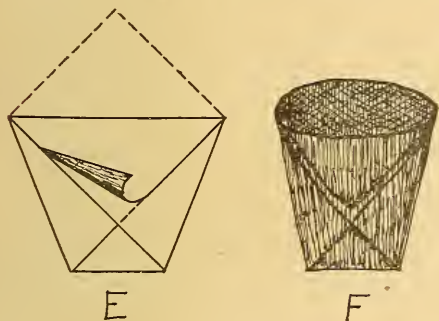


Fig. 3

This cup can be made at home and carried flat in the pocket to the job, or wherever it might be needed. The cup will be as clean as the maker makes it, and it will be large enough for him to get his nose in, while he is drinking, provided his nose isn't too big.

Organization

There are two ways of living: one may drift along accepting the consequences of whatever may happen and shape his life within these limits, or one may accept responsibility for influ-

encing decisions on what shall happen and thus try to determine the conditions within which life shall be lived. Those who choose the latter course must then decide how to have a part in making decisions. Whatever the kind of problem involved or whatever the relationship, there is always a problem of organization involved. If the individual is a wage-earner, and he wishes to have a voice in deciding hours of work, conditions of work and rates of pay, by banding together with other wage-earners he has the benefit of the power created by joint action. Ten or a hundred persons acting as a unit, have a very different power from the same number acting as individuals.

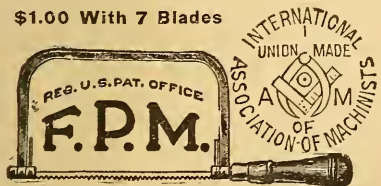
Organization in a union is the first step every wage-earner must make in order to control his own life. Affiliation with unions of other wage earners is the next step necessary to conserve the power of all groups. A network of unions becomes a powerful army when actuated by a common purpose and constructive leadership. The flaming purpose is justice for the underprivileged in all relations of life. Before this high purpose personal ambitions and personal gain must give way.

Organization is the simple method of planning what to do and how to do it that we all apply to every task that confronts us. The more complicated and extensive the task, the more voluminous the detail but the basic principles stand out distinct and clear. Either organize so as to have a voice in deciding issues that directly concern your life or you will always be at the mercy of the decisions of those who organize in their own interests.

Dost thou love life? Then do not squander time for that is the stuff life is made of.

When a place of business does not have union labeled merchandise, give your patronage to a place that does.

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- 9 Armored Hidden Seam Bib Lock
- 10 Triple Stitched Main Seams
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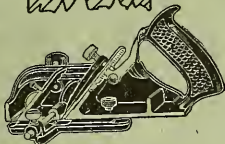
Designed to simplify installation of weatherstripping, these Stanley Tools make all the common and special cuts much more quickly and accurately than do makeshift adaptations. They open up new profit possibilities from weatherstripping work.



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Use Stanley Weatherstrip Groove Plane No. 248. $\frac{3}{8}$ " and $\frac{5}{32}$ " cutters regularly furnished. Other widths readily available.



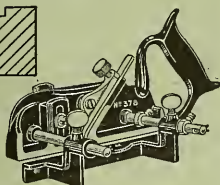
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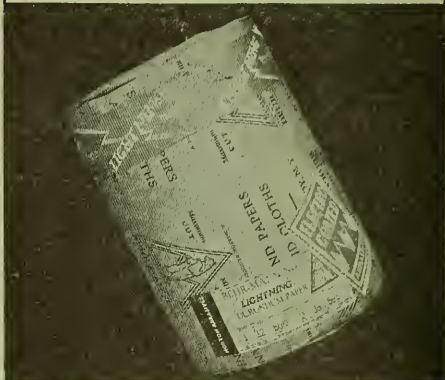
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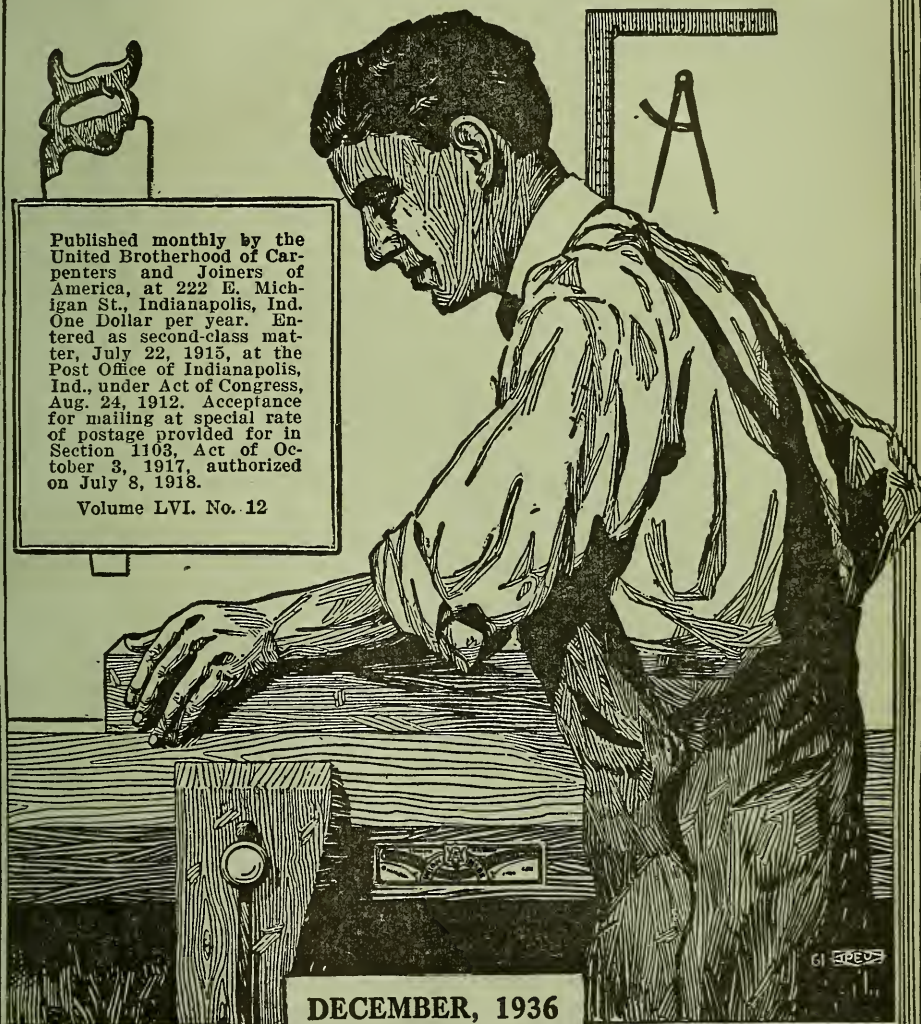
222 E. Michigan St.
INDIANAPOLIS - - IND.



The CARPENTER

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Volume LVI. No. 12



DECEMBER, 1936

A WORTH-WHILE WINNER!

(By James Edward Hungerford)

He packed his load
Along life's road,
And often helped another
Too weak to stand,
And gave a hand
To some less-fortuned brother.

He faced each trial
With cheerful smile,
And never feared to venture,
And with a laugh
Stood hardship's "gaff",
And called his trials "adventure"!

Sometimes he'd fail,
But ne'er would quail—
No fortune fling could "floor him";
He'd ne'er retreat
Before defeat,
And **FACED** what lay before him,

Though fortune frowned,
He ne'er was "downed"—
He'd start a fresh beginner;
He "played the game",
And **WON!** His name ? ...
O, any worth-while winner!



THE CARPENTER

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

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INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1936

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

SERVICE

*If we would get the most from life,
We find it best in giving;
For happiness in service lies,
And not in narrow living.*

*Life is a patchwork thing at best,
Made up of joy and sorrow;
A kindly deed today may bring
A burst of song tomorrow.*

*So let us make the high resolve,
With service our endeavor,
To banish thought of selfishness,
And bring good-will forever.*

—Will H. Johnson.

AMERICA MUST NOT BECOME INVOLVED IN EUROPEAN WARS



WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address at Cleveland, Ohio, before the annual convention of the American Legion, stressed the importance of mobilizing public opinion for the defense of the principles of democracy and freedom exemplified in American institutions, in which he urged a co-operative policy upon matters of interest between the two organizations. He said in part:

"The American Federation of Labor, like the American Legion, is a thorough-going, American organization. It has faith and confidence in the American form of government. It firmly believes in democratic procedure and in our country's democratic institutions. It understands quite well that the solution for our social and economic problems is to be found in the application of the remedies provided for in the democratic procedure outlined and embodied in the fundamental law of the land. The preservation and protection of those cherished principles is a matter of primary concern and transcendent importance. I know I give utterance to the prevailing sentiment which characterizes your deliberations when I say that it is the unflinchingly determined purpose of both the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor to defend and protect the principles upon which our democratic form of government rests and to uncompromisingly oppose any attacks which may be made upon it by subversive forces.

"Labor has ever sought to be free, free to organize, to mobilize its economic strength, the greatest asset it has, and, through the legitimate exercise of organized effort, to lift its standard of life and living to higher levels and promote the social and industrial welfare of the masses of the people. This is a noble objective which Labor is endeavoring to realize in accordance with American traditions and American principles and ideals. Where autocracy in government prevails Labor suffers most. Free, independent Unions, organized and administered by the workers themselves cannot and do not exist

under dictatorship. Freedom to meet and to strike against injustice or for the enforcement of humane and tolerable conditions of employment cannot be exercised by working people in those countries where autocratic governments rule. The form of autocratic government is of little consequence. It matters not whether it is a dictatorship of the proletariat, a military dictatorship or a paternalistic form of autocratic government. Religious and political freedom, freedom of press and of assembly, in fact all those principles guaranteed to all American citizens under our form of government, cannot and do not exist where the control of government is transferred from the people themselves to a dominating, individualistic force and power.

"Your great organization grew out of the comradeship and association of those who were members of the World War Army. It was but natural that men associated in such a common cause, who were the victims of sacrifice and suffering, should be brought together in a great organization such as the American Legion. The memories of those awful days and of the lives which were sacrificed, during the World War, will ever remain with you. They will serve as an inspiration to maintain and perpetuate your great organization and to use it as an instrumentality for the promotion of human welfare and the care and protection of the rights of the veterans, of those who were disabled, and of their widows and orphans. In this respect your organization has already achieved most beneficial results through the establishment of improved hospitalized facilities for disabled veterans, in the payment of the adjusted service certificates and in the advancement of a practical child welfare policy. The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor share with the membership of your great organization in the feeling of satisfaction which they enjoy over the realization of many of the original objectives for which the Legion was formed.

"Eighteen years ago an armistice was signed which brought to a close the great World War. That was an event

which caused general rejoicing in every community throughout the entire world. Here in our own country, in every city, hamlet and community, the people joined in giving thanks to Divine Providence that the war was ended. These celebrations were tempered by a note of sadness because of the supreme sacrifice which had been made by so many gallant young Americans upon the battlefields of Europe. In the light of all these historic facts and the world-wide popular expression of relief and appreciation over the termination of the international conflict which caused the loss of so many lives, it seems incredible that we now hear the beating of war drums, the marching of troops and the challenges which are being hurled by the spokesmen of European nations to each other as threats of war.

"It is with a feeling of deep concern that we take notice of the war preparations which are going on in Europe. Reports from abroad show that troops are being mobilized, that armaments are being increased and all the destructive mechanisms of war are being assembled on a scale much larger than existed when the last World War took place. The indications are that another European conflict, of major importance, is inevitable. The facts of history disclose that when nations develop war machinery to its maximum strength and create a war spirit and a war psychology which becomes uncontrollable war becomes inevitable. The basis of this most perilous and distressing situation which exists in Europe rests in the fundamental differences which have arisen over political and social philosophies which grew out of the World War. It is the clash of the Communistic and Fascistic philosophies which is responsible for the threat of war between Germany and Russia. The Civil War in Spain, the internal strife in France and the aggressive military program of Italy—each of these conflicting forms of political philosophy depends upon force, repression and domination for success. They cannot exist where the people govern or where democracy prevails.

"We, in the United States, freely concede that the people of other nations may adopt such form of government as they may wish. Let those who desire a Communist form of government apply it but any attempt to impose it by force upon another country and other peoples

will be resented and opposed by those who believe in the principles of freedom, liberty and popular government. Even though war preparations are going on in Europe we are devoted to peace. The costly lessons learned during the last World War have aroused within the officers and members of both the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor a firm resolve that never again shall our beloved country become involved in a European conflict. We must not become involved in a foreign war in which we have no direct concern. The neutrality legislation already passed by Congress must be and should be strengthened so that the guaranties of peace and our nation's insurance against foreign entanglements may be strengthened and maintained. The American Legion and the American Federation of Labor, standing together, will constitute a mighty force against any attempt which may be made to inveigle the United States into any of the controversies and war activities of European countries.

"The maintenance of adequate national defense cannot be considered as a departure from the purpose of labor to serve in every way possible in the formation of friendly relations, on the part of our government, with other countries and to further the cause of international peace. We have always favored the creation and maintenance of an adequate navy, large enough and strong enough to guard and protect our land from invasion and to repel any aggressive attacks which might be made against us. It is the conception of labor that defensive preparations, as represented in naval and military equipment, should be for defensive purposes only. There can be no thought of our country being an aggressor for any reason whatsoever. Labor insists that our defense, army, navy and aviation, should be a full and complete defense, one in keeping with the standing of our country as well as its national and international requirements."

Why Texas Is "Lone Star" State

The reason Texas was given the name "Lone Star" state was because of the fact that Texas was an independent nation for ten years before her annexation to the United States in 1845. The flag of the Texas republic with the lone star has remained as the state flag.

AUTONOMY OF AFFILIATED UNIONS IS BASIC AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR PRINCIPLE



FROM its establishment the American Federation of Labor has insisted upon the fundamental right of each affiliated union to autonomy and freedom in conducting its own affairs, declared Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, in a recent address explaining the origin and principles of the A. F. of L.

Alluding to the occasional complaint that the A. F. of L. has not enrolled all of the wage earners in its ranks, Mr. Morrison stressed the well-known opposition of many employers to trade unions as one of the hindrances to complete labor organization and said that education regarding the advantages of trade unions must be relied upon as the most effective agency to bring the unorganized workers into the ranks of organized labor.

"Policies of organization that have lived through the various stages of incipency and establishment on a firm basis have been molded by the members who have made the sacrifices and borne the brunt of the struggles," Mr. Morrison said. "The members know by the stern realities through which they have passed what policies they must adhere to in order to save their organization.

"The American Federation of Labor succeeded the Knights of Labor. Members of organized labor who formed the American Federation of Labor profited by what they regarded as the mistakes of the Knights of Labor and determined to establish an organization that would not repeat those mistakes.

"The constitution of the American Federation of Labor, Article II (Objects), Section 2, reads as follows:

"Sec. 2. The establishment of national and international trade unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade and the promotion and advancement of such bodies."

"The foregoing section sets forth that it shall be the principle of the American Federation of Labor that what the members of each trade do with respect to their own organization is their own business, and the business of no other

organization, nor of the American Federation of Labor, so long as they respect the rights of members of their organizations to manage their own affairs.

"The members of the various trades forming the American Federation of Labor decided they would not subordinate the right to direct and determine the policies of their own organization to any authority. This right they reserved to each trade in drafting the constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

"I believe that in no human institution does common sense and its practical application prevail to a greater extent than in the ranks of the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The men and women who join these unions have a pretty fair understanding of what is involved in their membership, of the risk of displeasing employers and its consequences.

"The men and women of labor who have been loyal to their organization through the lean years when they were called upon to defend the faith that was in them through periods of strikes and lockouts, keep their feet on the ground.

"They know that there is no power to maintain their organization and its ability to protect them except the power created by their own sacrifices and struggles; that no friendly administration of government can save their organization nor the standards of employment built up by their union except the members stand behind it shoulder to shoulder every minute of the day, every day of the month and every month of the year.

"After these men and women have proven their faith, their loyalty to their organization, has any one the right to command them to do other than to follow the course which the cold hard facts of experience advise?

"The American Federation of Labor permits the fullest measure of freedom for the members of affiliated unions to do the best they can in the face of tremendous obstacles to build up their organization and to make the most of their opportunities.

"The Committee for Industrial Organization has chided the American Federation of Labor because it has not organized the thirty-nine millions of wage workers. The trade unions have found they need more than the magic that takes a rabbit out of a hat to organize the unorganized.

"We live under a free government. The members of the American Federation of Labor believe in the liberties under which our organizations of labor are permitted to live and to operate.

"It is true that the economic necessities of millions of unorganized workers and the well-demonstrated opposition of their employers to the organization of their employes in independent unions restrict these workers from exercising rights which belong to them under this government.

"The American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions must deal with the facts as they find them. Certainly it would be to the glory of the American Federation of Labor to be able to enlist in its ranks all workers in the great army of labor. The only means we can apply is to endeavor to educate them upon our aims and policies and plead for their co-operation and support.

"We cannot use force. The members of organized labor who believe in free government do not want laws that will enforce compulsion, because such laws will take away their own liberty to carry on the struggle. Institutions that depend on force to maintain their domination do not survive.

"Human nature is not so pliant that it is willing to submit to force.

"This is being demonstrated in Russia where the workers in an effort to bring about the amelioration of wrongs imposed upon them under the Czarist government subscribed to a government based on force which its sponsors claimed would operate for the equal benefit of all the workers of Russia.

"However, it is evident that it has not proved to be the panacea for the economic and political ills of the people of Russia because recently the Soviet Government declared for the constitutional measures extending the right of suffrage among workers. This has come out of their revolt against the self-constituted authority that has denied them opportunity to mold the principles of government under which they are to live."

Large Gain is Shown in House Building

The F. W. Dodge Corporation reports that residential building in the first nine months of 1936 totaled 23 per cent more than was registered for the entire year of 1935.

"The full year promises to reach a volume three times the size shown for either 1933 or 1934, the low points of the depression," the report says.

The volume of this type of building in the thirty-seven eastern states during this period amounted to \$588,030,600, against \$338,907,500 for the same nine months of 1935, a gain of 73 per cent. For September alone, the residential total was \$80,669,800, compared with \$41,810,800 for September, 1935, and \$100,522,500 for August of this year.

Commenting on current conditions the Dodge organization says:

"In pre-depression days residential building led all other classes by a wide margin. During September, there occurred for the first time since the final quarter of 1928 a residential total in excess of that for either non-residential building or heavy civil engineering. This change in relationship represents a healthy development and within the near future predominance of residential building may again become the usual relationship rather than the exceptional one."

For the first nine months of 1936 total construction in the thirty-seven states amounted to \$2,041,627,200, a gain of 71 per cent over \$1,191,697,700 shown in the same nine months of last year. Both public works and private work contributed to make the large gain shown between the two years in total construction.

Luck and Labor

Luck is ever waiting for something to turn up. Labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something. Luck lies in bed, and wishes the postman would bring him the news of a legacy. Labor turns out at six o'clock, and with busy pen or ringing hammer lays the foundation for a competence. Luck whines. Labor whistles. Luck relies on chance; labor, on character.—Cobden.

DENIAL OF WORKERS' RIGHTS ENDANGERS ECONOMIC SYSTEM

(By Matthew Woll)



NO industrial country in the world, outside of the United States, has permitted and encouraged its industries to acquire such vast corporate powers and to permit these extensive corporate powers being used to make such open, relentless and destructive war upon the unions and the collective rights of workers. No country in the world, with the exception of the United States, has permitted great corporate industries to unite into still stronger combinations or associations, trade or otherwise, for the purpose of preventing their employes from organizing into unions to resist the encroachment of these great corporate grants of powers.

These great corporate industries and vast corporate employers' associations, with huge resources at their disposal, have fought unions and union activities in the courts, have opposed every piece of social welfare legislation and by their control over jobs, which means the right to live, have cowed their employes into giving up their right to union membership in order to bargain collectively: by their use of strike-breakers at times with the support of the militia they have defeated union efforts to better conditions for the wage-earners. In many areas of our country, industrial contests have involved the country in civil warfare.

All this to what end?

For the purpose of preventing wage-earners from organizing into unions so that they may be able to demand the right to bargain collectively.

Why are wage-earners willing to fight for the right to union membership and the right to choose their own representatives for collective bargaining?

Because as individuals they are helpless to bargain with the employer on wages, hours and conditions of work. Unless there can be bargaining on these matters, they represent only what the employer wants to give, with no consideration of what the worker thinks he ought to have. Representation in determining the terms of the work contract is a right which reaches to the

roots of American ideals of justice and freedom.

Faced with a stubborn resistance, if not a ruthless and reckless denial of their collective rights and opportunities in bargaining and contracting for standards of employment and conditions of service, and confronted with an organized opposition tantamount to a private economic or industrial dictatorship on the one hand, there are an increasing number of workers who have lost and are losing faith in the principles of pure democracy and who would turn to parliamentary methods and to political power in the attainment of their objectives, and which embrace more or less the principles of the Marxian faith.

Thus far the American worker has held fast to the conception of private enterprise and has clung to his faith in voluntary collective efforts in our social, religious and economic fields. He knows that with freedom to organize, there is always at work a temporizing force between right and wrong. He knows, too, that with freedom for political expression and action, there is always a modifying influence upon government. But deny the wage-earners that collective freedom, essential to their well-being and you will destroy the very foundation upon which democracy, justice and equality are predicated.

It does seem that proprietors and managers of private enterprise, or corporate industry, should be aware that a policy of denial and of oppression, injustice and inequality cannot be perpetrated by any self-constructed theory and practice of private economics, that sooner or later such a procedure must result in a revolt of the masses.

It must be evident to all that the cornerstone which present rulers of industry are rejecting is the key to an enduring and beneficent industrial, social and political structure.

Old age pensions are now guaranteed to nearly 4,000,000 persons in Sweden, and since the total population is only a little over 6,000,000, this means practically all adults.—Photo Engraver.

SAFEGUARDING THE EYES

(From the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Inc.)



HE steady progress in the United States toward elimination of the principal causes of vision impairment and total loss of sight is described by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness in its 21st Annual Report, made public April, 1936, by Lewis H. Carris, managing director. "To those engaged in the work of sight conservation the accomplishment of the past promises an ever-decreasing number of needlessly blind," says the report, entitled LOOKING FORWARD. "Scientific advances and public education encourage us to look forward to the time when there will be no blindness from preventable causes."

In releasing the report, Mr. Carris said: "The means of safeguarding the eyes of infants at birth, of conserving sight of school children, and of protecting the eyes of industrial workers are becoming more and more generally known. The American public is showing its eagerness to take advantage of the research and experience of the thousands of doctors, nurses, educators, safety engineers, illumination experts, social workers, and others who are devoting their energies to this cause."

The report discloses an 80 per cent increase, during the last decade, in the number of sight-saving classes for the education of school children with seriously defective vision. There were 260 of these special classes in 1925, and 476 in 1935, despite the smaller budgets of local departments of education in recent years. Approximately 6,000 boys and girls are now enrolled. The Society estimates, however, that 44,000 additional school children are in need of the special facilities and teaching methods afforded by sight-saving classes, if they are to receive a full and normal education without injury to the eyes and without strain upon their physical and nervous systems.

Other activities summarized in the report include sponsorship of the special training of social workers for service in eye clinics; cooperation with industry to protect the eyes of workmen in hazardous occupation; a campaign to prevent eye injuries from Fourth of July

fireworks; collaboration with public health agencies in promoting routine blood tests for expectant mothers as a precaution against syphilis, which is one of the most serious causes of blindness; the holding of round-table meetings in various sections of the country for the benefit of public health nurses, especially those in schools; utilization of teacher-training centers for promoting sight conservation among school children; and continuation of the Society's effort to halt blindness from ophthalmia neonatorum, commonly known as "babies' sore eyes," through compulsory use of prophylactics in the eyes of infants at birth.

The Society's motion picture film, "Preventing Blindness and Saving Sight," was exhibited to more than a thousand different audiences throughout the United States; prints of the film were used also in Hawaii, Brazil, Cuba, and Japan. Members of the staff visited 82 cities in 26 states, to assist local groups interested in sight conservation. Nearly a quarter-million pamphlets were distributed during the year.

The Society now has on its roster of members and donors approximately 20,000 men and women representing every section of the country. Its work is supported entirely by voluntary public contributions. Income for 1935 was \$109,000 and expenditures were \$134,000 necessitating the use of \$25,000 from the Reserve Fund.

Why "Col." Sounds Like "Ker"

The word "Col." Sounds like "Ker" because the word in former times was spelled "coronel," having had that spelling in the French and Spanish languages at the time it was adopted into English. It was also formerly pronounced "kuronel" and "kornel," but about 1800 the present pronunciation became the standard. The "r" sound remained, although in the meantime it had become the custom to spell the word as it is now.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The stretch-out, speed-up and 'chisel-in' can all be offset by buying Union-labeled goods.

SHORTENING HOURS TO PUT IDLE TO WORK WOULD BRING NATION'S GREATEST PERIOD OF PROSPERITY

(By I. M. Ornburn, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department,
A. F. of L.)



AMERICAN labor not only wants shorter working hours but at the same time it advocates no reduction in the wages. Thus, by putting more men to work and by maintaining prevailing union wages, we can increase the purchasing power of all workers. Unless we do this, the masses of the American people will be unable to absorb increased production and thus stabilize any gains that are made toward recovery.

But even after we have decreased the hours and retained or increased the wages, we cannot possibly maintain a permanent degree of prosperity unless the consuming public patronizes only those firms that sell American and union labeled goods. (The expression "Made in America" includes both Canada and the United States.)

From 1930 to 1936, unemployment cost this country the vast sum of 132 billions of dollars. This is an average loss of twenty-two billion dollars of purchasing power for each year of the depression. A remedy must be found

for it. Cut hours and not pay is the only answer.

Employment is now one and one-half years behind business recovery. The glowing headlines showing the huge profits of big corporations do not mean that the toilers of the nation are receiving their proportionate share of the gains made. The only way they can obtain a just share of what they produce is to organize and through collective bargaining obtain shorter hours with an increase in wages.

The principal test of every proposal to pull the masses of this nation out of our calamitous economic condition is, "Will it put men to work?"

If hours of labor were shortened so that all workers in this country could find work under American labor standards, this nation would witness the greatest period of prosperity it has ever seen. It would immediately increase the purchasing power to such a degree that all our citizens could obtain the full requirement of food, clothing, shelter and the educational and cultural advantages that all Americans should be able to acquire in our rich land with its capacity to produce.

COMPANY UNIONS PUT ON DISSECTION TABLE



THE Company Union in Plan and Practice" is the title of the new publication by the Affiliated Schools for Workers. It is a complete, lucid, heavily documented pamphlet which does not leave anything unsaid upon this form of employer domination. The pamphlet is written by Dr. Lincoln Fairley, former instructor in Harvard College.

Dr. Fairley starts his dissection of the employer dummy with the revelation that employers will go to any length to avoid dealing with trade unions. He finds the company union is costly, that it takes time and the guidance of expert managers, and yet companies are willing to set up these mock

trade unions in order to avoid real collective bargaining. Company unions, he says, are no real part of the labor movement. They are parasites upon the labor movement.

Dr. Fairley finds that company unions appear principally in the mass production industries where large units prevail. He finds that in 1919, 48 per cent or almost one-half of all employees herded in company unions were in concerns employing 15,000 or more workers, and in 1932 this percentage had increased to 63 per cent. Company unionism is a big company policy.

He also finds that company union industries are typically those employing a high percentage of semi-skilled workers, that is, workers which have considerable dexterity but ones who could

be replaced readily by other workers after only a few weeks' training. Then he goes on to say: "The oil companies, for example, are manned largely by process men while a large part of the remaining workers are unskilled laborers. Electrical manufacturing concerns employ mainly dexterous workers, many of them women and girls. The percentage of true craftsmen, however, in any of these industries is low. Contrast this situation with that in some of the highly unionized industries—such as in printing, train operation, and building—where craftsmen predominate. Unionism in this country has until recently been primarily a craftsmen's movement. Observe, also, trade unions existing among the miners; the loom-fixers, weavers and printers in the textile industry; the knitters in the hosiery industry; the cutters and pressers in the clothing industries. Many of the unions to which these craftsmen belong take in other workers, less skilled or even unskilled, but in each instance the backbone of the organization consists of the skilled workers. The contrast, therefore, between the workers in unionized industries and those in which company unions flourish is very noticeable."

Not the least interesting section of this valuable pamphlet is Chapter II, which discusses the influence of employers on company unions. Dr. Fairley studies the records of the National Labor Relations Board and produces actual typical cases of how employers in personnel departments act in starting company unions. He remarks that there is evidence that most of the company unions in the electric light industry are originated by the Edison Electric Institute. He finds that employers dominate company unions by starting them, by paying for them and by participating in their affairs.

The true inwardness of the company union is revealed by Chapter III called "The Defects of Company Unions." Chapter III takes on the character of a brief against the whole company union system. It runs like this:

Lack of independence makes company unions weak bargaining agencies.

Company unions lack treasuries.

Company union officers and representatives are employed by the company.

Company unions do not employ outside experts for advice.

Company unions have few membership meetings.

Company unions seldom have the use of outside arbitration.

The power to change the company union's constitution frequently rests with the company, not with the elected representatives.

Company unions are weak bargaining agencies because they are limited to one plant.

Company unions sign few agreements.

Company unions do not participate in securing laws favorable to labor.

Company unions do not strike.

Company unions play no real part in the labor movement.

Dr. Fairley devotes Chapter IV to some of the effective functions of company unions. He finds some company unions handle grievance cases.

Dr. Fairley believes that company unions are not going to have as easy a road to the future as they have had in the past but he believes that big industries will continue to push this type of plan and that only the labor movement can overturn the company union system.—(Electrical Workers Journal.)

Man's Knowledge of Hurricanes

July to October is normally the period, along the Atlantic Coast, which witnesses the development of hurricanes. These storms, arising in the West Indies, ordinarily have a diameter of about 100 to 300 miles. Usually they move northward and westward at a rate of less than 15 miles an hour, though speed of the rotation of the air in the center of the storm may be as much as 100 miles an hour. At latitude 26 degrees, which cuts across Florida a short distance north of Miami, the best-worn route for hurricanes, curves in a parabola back over the Atlantic. Occasionally, a hurricane travels well above latitude 26 degrees before turning east.

The perfection of the radio and its use even by small ships on the less frequented routes have made it possible to chart the movement of hurricanes with increasing accuracy. Long before the center of the storm approached the Atlantic Coast the middle of September, warning had been given to vessels near its path, towns along the seaboard had begun to batten down, and all hands were preparing to meet possible emergencies.

HOUSING SHORTAGE NEEDS 1,320,000 NEW HOMES ANNUALLY FOR TEN YEARS



AS the result of a careful examination of the housing situation in the United States, the American Federation of Labor Monthly Survey of Business concludes that the construction of at least 1,320,000 homes annually until 1945 is imperatively necessary to provide decent homes for the workers and their families.

From an equally careful examination of the past and present achievements of the building industry the Survey reaches the conclusion that private industry is utterly incapable of meeting the crisis in house construction and that therefore a broad government plan to give financial assistance to low-cost housing projects is absolutely necessary.

"We have seen that if private building is to supply the nation's homes," the Survey says, "rents and home values must be high enough, compared with costs, to make building profitable. But if rents and home values are high, how can workers have decent homes? These are the essential points to be kept in mind as we consider the present housing problem.

"America today is faced with a very serious housing shortage, which, if not remedied within a few years, will mean that millions of families must live in the sordid, unhealthy surroundings which breed illness and crime.

"Looking forward to 1945, authorities make the following very conservative estimate of new homes needed: To replace houses now not fit to live in, 3 1/4 million; further replacement from 1936 to 1945, another 3 1/4 million; to provide for new families who will start homes between now and 1945, nearly 6 1/4 million; total, 13,196,000 new homes.

"To keep up with the need then, we should build 1,320,000 new homes each year from now until 1945. This would be an unprecedented volume of building, for the largest number of homes ever built by private industry in one year was 840,000 in 1928, and the average for 1920 to 1929 was 646,000 yearly. In 1935 we built only about 300,-

000 new homes. Can the industry supply the nation's need?

"We come now to a real difficulty—the profit in home building.

"It is estimated that to build new homes, either for rent or sale, for families who have incomes under \$1,500 a year in the North and West or \$1,200 in the South is not profitable.

"The Commerce Department's Financial Survey of Urban Housing in 1933 showed that two-thirds of American families have incomes below this level. Even if prosperity should lift workers' incomes to the 1929 level, one-third of all American families would still be out of the running as profitable customers of the building industry.

"This means that private industry can provide only 880,000 of the 1,320,000 new homes needed each year.

"Are the other 440,000 families to live in slums, or shall the government make decent homes possible for them?

"The Congress just ended considered legislation to provide government assistance for low-cost housing; it must be reconsidered and made law in the next Congress."

Pointing out that in June, 1936, of the "2,300,000 workers who normally depend on the building industry for their living" only 1,000,000 had jobs, leaving 1,300,000 still unemployed, the Survey declared that "by building all the new homes America needs, we can give work in building to all who normally depend on it and also to 1,000,000 others who need work and cannot find it," adding:

"The significance to our country of such a program can hardly be overestimated. A nation can have no greater asset than a good home for every family. Give a family a good house and you have taken a first step in lifting them to a higher level of living. Shall American housing be a lifting force or a downward drag on her people? Citizens will have a chance to answer this among other questions through the next Congress."

Not getting the better of another person, but getting the best out of one's self is success.—Moffet.

PRESBYTERIAN GROUP URGES PRODUCTION OPERATED PRIMARILY FOR SOCIAL SERVICE



STRONG declaration that the Christian Church should support the principle of operating industry essentially as a commun-

ity service, with profit relegated to a secondary position, features the Labor Day Message for 1936 of the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. The message was issued from the office of the Committee on Social and Industrial Relation of the Board in New York City.

In discussing the "present tragic industrial situation," the message holds "that the Christian Church must have a gospel that is concerned with men's bodies as well as their souls, a gospel for this life as well as the life to come, a gospel that is as deep as human life itself and as wide as human need," adding:

"There is an ardent, consuming passion for social welfare among the masses today, and that passion is essentially religious. It is not mere greed for a larger share of the wealth they help to produce which causes the widespread social unrest that prevails among the people of every land. The great social movements of our day for social reconstruction, whatever we may think of their economic and political programs, are in heart and spirit deeply religious, though perhaps unconsciously so. What they need, and need desperately, is a spiritual interpretation and the guiding motive of the Christian spirit and the Christian faith, and the Christian Church as the organ of this spirit and this faith ought to meet this need and supply this demand."

Contending that the "Christian Church must welcome every social and industrial effort which makes in any way for the development of men, which ministers to human need, which gives greater scope for personal initiative, and which discovers and confirms personal capacities, the message gives the following analysis of our industrial system and the position which the Christian Church should take in regard to it:

"All human relationships in industry

should be regulated in accordance with the supreme moral principle of the Christianity of Christ, namely, equal love to self and neighbor.

"It is evident that as Christians we cannot for a moment concede the claim which is sometimes made that in the economic sphere the ethical should be subordinated to economic laws. Over against this claim the Christian Church must in the name of Christ assert His sovereignty in the economic as in every other sphere of life and labor. The Church must everywhere contend that human interest comes before financial, that character is more important than wealth, that whatever injures the least of Christ's brethren injures Him.

"When we wrong men, we wrong God; when we serve men, we serve God; when we treat men as the children of God we are cooperating with God to create a new worthwhile world of justice and righteousness and love.

"The Christian Church cannot believe in the stability of any social order, however imposing its economic triumphs, if it cripples the personality of its workers or deprives them of that control over the material conditions of their own lives, which is the essence of personal freedom.

"The Christian Church should no longer hesitate to recognize that industry is primarily something human and not merely something mechanical or material or financial. It is not first of all an undertaking for gain, but it is first of all an undertaking in which human beings work together for purposes of joint and common interest.

"Leaving land aside, the essential elements in the production of wealth are all human beings and not dead abstractions to be spelled with a capital letter and treated as if they were neither flesh nor blood.

"It is now apparent that sound economic and industrial policy will so organize industry that every cooperating element shall have a personal interest in its success and a personal share in its gain.

"The elements that enter into productive industry are three-fold: first, the man who works with his hands;

second, the man who works with his head; third, the man who works with his money. Sometimes there is an overlapping of two of these classes, or in some cases, of all three of them, but in general each class represents a special group in the industrial system. Each member of every such group, therefore, should be made to have a common interest in the joint product.

"Why should we not leave off living on the edge of an economic and industrial volcano, waiting in fear and trembling until the next destructive and uncontrollable eruption shall occur, and accept the conception of industry as a cooperative enterprise in terms not of profit only, but of service of and to all the factors in industry and in the entire community.

"Conscience in an industrial society will look for moral guidance on economic matters. Economic science does not give this guidance but as Christians we believe that Christ, our Master, does give such guidance and therefore under Him the Christian must in a measure do the same. The Church as the moral guide of society is not an authority on any of the physical, or chemical, or mechanical, or technical processes of industry. These matters are in the realm of mechanics, not dynamics and as such are not in the Church's peculiar field.

"The deepest and most effective function of the Christian Church in industry is moral instruction and inspiration, not technique administration. The Church should be the boiler and not the engine, by which we mean that the Church should be the creator of power rather than the deviser of machinery in the realm of industry.

"It is obvious that the Christian Church must be competent to give instruction in the moral laws which govern our social, industrial and political life. Our day requires this instruction, the people desire it, and the Christian Church as the moral guide of society should give it. To whom else can the men of industry look for instruction in the moral principle of a true social order if not to the Christian Church?

"The minister who does not discover laws of social life in his text book, the Bible, has studied it to very little purpose. The minister who does not teach these laws does not follow the example

of either the Old Testament prophets, the New Testament Apostles, or the Divine Master of both."

On the position of the Church with regard to specific groups which advocate definite plans for changing our political and industrial organizations the message said:

"As Churchmen we cannot afford to place the churches of America at the disposal of any political party or economic system. The attempt to identify the Church with any theory of individualism or collectivism is wrong, for the Church is not bound to any economic theory or political system. As Christians we ought to remember that while our text-book, the Bible, contains the fundamental laws of the Kingdom of God, it does not contain the by-laws. Christ has not given us a code of laws. He has given us instead a compass by which to find our direction. Our quest, therefore, must not be for a static solution but for principles which may guide us in seeking some rational control over the relations of men to one another.

"Beyond the affirmation of the principles that industry should be conducted not for profit only but as a service of and to the community and that those engaged in it should not regard themselves as opponents but as partners, the Christian Church cannot go. Let others voice special interests, if they will. The representatives of Jesus Christ both in the pulpit and the pews must voice His mind on all human relationships.

Tenacity of Purpose

Tenacity of purpose is characteristic of all men who have accomplished great things. They may lack their desirable traits, may have all sorts of peculiarities and weaknesses, but the quality of persistence, clear grit, is never absent from the man who does things. Drudgery can not disgust him, labor can not weary him, hardships can not discourage him; he will persist no matter what comes or goes, because persistence is part of his nature.

There is no good arguing with the inevitable. The only argument available with an east wind is to put on your overcoat.—James Russell Lowell.

HIGHER WAGES AND SHORTER HOURS ARE STRONGLY EMPHASIZED BY WILLIAM GREEN, PRESIDENT, A. F. OF L.



HIGHER wages to permit the workers to secure a more equitable share of the national income and shorter hours to provide work for the unemployed were emphasized as paramously necessary by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor in his Labor Day address at Knoxville, Tenn., under the auspices of the Knoxville Central Labor Union. He said in part:

"It is difficult to understand why employers of labor resist, as they do, the appeals of the workers to increase wages and develop purchasing power.

"Their position is indefensible and contradictory. By granting increases in wages they make life more tolerable for wage earners and, in addition, they create and enlarge a market for the sale and consumption of manufactured products.

"The American Federation of Labor has given profound and careful study to existing economic facts and industrial problems. It understands and believes that existing wage standards must be lifted to a higher level in order to meet the exacting requirements of modern-day life and to provide for a more equitable distribution of industrial earnings. It is determined to carry on a relentless, aggressive campaign for higher wages and increased annual income.

"The American Federation of Labor has steadfastly set itself to the accomplishment of this task. It will carry on in every state and in every community for the realization of its objective to establish an income for wage earners commensurate with the requirements of American citizenship."

The wholesale displacement of workers through the introduction of improved machinery, mechanical processes and the enlargement of the use of electrical energy is constantly going on. These facts tend to emphasize the pressing need for the application of the shorter work-day and shorter work-week so that the amount of work available may be distributed among all who are eligible for employment.

"The American Federation of Labor maintains that it is far better for workers to be accorded an opportunity to earn their living, to maintain their self-respect, their pride, their manhood and womanhood, than to be forced into idleness and become dependent wards of the Government. For this reason the American Federation of Labor will steadfastly press for the acceptance of the six hour day and five day work-week as the real remedy for unemployment.

"The Federal Social Security Act, is a most commendable beginning in the development of social security and social justice legislation."

On the question of an independent labor party, Mr. Green said, "it is in no way apparent now that the American Federation of Labor will either favor or participate in the formation of such an organization either this year, next year or in 1940. Labor wishes to concentrate its political power and support in behalf of candidates for office who have shown themselves to be friends of labor and who support and approve measures sponsored and approved by labor, regardless of political affiliations. It firmly believes that isolation of its political power into a separate, independent party would mean the defeat of many liberal, progressive candidates for Congress and State Legislatures and the election of conservative, secret and open opponents of labor."

He emphasized the importance of a united labor movement and deplored the breach that had been created through the formation of another organization classified by the A. F. of L. Executive Council as a dual and rival organization to the American Federation of Labor. He denied that the issue was craft versus industrial unions. The real issue was the preservation of democratic procedure and majority rule which are fundamental in the government of the American Federation of Labor. The destruction of this principle, he said, was sought by the dual organization.

The Union Label and the Labor Union are the pioneers of higher wages and shorter hours.

SUCCESSFUL TRADE UNIONISM MEANS CONTINUOUS WORK

(By John P. Frey)



THE story is told of two farmers owning adjoining farms. As the years went by, one of them harvested larger and much more profitable crops than the other. The less successful one spent much of his time finding fault with the weather, the political party in power, Wall Street, and everybody in general. He believed that only fools became farmers, and also that his neighbor had purchased fertile soil, whereas the land on his own farm was poor and valueless. If he only had the soil which his neighbor owned, then he might be able to accumulate money instead of continually paying interest on a mortgage.

The difference between the methods of the two men was that the unsuccessful one took everything he could out of the soil without putting something back in return. He was unwilling to go to the expense and the labor of putting fertilizers into the soil. He was trying to get all that he could out of his land and put nothing into it.

We find the same condition which existed between these two farmers among trade unions, the members of some continually complain that their organization is no good; that it does nothing for them; they blame their officers; they feel that their Constitution is unsatisfactory, and that the general policy of the organization is all wrong. They see other local unions securing higher

wages, better shop conditions and establishing more friendly relations with employers. They do not credit these more successful unions with having established these conditions through their own efforts and good judgment, but imagine that they were merely more fortunate, and that the better conditions which they enjoyed were purely a matter of good luck.

But the trade union movement, like farming or like business, does not give good returns unless something worth while is put into it. The trade union movement can accomplish but very little for men who look upon it as something which entitles them to get all they can out of it without putting anything back in return. The successful local unions in any organization are always those who are continually putting something into their organization, something more than dues, for dues of themselves can accomplish but little.

There is no royal road to success. There is no political, industrial, or social system which will give something for nothing. We can't eat our cake and keep it; we can't get something from the trade union movement unless we put something back in return. The more energy and interest which members put into their trade union movement, the more prosperous it will be and the better conditions it will establish for its members. Successful trade union results, like good crops, require a continual fertilizing of the soil.

STEINMETZ, MASTER OF MECHANIZING INDUSTRY FORESAW FOUR HOUR DAY AS THE RESULT



CHARLES P. STEINMETZ, who perhaps more than any other person with the exception of Edison contributed most to the development of the electrical industry—some say more—and as much as any to the mechanization of industry with its consequent decrease in employment, was an advocate of a four-hour day to take up the slack thus created.

This, he said, must come through change in the method of distribution of the fruits of mechanization, which, he asserted, are today but little better than in the days of the cave man.

Steinmetz won universal recognition as an electrical wizard largely because he thought in practical as well as scientific terms, had imagination and could see farther ahead than the vast majority of men closely identified with big business.

These declarations, made when labor was battling for the eight-hour day, were published many years ago by John T. Broderick, long associated with Steinmetz, entitled, "Forty Years with the General Electric Company."

Steinmetz is long in the grave. So as a voice from the tomb, and as startling, was Broderick's recording of the prediction of this master of technological improvement, that expressed by a living man would today be branded as radical.

Broderick quotes Steinmetz as saying;

"I view with satisfaction the reduction, finally, of the workday to eight hours. I hope that, through mechanical invention, we shall be able, even in the present generation, to reduce it to a much greater extent. Considering the rate at which machine production is superseding production by human muscle, it is quite logical for one to look forward to a workday of seven hours, of six, five, and even four.

"At present, to be sure, it is no more than a dream," Steinmetz granted, "but while dreams ordinarily receive no recognition in my calling, the fact is that some of them come true.

"Before we can make the dream of a four-hour day come true we must, of course, learn how to distribute the fruits of machine production. From the point of view of society as a whole, you see, we are much farther advanced with production than we are with distribution. One is scientific, or measurably so, the other wholly unscientific. We co-operate, both voluntarily and under compulsion, to produce, and because we co-operate, we become more and more efficient as producers.

"In our method of distribution, on the other hand, we are but a few stages ahead of the cave men. In effect we have no method of distribution; what we have is a scramble for dollars, or other certificates of material value, in which a certain form of cleverness, not in itself a particularly admirable form, has a marked advantage.

"I have no bias against riches, and, above all, against rich men. I just think there is no gain in the use of accumulated wealth merely to produce more and more wealth to be scrambled for. In fact we do not have to look very far beyond our noses to see in it a positive

danger, for it makes our social and industrial structure lopsided.

"To produce wealth with ever increasing efficiency is, of course, altogether rational, provided we do it with a valid object; but the only object that appeals to me as valid is a reduction of the work which it is necessary for us to do in order that we may have creature comforts, and, in turn, in order that there may be increased opportunity for work of a creative, pleasurable, and cultural character.

"With that object in view a continuous shortening of the workday should be automatic rather than an outcome of agitation. In other words, it should be a normal result of increased productive efficiency.

"Whatever the length of the workday, whether it be eight hours, ten, or four, the earnings of labor, it must be assumed, should be adequate; but a shortening of the workday must be one of the consequences of increased productive efficiency, brought about by the introduction of machinery and improved methods, if the increased efficiency is to have permanent social value.

"An increase of leisure for creative and cultural activity is, in other words, the main element of an improved living standard. The other elements are doubtless all to the good, but they have no direct bearing upon my contention. Their economic equivalent is part of the cost of production, a wholesale lessening of which, through application of mechanical power, is my premise."

"It strikes me that you are ignoring the important question of incentive," I said, passing to another phase of the subject. "Is there any assurance that the increased leisure that would come to them through diminution of necessary work would be advantageously employed? Would not its effect be to crowd the highways and byways with idlers?"

"Your point is a familiar one," he said dryly. "It is featured in most books of homilies. Of course, incentive is important, very important. At times incentive to effort is disproportionately powerful, that is, the worth of the object sought does not appear to justify the strength of the incentive. During the Middle Ages, for example, hundreds of thousands of pilgrims underwent incredible hardships, many of them perish-

ing, through a desire to obtain possession of a distant city which in itself had nothing of a substantial character to give them. They were stirred by an idea, the impelling force of which is not wholly intelligible to moderns.

"The question of incentive really has many aspects but what I mainly contend is that material acquisition and incentive are not at all analogous to the famous Siamese twins. Incentive is

linked rather to imagination, which is common among human beings, irrespective of their pursuits.

"Thus, it may safely be assumed that an increase of leisure would not be followed by an increase of idlers. It would doubtless result in altering some of the present forms of human activity and, perhaps, in the development of some new forms, but that would be all to the good."

THE MECHANICAL MAN

(By H. H. Siegele)

CHAPTER V.



BEING, as we are, in the realm of the philosopher's imagination, we must, of course, let him tell the story. Shifting the scene back to the afternoon when the hired man disappeared, the philosopher began:

"When the hired man, that afternoon, went with Isenman to the field to thrash, he realized, that the way things were going, he would be out of a job before long. He knew that he was not needed around Isenman—what could he do if anything went wrong, without a key-board. The farmer and his wife could easily manage their own key-board, and besides that there wasn't anything else to do. Realizing this, the hired man knew that his days on the farm were short, but so long as they would last, he would study the working of Isenman. He had several times studied the key-board, and the farmer had explained it to him, all but the score or so of keys he himself did not understand. One day the farmer even let him try his hand with the key-board, to demonstrate to him how easy it was, and how quickly Isenman responded.

"That afternoon the hired man was not loitering, while Isenman was thrashing. He kept pretty close to him, and watched his movements. Those iron hands worked with a rapidity never before witnessed by the hired man. The way those hands clipped off the heads of grain, and separated the chaff from the wheat, was almost if not altogether miraculous. And while the hired man was observing this, suddenly, the form of the mechanical man changed into a huge terrifying figure,

and the humming changed to a shrieking, crashing, rattling commotion. His caterpillar-like feet scratched and dug into the ground, and his big, powerful hands were reaching for the hired man. Had he been loitering, his days on earth would have been ended, but fortunately, the hired man was on his guard, and when those big iron hands reached out for him, he evaded them. However, what he saw after he had escaped the clutches of the iron man, was so terrifying, and so full of horror, that his mind went into a sort of trance. And as if in a dream, the hired man, only halfway knowing what he was doing, fled from the scene. On the highway he was picked up by a man who was going to the city. Once in the city, his mind naturally drifted to his friends, and whether he in his trance directed the man to them, or whether the man just accidentally came across them, will never be known. The facts are, that his friends in the city took him in and nursed him through his illness, for by the time he reached them he was a very sick man. His recovery was slow, although, his friends could easily see that he was improving daily. At the beginning of winter he was able to be about the house, and not only take care of himself, but even do little things to help lighten the burdens of his benefactors. When spring came his convalescent days were more than ended. He was again that strong husky young man that he was before the advent of Isenman. The green grass and the flowers and the birds reminded him of the country. He remembered the farmer and his wife, and that they still owed him part of his wages. With these

things in mind he decided to go to the farm and see the farmer and his wife, and learn more about Isenman.

"While the hired man was planning to go to the farm, the farmer and his wife were planning the trip to the city, that ended when the mechanical man had one hand on the farmer, and was reaching out with the other for the farmer's wife. The strange shrieking, crashing, rattling commotion, that Isenman made at the time, attracted the neighbors. They had heard it once before—on the afternoon when the hired man disappeared, and they were now rushing to the scene. One of them, not knowing that it was he, picked up the hired man, who was on his way to the farm. Together they rushed on, being in the lead, they were the first to arrive. . . . 'We are too late,' the hired man thought, as he saw the awful figure of Isenman, holding in one of his clutches the farmer, and in the other the farmer's wife, ready to plunge them into the pit his caterpillar-like feet had made. Understanding it all, the hired man flew to the key-board and pushed the button, 'Stop,' and instantly the mechanical man stopped; then he pushed the button, 'Drop,' and those iron clutches opened, letting the farmer and his wife drop to the ground. By this time a large crowd had gathered, who pressed so close to the unfortunate victims, that they had to gasp for air. 'Stand back—give them air,' commanded the hired man, repeatedly, but the excitement and curiosity was too strong—the crowd would not move. And fearing that their thoughtless eagerness to see the farmer and his wife, would accomplish what Isenman was prevented

from doing, the hired man stepped to the key-board and threatened to let the iron man make room. Then, as if moved by some unseen hand, the crowd fell back, for they knew that Isenman was no respecter of persons.

"When the crowd was out of the way, the hired man made the farmer and his wife as comfortable as he could, and in a little while they breathed freely. When they had recovered enough to be taken into the house, he and one of the neighbors carried them in. The farmer soon regained consciousness, and when he recognized the hired man, he said, his eyes sparkling, 'Thank God, you are still alive!' And when the farmer's wife, whose mind was quickly clearing up, had convinced herself that she was not dreaming, she almost shouted, 'Oh, I'm so glad—and you are alive.'

"Seeing that the farmer and his wife were all right, but needed to be left undisturbed, with sleep and rest, the hired man went out to send the crowd away. But when he got to the door, he could see no one. Coming back into the room where the victims of the almost tragedy lay, he assured them that they would be all right, but that they needed rest and quiet. Just at that moment he heard, what seemed like the noise of stampeding cattle, followed by a mob-like uproar—and going to the door again, he saw the crowd returning, armed with sledge hammers, gunpowder, and dynamite. Some were crying one thing and some another. They were rushing toward Isenman, and when they were almost upon him, the hired man heard them shout: 'Break the infernal thing to pieces'—'Blow him to atoms;'"

SIX DETECTIVE AGENCY MEN INDICTED; CONTEMPT OF SENATE IN LABOR SPY PROBE CHARGED BY JURY



THE District of Columbia Grand Jury indicted six men, four of them high officials of the Railway Audit & Inspection Co., of Pittsburgh, on two charges of contempt of the United States Senate in connection with the investigation of labor spies in industrial disputes and other forms of interference with the right of the workers to

organize and carry on ordinary union activities which is being made by the Senate Civil Liberties Committee headed by Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin.

The indictment was based on testimony submitted to the Grand Jury by representatives of the La Follette committee that the persons involved had refused to obey subpoenas served by agents of the committee requiring them

to appear before the committee with the records and documents of the concern's activities.

Those indicted were:

W. W. Groves, Pittsburgh, president of the company.

W. B. Groves, Pittsburgh, vice-president.

J. E. Blair, Philadelphia, treasurer.

L. W. Rice, Philadelphia, general manager.

R. S. Judge, New York, former director.

J. C. Boyer, Pittsburgh, an operative.

Railway Audit & Inspection Company is reputed to be one of the largest detective agencies in the United States. Representatives of the La Follette committee stated that the managers of the company's offices in various cities not only refused to surrender their documents to the committee in response to the subpoenas but actually destroyed them. Agents of the committee seized waste paper discarded by officers of the concern and put a number of employees to work piecing together the scraps of torn correspondence. From these sources the committee gained considerable information which the concern thought had been completely buried by its document-destroying policy.

Conviction on the contempt charge is punishable by a fine of \$100 to \$1,000 and by imprisonment of one month to a year. The United States District Attorney's office said counsel for the six men would be instructed to arrange for their immediate appearance here. Later it was announced that bench warrants had been issued for their arrest.

500,000 Are Exposed to Silicosis

Upward of 500,000 workers in the United States are daily exposed to the deadly silica dust to a harmful degree and living in constant danger of contracting silicosis and its attendant complications, it was revealed by Dr. W. Irving Clark, assistant professor of the practice of industrial medicine, Harvard, speaking before the symposium on health being held at the Harvard School of Public Health.

For these 500,000 workmen, engaged in such industries as anthracite coal and metal mining, sandblasting, granite manufacture, and general construc-

tion work, the world's premiere scientists can offer no hope of recovery if they succumb to the danger of breathing in dusty air, Dr. Clark stated, since the only treatment known for silicosis at the present time is prevention.

"The only method of treatment of the pneumoconioses," Dr. Clark stated, "is prevention. Dust in quantity must be eliminated from industry wherever possible. In most operations this is feasible. In a few where it is not, protective devices such as respirators or positive air pressure helmets must be used by the worker."

The danger of silicosis and similar diseases, Dr. Clark revealed, was not only in the complete blocking up of large portions of the lungs by the formation of dense fibrous tissue, but also in the almost certain onset of tuberculosis and other lung diseases following in its wake.

The dust entering the lungs as it is breathed in by the worker, collects in the lungs and finally forms "conglomerate masses of fibrous tissue, blocking off large portions of the lungs." As a result of the decrease in the useful part of the lungs, the heart often has to compensate by enlarging, thus adding to the danger of the man's condition.

The terrifying symptoms of silicosis were explained by Dr. Clark.

"As the condition progresses, more and more of the lung tissue is converted into fibrous tissue and the patient begins to have certain symptoms. He complains of shortness of breath when he goes up-hill and says that he notices his heart beat on exertion. He also mentions a cough which is at first dry and infrequent, but which gradually becomes moist and frequent.

"At this stage an attack of bronchitis does not get well, it becomes chronic. During this period he may complain of a pain in the chest due to pleurisy, and morning vomiting. While able to work, he cannot carry on his usual tasks and seeks something easy.

"Slowly the shortness of breath increases, the patient has poor lung expansion, and his color becomes pale with bluish lips."

When this final stage in the disease has been reached, tuberculosis often sets in. The man may still be able to work for some time afterwards at easy jobs, but he is eventually doomed.

Editorial



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1936

Merry Christmas

AS we approach the joyous season of Christmas when feelings of goodwill and gladness move the hearts of men all over the earth, it seems a most fitting time that we extend to all our members and friends the sincere wish that they will have a real old-time Merry Christmas. And may the New Year be filled with blessings in abundance—good health, peace of mind and the necessities of life for themselves and all members of their families.

Englishwoman Shocked At Our Slums

Dr. Margaret Miller of London, in America on a brief visit, familiar with the housing of the poor on the other side from her work as housing agent, told the Welfare Council of New York that she was shocked at the slums she saw in American cities.

"It really astonished me," she said, "to see the horrors and degradation of your slums. You are certainly not tackling the problem with anything like a universal realization of its importance.

"You have no national program, without which you cannot do anything effective. The first thing you need is to get a co-ordinated national program for all the activities under way, and to get housing into the public mind."

She added that as nearly as she could tell, real estate interests in our big cities took a leading part in opposing the clearance of such areas.

On this last point, Dr. Miller is right, without any discounts or explanations. She is right about our slums, too; though she did not tell us the thing which we most need to abolish slums.

England has a law under which the local authorities, after hearings, can declare any given area a slum. When that is done, all improvements on the ground lose all value, except as salvage. The government wrecks any buildings that may be present. If the salvage more than pays the cost of wrecking, the landowner gets a check for the difference. If the salvage pays less than the cost of clearance, the landowner is invited to send a check for the difference. The land is valued for use for low cost housing, and paid for on that basis.

When we have such a law here, we shall clear our slums even faster than England has been clearing hers. But at present, landowners can hold up any clearance project for a sum which makes really low-cost housing impossible.

The Steel Cat Is Out of the Bag

THE New York Journal of Commerce is for Big Business first, last and all the time. It speaks the mind of Big Business—and sometimes it tells more of that mind than Big Business might wish. Here are some quotations from a recent front page article in the Journal on steel:

"The recent advance in steel prices does not indicate that the long expected increase in wage rates will follow immediately . . .

"Many steel company officials feel that the industry is still in no position to advance wages until stockholders have received better returns . . .

"Union leaders are certain to claim credit for any wage increase which may be granted at this time. . . . If a wage increase were given now, there is no assurance that the union leaders would not demand another wage increase if their drive met with success."

Frank, to say the least. The steel barons feel no obligation to divide their new prices with labor. Wages must wait upon dividends, and, anyway what's the use of raising wages when the unions may ask another raise?

The steel barons have forgotten nothing and learned nothing. They have not forgotten that the Steel Trust was organized without a dollar of invested money behind its common stock, and that dividends on that stock came from the underpaid labor of men working twelve hours a day. And they cannot learn that a genuine move has come to the land, a move in which the first duty of an industry is to provide a decent living for all who work at it.

Telling Truth About Utilities

UTILITY magnates gathered at the World Power Conference in Washington heard some very plain truths about themselves. Dr. Harlow S. Persons, consulting economist of New York, told the conference that while the utility companies of America claim a "value" of \$17,000,000,000 on their properties, their physical property is worth at most \$12,000,000,000.

Judge Robert E. Healy, of the Securities and Exchange Commission, was still more pointed in his remarks. He told the utility magnates to devote themselves more to the production and sale

of gas and electricity, and less to the production and sale of securities. And William Wooden, counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, said that the natural gas industry of this country is in a state closely approaching chaos, where the public is mulcted by high charges while enormous deposits of gas are unused or wasted.

All these gentlemen have a habit of knowing what they are talking about. Judge Healy, before he was put on the Securities and Exchange Commission, played a leading part in the Federal Trade Commission's unequaled probe of the utility industry. The FTC, examining only a part of the utility industry, proved write-ups in that part alone of more than two billions.

The utility industry has the most monumental gall of any Big Business, more even than steel. It was the first industry to organize a nation-wide propaganda machine. Utility propaganda has been fed to colleges, schools, clubs, fraternal societies, newspapers and magazines. It has been weaseled into textbooks, lecture courses and editorials.

It is good to have the truth told about such an industry from a rostrum on which public attention is centered. May the plain speaking at the Power Conference go on.

Languages in Canada

So many languages are spoken in Canada that if representative orators of each happened to be assembled on Parliament Hill at one and the same time, the Peace Tower would be a veritable Tower of Babel. There are no fewer than thirty languages listed by the census, and there are a good many others not listed.

English is the prevailing language, and is the mother tongue of considerably more than half the population, and a very large population of those whose mother tongue is another language have learned to speak English. There are over 2,800,000 people who learned French in childhood. Next come the Germans with over 360,000, the Ukrainians with over a quarter of a million, and the Poles with 118,000. Chinese, Japanese, Dutch, Flemish, Greek, Italian, Spanish, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Icelandic, Gaelic, Austrian, Bohemian, Bulgarian, Russian, Slovak, Syrian, Arabic, Yiddish and many other languages are spoken in the Dominion.

Official Information



**GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA**

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
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Second District, **WM. J. KELLY**
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, **HARRY SCHWARZER**
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, **JAS. L. BRADFORD**
1900 15th Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, **R. E. ROBERTS**
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, **A. W. MUIR**
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, **ARTHUR MARTEL**
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

**Eakin Lumber Company, Fenwick, W.
Va., Violates Agreement with
Local 2518**

Local Union No. 2518, Fenwick, West Virginia, desires our members to be informed through "The Carpenter" of the unfriendly attitude of the Eakin Lumber Company of that city.

According to P. Murphy, president of the Local Union, this company discharged our members and violated their agreement by instituting the 9-hour day.

As this company ships its materials to the various sections of the United States, Local Union 2518 feels that our members should be made acquainted with the unjust position taken by the Eakin Lumber Company towards the Local Union.

Traveling Members Attention

Local Union 1765 of Orlando, Florida, through its recording secretary, Clyde J. Holliday, wishes to announce that contrary to the articles appearing in many of the northern newspapers there is no building boom in that city or vicinity at the present time. There is not sufficient work to keep the members employed, therefore carpenters contemplating coming to Florida for the winter, for their own sake, should avoid Orlando where jobs are at a premium.

* * *

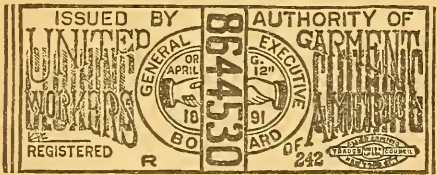
Owing to the fact that there is to be erected a new Capitol building in the city of Salem, Oregon, Local Union 1065 of that city is receiving many inquiries in regard to this work, according to Recording Secretary, W. H. Pettit. However, the building is not under way and the contract for its erection has not been awarded. Owing to the wide publicity being given this matter, the Local Union wishes to warn carpenters that there are more than enough local men to take care of the work now under way as well as that contemplated for the future, and there will be no opportunity for traveling carpenters to secure work.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Importance of Clothing Bearing United Garment Workers Label Stressed

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, sent the following letter regarding the union label of the United Garment Workers of America to national and international unions, city central bodies, departments, directly affiliated locals, the labor press and organizers:

"In conformity with instructions of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, I am officially advising you that the label of the United Garment Workers of America is the only approved union label for men's and boys' ready-to-wear, made-to-measure tailor to the trade clothing; uniforms, pants, collars, shirts of all kinds, pajamas, shorts, bathrobes, white goods, leather-lined coats, playsuits, men's and boys' overalls, jackets, wind-breakers and on all similar clothing for men and boys, recognized by the American Federation of Labor. The following is a reproduction of this label:



"The Executive Council calls upon the officers and members of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to recognize this label only in the purchase of clothing as herein described and to demand goods bearing this label when purchasing clothing upon which this label should appear.

"By following out these instructions and by complying with this official request you will be rendering assistance to organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and in addition you will make a contribution to the American Federation of Labor itself.

"The Executive Council most urgently and sincerely appeals to the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor to give recognition to the United Garment Workers of America label and to conform to the official request and instructions herein submitted."

Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters Convention

The nineteenth convention of the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters, held in the city of Harrisburg, October 15-16, 1936, was representative of the District Councils and Local Unions of the state.

General Executive Board member, Wm. J. Kelly, and General Representative M. J. McDermott, addressed the delegates relative to the problems confronting the General Office, some of which were caused by the long depression, and they urged the delegates to put forth every effort to put the organization upon the effective basis that belongs to the members of our craft.

Among the resolutions was one presented by the delegates from Local 359 of Philadelphia pointing out the necessity of a closer co-operation between the outside carpenters and the mill men by having the carpenter insist upon all trim bearing the union stamp of the United Brotherhood, which resolution was unanimously adopted.

Reports from individual delegates giving in detail the condition of affairs in their districts showed that employment was increasing, with a greater demand for the skilled worker, also that local unions in Pennsylvania were gaining in membership.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, N. F. Storm, Local Union 773, Braddock; Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. A. Wunschel, Local Union 81, Erie; Vice-Presidents: J. Albert Wilson, Local Union 206, New Castle; A. C. Ward, Local Union No. 8, Philadelphia; D. S. Wenrich, Local Union 287, Harrisburg; Edward W. Finney, Local Union 514, Wilkes-Barre, and Thomas Smith, Local Union 1595, Conshohocken.

Wants Old Copies of "The Carpenter"

If any of our members have supplies of old copies of "The Carpenter" dating back for the past 20 years, which they do not wish to retain, we would ask that they get in communication with Brother Arthur Neidlinger, 72 Magnolia Avenue, San Anselmo, Calif.

Brother Neidlinger's old journals which he had saved for years were recently destroyed and he is desirous of completing his file of back numbers.

Local Union 2764 Celebrates Anniversary

Local Union No. 2764 of Humboldt, Tennessee, celebrated its first anniversary November 11, with an all day picnic, which proved to be a highly enjoyable affair.

An inspiring address was delivered in the evening by Brother H. A. Shotes of Jackson, Tennessee, which was greatly enjoyed by members and visitors.

It is the ambition of every member of Local Union 2764 to make it the banner local of the South.

Information Wanted

The photo here shown is that of Mervin E. Danner, a World War veteran and carpenter by trade, who left his home at Emporium, Pa., August 20, to attend the Pennsylvania State convention of the American Legion at Johnstown, and no word has been re-



ceived from him by his family since that time.

Before disappearing he took a Civil Service examination for Senior Carpenter, and since leaving the rating on his examination (of 99.60) has been received at his home accompanied with an offer of an appointment which is awaiting his acceptance.

At various times he talked of going to Texas, Arizona and California and his family feels he may be in one of the states mentioned.

His wife who recently underwent a major operation is in needy circumstances and is unable to cash pension checks received during his absence.

He is 5 feet, 5 inches in height; brown hair, hazel blue eyes; no mustache when he left home; has scar on left wrist.

Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will kindly communicate with his wife, Mrs. Catherine J. Danner, 516 Poplar St., Emporium, Cameron Co., Pa.

New Charters Issued

- 1427 Listowel, Ont., Can.
- 1122 Jamestown, N. Y.
- 1123 Talladega, Ala.
- 1125 Los Angeles, Calif.
- 2670 Maryville, Tenn.
- 1137 San Francisco, Calif.
- 1797 Renton, Wash.
- 2417 Osawatomie, Kans.
- 1139 Gilmer, Tex.
- 1150 Princeton, W. Va.
- 1123 Yuma, Ariz.
- 1159 St. Paul, Minn.
- 1171 Dora, Ala.
- 1175 Birmingham, Ala.
- 1192 Carson City, Nev.
- 1195 Seattle, Wash.
- 1200 St. Augustine, Fla.

Former G. E. B. Member Succumbs to Pneumonia

Peter C. Foley, a member of our organization for 37 years, and financial secretary of Local Union 424, Hingham, Mass., died suddenly October 5, 1936, the direct cause of death being pneumonia.

Brother Foley was born in Springfield, Prince Edward Island, Canada, March 1, 1875. In 1899 he took up his residence in Hingham, Mass., and on August 13 of that year joined Local Union 424 of that city. He continued his membership in that Local Union until 1904 when he transferred to Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, in which city he resided for a number of years. Later he again took up his residence in Hingham and deposited his card in Local Union 424.

Brother Foley attended a number of general conventions of our Brotherhood

and at the Niagara Falls, N. Y., convention held in 1906 he was nominated for member of the General Executive Board for the seventh district and elected to that office by referendum vote in November following the adjournment of the convention. At the next general convention, held in Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1908 he was re-elected as a Board member.

Brother Foley's funeral was held October 8, interment being in Hingham, Mass.

Former President of International Association of Machinists Dies

James O'Connell, well-known American labor leader for more than forty years, died at Washington, D. C., October 30 after a long illness. He was 78 years old. The funeral services, held November 2, were attended by a large number of labor officials and friends.

Mr. O'Connell was born in Minersville, Pa., on August 22, 1858. He was educated in the public schools. A machinist by trade, he enrolled in the International Association of Machinists. He was elected president of the Machinists in 1891 and held that office until 1910.

He was elected third vice-president of the American Federation of Labor in 1895 and served continuously as third and later as second vice-president until 1918.

He was chosen president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in 1908, serving in that office until he retired in 1934 because of poor health, with the title of president emeritus.

Mr. O'Connell represented the American Federation of Labor at the British Trades Union Congress in Plymouth, England, in 1899. He was appointed a member of the Commission on Industrial Relations by President Wilson in April, 1913. In 1917, he was a member of the Executive Committee on Labor of the Council of National Defense.

At the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1925, Mr. O'Connell assailed employers for establishing company unions to break down bona fide trade unions and urged a counter-attack against employers engaged in this subversive movement.

He was militantly active in advocating a five-hour, five-day week for work-

ing men and women and persistently labored to improve work conditions.

At the 1928 convention of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. O'Connell advocated the abolition of private profits in the production of munitions and vessels used in national defense.

Testifying as a representative of labor before a Senate sub-committee conducting hearings on prohibition on April 9, 1926, he claimed the Volstead law was unenforceable and therefore objectionable, but insisted that labor was not in favor of the return of the saloon.

Mr. O'Connell was a member of the Washington Board of Trade, the Columbia Country Club and the Congressional Country Club.

Old Time Member of Local 225 Passes

On September 29, 1936, the hearts of all members of Local Union 225, Atlanta, Georgia, were saddened on hearing news of the death of T. H. J. Miller, familiarly known as "Uncle Tom."

Brother Miller was born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 17, 1853. He joined Local Union 225 in 1895 and held continuous membership in the Union for 41 years.

The history of the life of this faithful worker for human rights was memorialized by the members of Local 225 in a set of resolutions adopted at a regular meeting held October 19, 1936.

He will be sadly missed by the members of Local 225 who valued his sincere friendship.

Death Takes Former Financial Secretary of Local 483

In the death of Brother F. C. Evans, who passed away at his home in San Francisco, Calif., on September 27, 1936, Local Union 483 lost one of its most capable and loyal members.

Brother Evans was born in the state of Minnesota, February 22, 1869, and joined Local Union 483 in 1895. He was financial secretary of the Local for 26 years. He attended the 20th general convention of the United Brotherhood in Indianapolis in 1920 and was also a delegate to the various central bodies of the district.

The number of friends and members of the Local Union who attended the last rites and the many beautiful floral pieces bore evidence of the great esteem in which Brother Evans was held.

Charter Member of Local 1419 Dies

In the death of Brother Benjamin Lincoln Williams, which occurred September 1, 1936, at Dale, Pa., Local Union 1419 of Johnstown, Pa., lost one of its oldest and valuable members.

Brother Williams joined the Local in 1903 as a charter member and for 33 years held continuous membership. He was an outstanding loyal trade unionist and the Local has sustained a severe loss in his passing. He was 76 years of age. Having lived a long and useful life he merits the rest that is now his.

DEATH ROLL

HUGH KIRKLEY—Local Union No. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas.

HENRY J. THOMAS—Local Union No. 1942, Winston-Salem, N. C.

New Device in Sash Cord Saddles

The Honeycutt Mfg. Company, 2715 Oak Street, Kansas City, Missouri, is putting on the market a new device in sash cord saddles.

They claim it is made of select birch, treated in oil and thoroughly kiln dried to eliminate shrinkage. They use standard cord—either No. 7 or 8.

To install it they say you simply bore a one-inch hole, and drive saddle in.

The advantages they claim are that there are no flanges on sash cord saddles to cut cord, and that the cord will not bind when wet. They are noiseless; have no moving parts; and no iron to rust. They also are easier to weather-strip.

They also say that they cost no more than ordinary pulleys.

John B. Stetson Hat Company Signs Union Agreement

The largest and oldest in the business, John B. Stetson Hat Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, after seventy years of operation as an open shop in which the familiar Bedeaux system of "speed up" efficiency was employed, recently signed an agreement with the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union which called for union recognition and the abolition of the Bedeaux system.

Life in the Soviet Union

Charles P. Nutter, a member of the Associated Press Foreign Staff, is investigating the living conditions of the "average citizen" of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

According to a story written by Mr. Nutter from Moscow this average Soviet citizen "does what he is told without any questions asked, reads what the state thinks he should, lives where he is told, stays close to home and minds his own business."

Due to a shortage of housing, "he and his family live, eat and sleep in one room."

Under the system of militarism, "he joins the army at 19 if he is physically fit and serves two years compulsory training, whereafter he is placed on the reserve list, subject to call."

"He can't take a flier in real estate or the stock market, for no land is for sale and there is no stock market."

"He has freedom of thought as long as it is what he is supposed to think. If he wants to denounce Leon Trotzky he'll get an audience, but if he reverses that order he'll get in trouble."

In order that a check-up may be kept of his whereabouts, "he always carries his passport, without which he cannot go anywhere. He needs it to register at a hotel, enter a public building or buy a railroad ticket."

"He rests every sixth day instead of seventh, observing thus a six-day week. Sunday as a day of rest has been abolished."

The ability of the average Soviet citizen to possess things, according to Mr. Nutter, is extremely limited. "He owns little or no property, although today he can buy a small house in certain areas, together with enough land to raise his own vegetables. He can't become an employer, however, and aspire to live from the sweat of others. He pays little or no taxes, the state takes care of his insurance, doctor, hospital and undertaking bills."

Surrounded by all these and many other rules, Mr. Nutter concludes that "from capitalistic standards" the Soviet citizen "leads a pretty dull life, but he does remarkably little grouching about it."

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local 246 Again Remembers Its Heroes Editor, "The Carpenter":

At a meeting of Local 246, New York City, held November 19, 1920, resolutions were adopted to do honor to its members who had served the Colors in the World War. In 1917 when the United States entered the conflict, our Local members were not excluded from being called to the front. Thirty-five, of whom we had records, were called.

By kind Providence the thirty-five returned after it was all over "Over There," but all were not as physically sound as when they left.

A large, beautiful, hand made resolution hangs in our rooms with these Heroes' names inscribed thereon, and photographic copies were presented to each hero. Since that time, by action taken, Local Union 246, at every meeting following Armistice Day displays this Honor Roll in open meeting and the Roll is called.

This year thirteen answered the call. Of the original thirty-five names, seventeen have sought other fields of endeavor and five beloved brothers have passed away, namely; John Agresta, William Bell, Henry Lang, William Matthews and Albert Schick.

Our President, Sam Sutherland, called upon Financial Secretary Darmstadt as Father of these ceremonies to call the roll and, after appropriate remarks, a silent prayer was offered for our dearly beloved departed Heroes and a unanimous vote was carried to present three months' dues from the Contingent Fund to each of the remaining members on our Honor Roll.

August Darmstadt,
L. U. No. 246. New York, N. Y.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 95 Editor, "The Carpenter":

The members of Ladies' Auxiliary No. 95, Topeka, Kansas, would like to have our sister auxiliaries know we enjoy their letters which appear in "The Carpenter."

Our auxiliary is very active making plans for our winter work. We have added many new members and more ladies have expressed their desire to join. The first week in October, Carpenters' Local No. 1445 and the Auxiliary entertained their families at a covered dish supper, at which our honor guests were: Sol B. Weaver a member of the United Brotherhood for 41 years, T. B. Hiatt 33 years, and Arthur Vickland 24 years.

Believe it or not, but 42 members of Carpenters' Local No. 1445 have combined union membership of 820 years averaging almost two decades for each individual. We are very proud of their record.

Christmas, the Auxiliary members have a gift exchange and Christmas dinner. A donation is given to the Crippled Childrens' fund. We also help the Carpenters in any way we can.

All letters and ideas sent to us to help the cause in which we are all interested, will be much appreciated.

Mrs. Walter Kendall,
1110 N. Monroe St. Topeka, Kans.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 110 Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary No. 110, Racine, Wis., recently celebrated their thirteenth anniversary with a banquet at which carpenters and their wives were invited. We were happy to have as our guests a delegation from Kenosha Auxiliary.

Our meetings are held the third Thursday evenings of each month, and following the adjournment of the meeting of Carpenters Local Union No. 91, they join us and enjoy refreshments with us.

We are pleased to report that new members are coming in right along.

Mrs. Irving Christiansen, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 110. Racine, Wis.

Craft Problems



CARPENTRY
(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON IIC

The style of architecture, speaking of residences, that is called "Modern," can not live. In the first place, the name itself would have to be changed, for "modern" means, in short, "now." What is modern today, might not be modern in a few years. But aside from the name, the style of architecture we have in mind, can not survive long. Its designs are without decorations—looking at the various elevations, excepting for the openings, they could easily be taken for bill boards. The only things to break the monotony, are the corners, and they are made as plain as possible. Here is a style of architecture that has

which carries with it a hidden decorative quality, that is pleasing. When this is well done, it constitutes art, and the designer is an artist; however, the style of houses we are dealing with

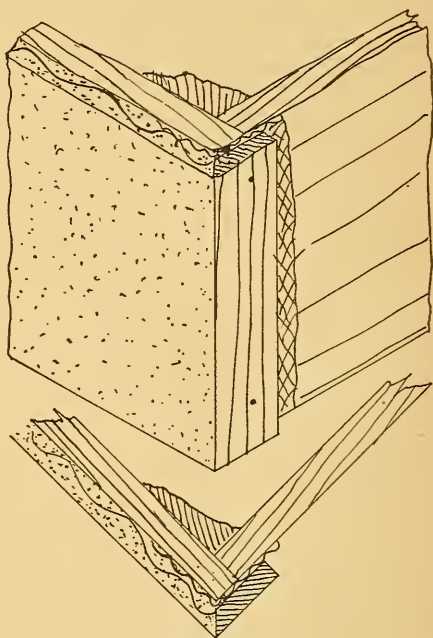


Fig. 581

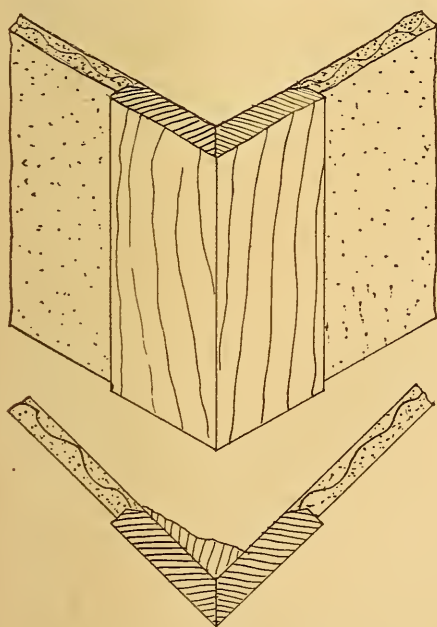


Fig. 580

gone to seed, as it were, in the direction of plainness. Most things, after they go to seed, die, and that is what we predict for this over-done modern house design, death. There is a plainness

here, is a blunder, and the originator of it is a blunderer.

The best critic, especially for architecture, is the public. If the ordinary observers are pleased with a design, it has merit, even though it might not be perfect. But the public can not be satisfied with a house, that looks like a dry-goods box, or even less decorative. The basis of all good design, is nature. That is, a design should represent a sort of conventional summing-up of some product of nature, or a group of products of nature. This is particularly true of decorative designs, not so much of structural. The only object of nature this "Modern" style of homes could possibly represent, is an iceberg crashed into existence. The modern skyscraper.

notwithstanding, is better. It is a good summing-up of an iceberg, retaining all of the natural decorative lines. We like the modern skyscraper as much as we dislike the modern residence that looks like a chunk of ice.

It is true, that a very plain design, can have the decorative qualities sup-

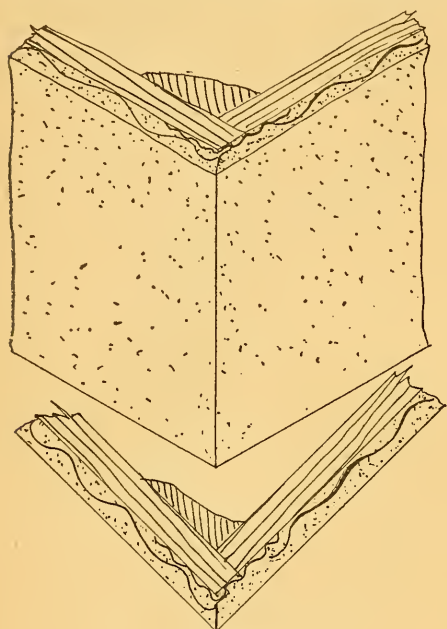


Fig. 582

plied by means of well-placed vines, shrubs or trees, but that brings us back to the very basis of good design, which is a different matter altogether. Too many people, and that includes designers, can not distinguish between good design and something new. And in their quest for something new, they go to extremes. They fail to test their products in the light of reason. There was a time when designers over-worked the decorative element in designs. In that period "gingerbread" was profusely exhibited on residences, from the gable down to the grade line. What a blessing it is to have gotten away from those decorative monstrosities. And it will be a profound relief when the public will have forced our designers to drop this illegitimate plainness.

In the lesson before this one, we were dealing more particularly with half-timber construction, especially for outside finish—false or sham half-timber

construction, we should have said. Many of the principles involved in outside finish hold good on inside work. Imitation beams are often used on the interior, but in this lesson we are still dealing with the exterior problems, and the illustrations will have to do with corners for stucco work. A few lessons back we treated the corner board, showing various constructions. Another such construction is shown by Fig. 580, which has a mitered corner joint with the edges back-chamfered to receive the stucco plastering. The irregular lines shown in all of the illustrations of this lesson, represent metal lath. The upper drawing of Fig. 580, is a sort of perspective view, while the bottom one is a plan of the corner.

Fig. 581 shows a perspective view and a plan of a corner that is in the making; that is to say, a ground with one edge beveled to a 45-degree angle has been set to establish the corner. The beveled edge of the ground should

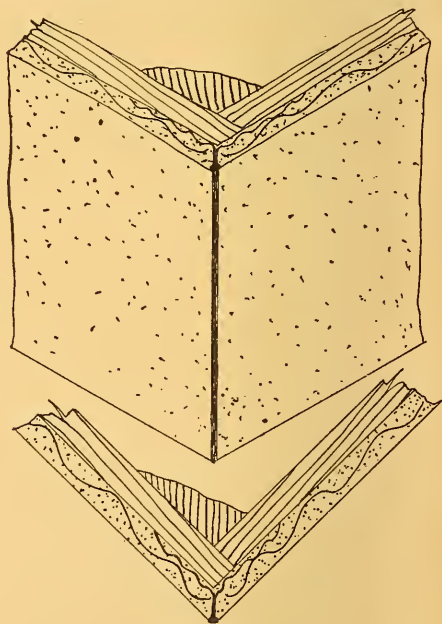


Fig. 583

be given a thin coat of hard oil to prevent the stucco plastering from sticking to it. After one side of the plastering has been applied and is set, the ground should be removed and the other side plastered, leaving the results somewhat as shown by Fig. 582. It will be noticed that we are showing an ex-

tra irregular line at the corner, which represents metal-lath reinforcing.

Another good construction for a stucco corner is shown by Fig. 583. Here the corner is established by setting a metal corner bead at the corner and plastering to it. This is one of the best corners for stucco work in use.

The rounded corner, shown by Fig. 584, is perhaps the most economical corner for stucco work, which at the same time makes a serviceable and substantial corner. Notice on both plan and the perspective views, how the corner of the boxing has been cut off to give the rounded corner a heavier body.

Two corners that have decorative value, are shown by Fig. 585. The upper one is very simple, having the corners rounded. The main corner is rounded with a much greater radius than the two edge-corners. The design shown by the bottom drawing, gives a more expensive construction. Here a

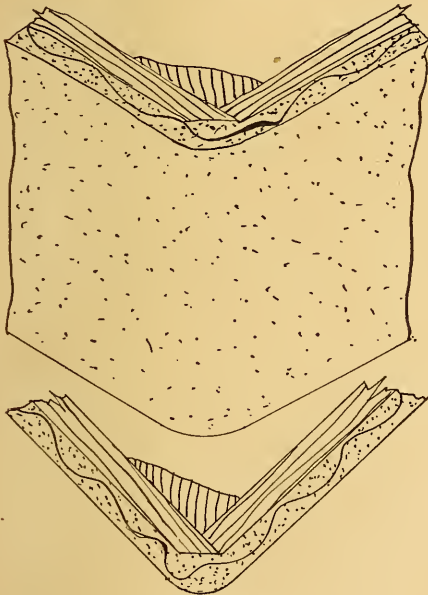


Fig. 584

The corner construction of stucco work is of great importance, for the corner carries with it a great deal of the decorative value of stucco finish. Besides the main corners of a building, there are the corners of piers, pilasters, columns, lintels, doorposts and so forth. Originally all of these were principally constructed of masonry, but with the

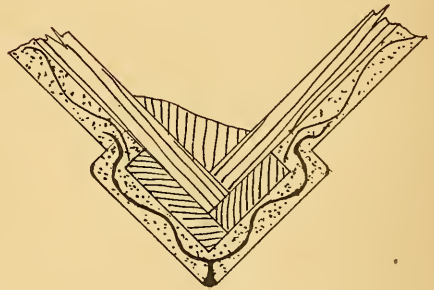
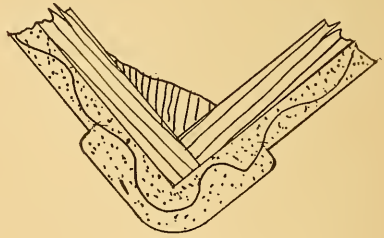


Fig. 585

advent of stucco they often are mere make-believe masonry.

A word should be said here about the care and protection of corners, not only of stucco work, but of corners of all kinds. A corner that has been marred by having chips knocked out of it, becomes an ugly thing and highly offensive, while a mar anywhere else is a minor defect. During the construction of a building the corners that are likely to be damaged, should be carefully protected with shields or with barricades. But after a building is completed and is in use there is still need for such protection. Driveways, by all means, should be so located that there will be no danger of vehicles bumping or rubbing against any of the corners. But if this is inevitable, then corner guards should be provided wherever there is danger of accidental damage.

blind corner is nailed to the building as indicated by the drawing, and is covered with metal lath from a corner-bead, which is set to establish the corner. The main corner as well as the edge corners, are all slightly rounded, as will be observed by studying the drawing.

BLUE PRINT READING AND ESTIMATING

(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER VIII

Sections—The Inside of Things

The main function of a drawing or blue print is to give complete information on the object that is to be constructed. With this thought in mind the draftsman in the preparation of his drawings usually asks himself the question: "If I were given the task of constructing the object would the data shown on this drawing be sufficient to perform the work independently or would it become necessary for me to ask for some additional information?"

As it was previously explained, at least two views are necessary to make a thing. These views may be a plan and a front elevation, or they may be a front and side elevation. The number of views required is being dependent on the complexity of the subject.

Plans and elevations not always supply all the information necessary for the performance of the work. They show the external appearances of the object as viewed from different points of observation. But no external view can convey a definite idea of how the object is to be constructed inside. This particularly is true for buildings and construction details.

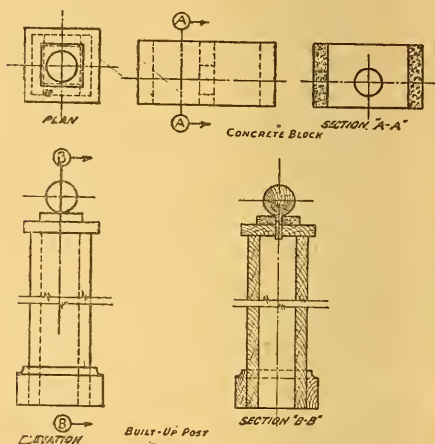
How then are we to represent things which are not seen from the outside? By simply "cutting" the object along a certain line, remove one part of it and thus be enabled to stand directly in front of the exposed part and obtain all the information which was lacking. A drawing made by this process of "cutting" is called a "SECTION."

It will be well to emphasize the fact that all the processes employed by the draftsman in the preparation of his drawings are all mental processes. He is constantly using his imagination in representing his ideas on paper. It should be remembered that whatever is shown on the drawing is "to be made," it does not in reality exist until the workman is delegated to transform the ideas expressed on the drawing into a material thing.

The operative in reading a drawing goes through the same process as the draftsman does, i. e. in studying the in-

structions given on the blue print he also must exercise his faculty of imagination in co-ordinating in his mind the various views and striving to see with his mental eye the picture of the object he is going to make.

Therefore, when we say that we are going to "cut" an object in two parts it means that this process of cutting



take place in our mind and that we imagine ourselves using a huge saw in cutting the building or any part of it along a desired line.

The word "section" is derived from the latin "sectio" which means "to cut," a part cut off or separated, and it represents the description or representations of anything as it would appear if cut through by a plane.

In architectural drawing there are various sections. A longitudinal section usually represents the object cut through its center lengthwise and vertically. A cross section—as cut crosswise and vertically. A cross section is often referred to as transverse section. A horizontal section is a representation of what could be seen if the object is cut in a horizontal plane. The plan of a building is a good example of a horizontal section. This section is usually taken about three or four feet above the floor line as was explained elsewhere.

Sections are very important parts of a drawing because they enable us to see the true construction of an object.

Sections are usually made along so called "section lines" the meaning of

which was explained in the previous issues. The section line is usually a heavy "dash and dot" line drawn across the plan or elevation and it clearly indicates where the section was taken. Thus the concrete block in the accompanying illustration is represented by a front elevation and section. By looking at the elevation we can see that the block consists of three walls "a, b, and c." We can establish its length and height but we do not know its depth and we do not know what the dotted lines "d" indicate. By taking a section along the line "A-A" we obtain Section "A-A" shown to the right of the elevation. This view means that the block was cut along line "A-A" and by looking in the direction indicated by arrows we can see what is shown in Section "A-A." This shows that the longitudinal walls are of the same thickness and it also indicates that in the center wall there is a hole "e." By inserting the necessary dimensions we are enabled to construct the block according to the drawing.

The built-up post shown below is another illustration of how sections are taken. This post is represented by a plan and elevation. These views are not sufficient for the construction of this post, since we do not know what it consists of and how the members are placed in relation to each other.

By taking a section through the center line we obtain "Section "B-B" which makes the construction very clear.

These drawings as well as all other graphical demonstrations which are a part of every lesson are very useful in the studying of blue print reading. Wherever dimensions and other data are omitted it has been done purposely to enable the student to use his own initiative by inserting such figures which he may deem necessary. This will supply the necessary practical work which is so essential in the successful pursuit of any subject.

The student shall also cultivate the habit of making freehand sketches of any object. These sketches must consist of as many views as are necessary for the carrying out of the work in a satisfactory way. To make freehand sketches you do not have to be a draftsman. The appearance of these sketches does not matter. It is the effort to express your thoughts in a graphical way

which is significant. The more frequently you do it the more proficient you will become in using your pencil and the more progress you will attain in the pursuit of your subject.

Improvised Router

(By H. H. Siegele)

"Have you your router with you?" one of our associates asked on a certain job when he was about to start to do some housing for shelves. We told him

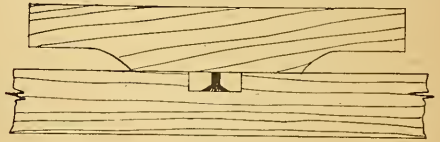


Fig. 1

we had one, but not on the job. But, necessity still being the mother of inventions, we solved his problem by suggesting that he insert a flathead screw into a block of wood, somewhat on the order shown by the illustrations,

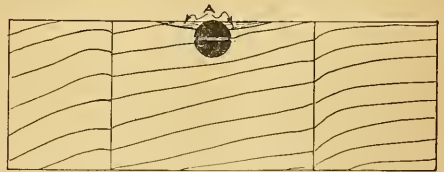


Fig. 2

and use it as an improvised router. The screw-head, in this case, did not need sharpening, but in cases where sharpening is necessary, it can be done by rubbing it on an oil-stone.

Fig. 1 shows an edge view of such a

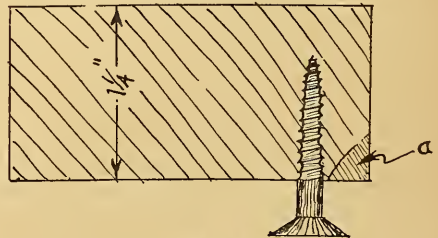


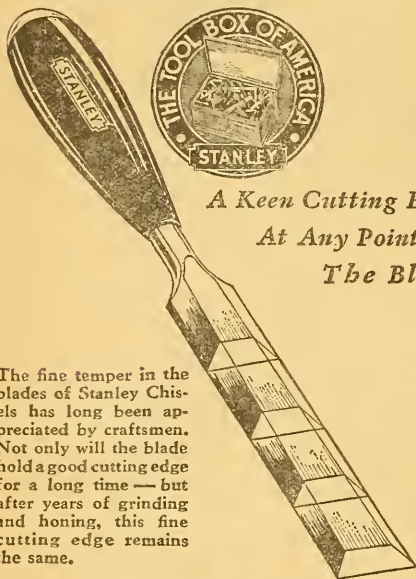
Fig. 3

router, which is shown in the working position. Fig. 2 is a drawing of the bottom and needs little explanation, other than that at A we are pointing out a

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curved chamfer to let the shavings out more readily. A cross section of the tool is shown by Fig. 3. At a, we are pointing out the shaving chamfer.

No doubt, this is not a new idea, however, it had not occurred to us until the incident referred to in the opening paragraph turned our attention in that direction. We had used the screw-head idea, though, for other improvised tools.

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The Uplifter

A tramp paused outside the house and knocked timidly.

"Clear out!" shouted the woman of the house. "I ain't got no wood to chop; there ain't nothin' you could do 'round here."

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